

John S. Galazari

THE PATRIOT.

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THE PATRIOT,

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ADVERTISEMENTS,

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er length at the same proportion—Let-
ters to the Editor must be post paid.

From the National Intelligencer.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES. (Extract.)

It is known, we believe, to our
readers, that we have never accorded
to the doctrine, that party spirit,
in a free Government, is dangerous
to the public interest. It has al-
ways been our opinion, on the con-
trary, that the existence of party
spirit to a certain extent, is greatly
to be preferred to the calm of des-
potism, whether that despotism be
one of opinion or of physical
strength. An opposition to the
measures of a Government, when
founded upon principle, is entitled
to respect and consideration, even
from the Administration to which
it is opposed. When founded upon
different principles, or rather upon
no principle at all, but that of
contumacious opposition to the
will and patronage of a Gov-
ernment, it is still useful, because it
induces caution, and a regard for
public opinion, on the part of those
who administer the Government,
which cannot fail to serve and pro-
tect the public interest. We must
have good reasons, however, before
we engage in an opposition to an
existing Administration, of the na-
ture first above stated, and we nev-
er will, under any circumstances,
engage in one of the nature last
described.

With respect to the present Ad-
ministration of the Government, it
will be remembered by all who read
this Journal, that, at the time of its
induction to office; on its subsequent
organization; and at a later date,
we have expressed our conviction
that the election of the President
had been honestly made, and that
the President had acted wisely, and
with exclusive regard to the public
interests, and to the circumstances
of his election, in the appointment
of the Officers, who preside over
different Departments of the Gov-
ernment, and represent our country
abroad. More recently, we have
had occasion to say, that judging
the Administration by its measures,
we believed, for any thing that we
could see, that the election of Pres-
ident by the House of Representa-
tives resulted beneficially to the
country, there being more to approve
than to disapprove in the measures
of this Government. We have yet
seen nothing to change this opinion.
"Unwarped by party rage," or
even by personal attachments; whol-
ly unconnected with the Executive
Administration of the General Gov-
ernment, free from any engagement,
understanding, or alliance, from any

party, or party men, this is the un-
biased dictate of our deliberate
judgment.

This sentiment, such as we have
heretofore expressed it, we now re-
peat, with entire deference to the
opinions of others. We have not
sought to seduce others to our opin-
ions; still less have we denounced
those who have come to different
conclusions, or acted upon different
principles, from us.

Recent circumstances, however,
have disclosed the existence of an
organized opposition to the present
Administration, the object of which
is to put it down, right or wrong.
The first open application of this
principle having been made con-
temporaneously with its avowal,
to us personally, occasioned us no lit-
tle surprise. It is with pain, indeed,
we find ourselves obliged to direct
the attention of our readers to some
features of the scheme by which
the Machiavelian principles of a
very few individuals are sought to
be made the rule of action for a
great People—of the scheme, in the
prosecution of which, public utility,
faithful services, and acknowledged
integrity, are to be sacrificed to the
Mach of party—of the scheme, by
the successful operation of which
this Administration is, in the lan-
guage of a highly respectable mem-
ber of the party, to be put down,
though it be as pure as the Angels
which stand at the right hand of the
throne of God!

We shall endeavor to say nothing
personally offensive to any human
being in our present exposition of
this matter; but we should be treach-
erous to the great national interests
of which we are proud of being the
advocates—we should be faithless to
our readers, who look to us for the
development of passing events—if we
did not speak plainly what we know
and disclose frankly what we believe.
If this be offensive to the prejudices
or convictions of any of our readers,
we shall regret it.—But circumstan-
ced as we are, the suppression of
truth, on such a subject, is equiv-
alent to the expression of falsehood.
If we were to withhold what we
know and believe, on a matter so
vital to the great interests of our
country as that we are about to open
our daily paper would be a daily lie
to the community.

FOREIGN.

By the packet ship New York
which arrived at New-York on Tues-
day, we have received London papers
of the 30th of January. The Times
and Morning Chronicle of that day
contain some extracts from the French
papers of the 27th and 28th of Janu-
ary; but they communicate nothing
of importance. The Journal des
Debats of January 27th has the fol-
lowing paragraph.

"Intelligence from Bayonne states
that according to letters from Madrid
a Constitutional column, nearly 300
men strong had disembarked on the
coast of Malaga. The commandant
of the province, and the royalist bar-
volunteers, pursued them, and took
33 prisoners, who was subsequently
shot."

There are, in these papers, ac-
counts from Lisbon of the 13th Janu-
ary. It is said that the English
troops do the police service of the Ci-
ty, in conjunction with the Portuguese
troops; and it is said that some of
the British troops were about to
march to occupy some of the most
important points of the provinces.

The Minister of Justice and Ecce-
lesiastical Affairs, had found it neces-
sary, in consequence of the broils
which took place between the Brit-
ish troops and the inhabitants, to issue
an order calling on the criminal mag-
istrates to take nightly rounds
through the city, to close the taverns
and drinking houses at certain hours,
to make landlords responsible for any
disturbances by day or night, and to
prevent them from receiving any
kinds of arms and clothing from the
British soldiers in payment for drink.

For the following Extracts we are
indebted to the New York papers:

Some difficulties exist between the
Portuguese government and Lord
Bresford and it is said that he is
about relinquishing the idea of taking
the command of the Portuguese army
prior to his departure on his re-
turn to England. He was to sail for
England, in the Ocean, about the 30th
of January.

A branch of the Apostolical Junta
is said to sit nightly in Lisbon, and
to contribute its subscription to the
grand collection made on the part of
the Church in Spain, and the rest of
the kingdom, to resist the Constitu-
tion.

The British troops already in Por-
tugal amount to 6000. They will
be sent to the disturbed districts in
three divisions. But the writer of
the letter before us says, this force
will be altogether inadequate to hold
the country.

The better opinion is, that the
cause of the Portuguese rebels is des-
perate. The Marquis of Chaves,
defeated, has been compelled to with-
draw to the frontiers, and must soon
retreat into Spain.

The Spanish army was moving
upon the Portuguese frontier, and the
excesses and cruelties on the Portuguese
side of the line, had been purchased
up and driven into Spain.

dated dates are to Jan 15th A
Memorandum had been issued from the
War Department to the Commanders
in chief of the different provinces.
In regard to Portugal, it is decidedly
pacific. It speaks of the "magna
animus King of England."

The Monitor gives, under the
date of Madrid, December 11, the
order in which the Swiss brigade was
to leave that Capital, between the
12th and 16th inst. Their departure
was certain, and the actual arrival
of them at Bayonne is expected on the
6th of next month.

The following is extracted from a
letter from one of the Portuguese
Deputies: "The Infant Don Miguel
has sent to his brother Don Pedro IV.
the original invitation—the oath tak-
en at La Serna, and the other pa-
pers sent to him by the rebels in Spain
calling him to the absolute Sovereignty
of Portugal, with a solemn protest,
wholly disapproving of such an at-
tempt as his best and most faithful
subject, which was officially trans-
mitted to the government and by
Austria to its Minister at Lisbon."

"The Duke of Wellington succeeds
the duke of York in the command of
the army, and has announced his in-
tention of retaining the whole of the
Duke's Official establishment."

The Greek frigate Hope, now cal-
led the "Dentur Mitlion," ar-
rived at Napoli on the 6th of Decem-
ber. She was received with great
enthusiasm. Magnis took command
of her, and the Lausanne Gazette
says that gallant admiral had already
accompanied by the rest of the flotilla
attacked the Egyptian fleet, and
captured several vessels laden with
ammunition.

Another column of Esmeliots had
entered the Morra, marching against
the British troops were about to
march to occupy some of the most
important points of the provinces.

the plateau of Tripolizza, and to
retreat to Modon.

Letters from Marseilles say that
Lord Cochrane is at St. Trop 2 arm-
ing a brig of 400 tons, and making
active preparations to join the Greeks
with a considerable amount of funds.

A letter is mentioned from Lord
Cochrane to the Greek Government,
in which he says, that the time is
approaching when he will come to
their relief, and that he may be ex-
pected in the Morra in the month of
March.

Geneva, Jan. 18. M. de Rod
lately addressed to the Noulist
Vaudois, the following extract of the
happy and important news which he
has received from Greece:

"Since the letter which I had the
honor to write to the Committee of
Lausanne the 17th of January (this
should perhaps be December,) I have
received numerous letters from Napo-
li di Romania, of the 12th, 13th and
18th of December. All of them bring
me news favorable to Greece, of which
the following is the substance:

"Col. Heudeck writes nearly in
the following terms.

"After a fatiguing passage, and
some dangers, we arrived at Napo-
li the 5th of December, and entered the
Port at the same time as the Ameri-
can frigate. The Turks have been
defeated by land in Eastern Greece,
and obliged to raise the siege of A-
thens.

"The Egyptian fleet, through
which we happily passed, though it
consisted of 75 sail, had no provisions
on board, and no troops for Ibrahim.
The Greeks are joyous and full
of hope. The National Assembly
has not yet fixed on the place of its
sittings."

"Admiral Miaulis has taken the
command of the frigate, and is going
with it to Porto.

"Koraski has covered himself
with glory at Aracoma, towards La-
vadia; he there attacked Mustan B y
Krafi, of Rumelia with 2,000 men,
and completely defeated him. Be-
fore the action the Turk proposed
to retire. No! replied Koraski,
Missolonghi demands blood, and
1,800 barbarians were sacrificed to
the names of those sacred victims.
This fury of the Greeks shows how
the wounds in the hearts of the vic-
tors were still bleeding. (The greater
part of Koraski's troops is
composed of the defenders of Misso-
longhi, who lost every thing they
held dear, when that town was plun-
dered.) A rich booty in arms and
baggage, was the result of this brilli-
ant success.

"The expedition of Coluti prom-
ised a happy result, and the inhabi-
tants seconded it with all their pow-
er, offering all the provisions they
could spare, and some money

"The distribution of provisions
had commenced, and M. Bailly had
excited himself to make the best
use of the two cargoes going to the
assistance of the most important
points, and especially to Koraski,
who shows himself every where with
continual success &c. &c.

"The letters from Napoli an-
nounce, besides the arrival of six
vessels with provisions, a ship sent
from Zante

Accept, &c.

J. G. EYNARD.

Austrian Jealousy — the Austrian
Ambassador at Paris has refused to
acknowledge the titles granted by
Bonaparte to his Marshals and other
officers, which are borrowed from the
territories of Austria. He would not
tolerate the use of his Marshals and other
persons bearing these titles, but caused
them to be announced by their
French names.

North March 9.

MOST AWFUL CONFLAGRATION!

It has become our painful task to record another most destructive visitation of our unfortunate town by fire, which broke out this morning at half past one o'clock in a small shell of a building south side of Main street, a few paces East of Church street, occupied as a wheelwright shop by Mr. E. Ballance. The building was in a blaze before it was discovered, and the tenants of the large frame house belonging to the heirs of David Patterson, forming the S. E. corner of Main and Church st., were not apprized of their danger until the flames had communicated to it, such was the rapidity of their progress, owing to the dryness of the weather, and a strong east wind. The building on the North side of Main st. immediately opposite the fire, were also very combustible; the exertions of the Fire Companies, succeeded in preserving them; but it is beyond the power of our pen to describe the scene which presented itself when the flames had risen to their height in the second building. The wind which seemed to have increased in violence, whirled the sparks and flames of fire to an immense distance, descended like drifting snow, which literally covering the shingled roofs of the houses to leeward, seemed to defy all human power to save them from conflagration. Several times were some of the most combustible of them on fire but as often extinguished by the active exertions of our hardy fire-men. At length it was perceived that a fluke had lodged on the ample and elevated roof of Christ Church (about 250 yards to leeward of the fire,) and kindled into a blaze. The bore of one of the Fire Companies was immediately sent to extinguish it, but, alas! too late. The fire had penetrated into the vacancy between the vaulted ceiling and the ridge pole, and there was no means of ascent within the church—the stream of water could not reach it from without, and before a ladder of sufficient length could be obtained, the fire had spread the whole length of the roof, and burst forth in terrific grandeur.

The buildings between Main st. and the church, between the parallel of Church and Fen Church streets, were now considered out of danger, and those beyond the church within the same parallel, it appeared to be beyond all human power to save. The elegant mansion of Walter Heron, Esq. half a mile, at least, from the original seat of the fire, had caught about the same time and in the same manner as the Church; he, believing his premises in no danger, Mr. Heron had gone to render assistance to those who were immediately threatened, as had all the people belonging to his extensive rope walk, and we are informed that there was not a human son on the lot; we regret to add that his house was burnt to the ground, and very little of its valuable furniture saved.

The dwelling house and office belonging to B. Pollard, Esq. on the N. side of the Church were in a few minutes enveloped in flames, which heightened by the violence of the wind worked every exertion to check their progress. The next buildings which caught fire were the new Lancasterian School house in the rear (forming a Ken Church,) and Mrs. Ballance's dwelling (an elevated wood house) on the N. and beyond these, the fire swept every building in the large brick house at the corner of Market st. on the East side of Church street, and to the northern extremity of Fen Church street, West side including all those on Mariners' street.

The sight was awful and heart rending beyond description. It was not a regular progressive fire—it had been out Fire Companies would soon have checked its progress, but houses remote from the body of the fire, as

many as 12 or 15 in detached situations were on fire at the same moment.

We have not time to give any thing like a probable estimate of the amount of property destroyed, or the names of the individual sufferers. Between forty and fifty families have been rendered houseless, and the loss cannot be much short of \$50,000 dollars. The Church (including its elegant organ) was insured for 15,000 in the Mutual Assurance Office, and we understand that most of the houses of any considerable value were also insured. The fire might have been accidental, but there is too much cause to apprehend that it was the work of the lurking incendiary.

The editor of the Baltimore Patriot has been favored with the following interesting extract of a letter from a gentleman in Europe, (who has the best means of acquiring the most correct information,) to his friend in Baltimore dated 26th Jan.—Whether his predictions are well founded or not must soon be realized.

My unconquerable persuasion is, that war must break out ere long, and that France and England must be parties. Every effort will be made by England to involve us some way or other. I know, that a policy to this has been agreed on and laid down in England several years ago, as the policy to be observed with respect to us, whenever any new war should occur. There was a policy adopted then, it will be followed, not to allow us to enjoy a profitable neutrality, and to re-become the factors of the world. They will move every spring to deprive us of another indefinite term of progressive, unexampled prosperity. They will not allow a renewal of Jonathan's thrifty flourishing system of paddling his own canoe, and picking up grists all over the mill-ponds of the world, of effecting in some twenty years, what other nations have acquired centuries to accomplish. I tell you my good friend I know this. England will have enough on her own hands in Europe, and I shall not be surprised, if under her present pressure, she may not be in earnest in accommodating us. I am indeed different with the U. States indeed I have some reason to believe that she will.

There must be War—all Europe is alive for it—especially the French they are indignant at Mr. Cassing's audacious language in his afterwards subdued and mitigated speech. The English are detested every where on the continent and no where more than in Portugal. The Portuguese ask the British officers, what the devil brought you here? Who wants the English to be meddling in our affairs? You may be assured that the Portuguese neither understand nor want Don Pedro's constitution. The English are as well aware of that as are the French or Spaniards. Again I say, there will be War.

New York, March 13.—We have received by the packet ship Francis Fordick, papers and prices current from New Orleans to the 17th ult. inclusive. The only article worthy of notice is the following:

[Gazette.

Natchitoches, Feb. 6.

We learn from a gentleman who arrived in town yesterday from Texas, that the Freedmen have evacuated Natchitoches, & that Norris and Gaines have with their new recruits, taken possession of the large stone house that the Freedmen had fortified and made use of for quarters. The Freedmen have not received that ready and energetic support from the Clerokeys they anticipated, which, combined with something of a fright which they were seized with on hearing a report (which has since been ascertained to be false) that the Clerokeys had been seduced to join the Mexicans, was the occasion of their leaving their head quarters; they at present are mostly dispersed

troops, so says report, who arrived at Austin's colony some time ago, but not receiving the support from the generality of the settlers they had expected, having only 50 men from the settlement with them, took fright, thinking some trick would be played on them, and returned to the settlement. It is said that Norris and Gaines who have raised a very considerable force favorable to the Mexicans, have 12 or 15 of the leading revolutionists in irons at the Aysh Bayou; and intend to send them to St. Antonio for trial.

The above we have made out as the most probable of the various reports in circulation, it being impossible to give a correct statement, there being so many different reports; every one coming from the scene of tumult and commotion having a story of his own to circulate.

MESSRS. SAUNDERS & WRIGHT.

From the National Intelligencer.

Messrs. SALES & SEATON: The enclosed correspondence having been the subject of considerable misapprehension, I am induced to send it to you, with a request that you will give it a place in the Intelligencer.

Yours respectfully,

J. C. WRIGHT.

March 7th 1827.

Monday Evening, Feb. 26, 1827

SIR: From expressions used in the course of your remarks to day, I wish to know if I am to consider you as personally responsible for such as I deem of an offensive character. My friend Mr. Archer will hand you this. I am, &c

R. M. SAUNDERS.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Ohio.

Washington City, Feb. 27th 1827.

SIR: Your note of last evening, which was handed to me by Mr. Archer, is of a character that requires no answer. Yours &c.

J. C. WRIGHT.

Mr. SAUNDERS, of N. Carolina.

Tuesday Morning Feb. 27, 1827.

SIR: The expressions which you took occasion to apply to me in the debate of yesterday morning in the House of Representatives, were of such a character as to induce me to request that you will favor me with an interview for the adjustment of our difference, in the mode usual amongst gentlemen. My friend, Mr. Archer, is fully authorized to make the necessary arrangements.

Yours, &c.

R. M. SAUNDERS.

Hon. Mr. WRIGHT, of Ohio.

Tuesday Evening Feb. 27, 1827.

SIR: I have received your letter of this morning. The very rude note you thought proper to send to me yesterday, altogether forbids my giving you the interview you request in the letter of this morning. Yours &c

J. C. WRIGHT.

Gen. R. M. SAUNDERS.

Duelling.—It would be well for society if all duellists were as pertinacious in their opinions as the gentleman named below.—Dr. Akenside, the celebrated Poet, challenged a member of the Bar named Ballow, to mortal combat, but they did not get into the field, for one would not consent to fight in the morning, and the other was equally determined not to do so in the evening. The one wished to fall in a blaze of glory, mingled with the brilliant rays of the rising sun; and the other, with an equal degree of poetic feeling, thought the shades of evening more congenial to the hour of dissolution. Had either yielded the point, the votaries of taste and genius might never have enjoyed the delight of perusing the Pleasures of Imagination—a work which will charm and instruct mankind through every age.

Count. The Count was struck off from the nobility and sentenced to banishment. The Emperor has repealed the latter part of the sentence, but has sent him in the capacity of a private soldier to the Caucasus. If some of our members of Congress were to be treated in this summary way, they would learn to be more gentlemanly in their political quarrels.—[N. Y. Morning Chronicle.

Afflicting Occurrence.—It is with deep regret that we learn, by a letter from Virginia, received in this city on Wednesday last, that the Rev. THOMAS HOWARD, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Presiding Elder of the "New District" was thrown from his gig on Saturday (the 24th ult.) after the adjournment of the Virginia Conference, and so severely wounded, as to cause his death on the Monday following. We know not in what section of Virginia this unhappy circumstance took place; but, as the writer says it was about 45 miles from Richmond, we suspect it was on the route from that place to Gloucester, the native county of the deceased. He was probably going on a visit to his relations. The great worth of Mr. H. as a Minister of the Gospel, and the enviable traits of his private character, are too well known to, and too highly appreciated by the most of our readers, to require our feeble attempt to portray them. They are embalmed in the memory of all who knew him, and there they will long be cherished. We sincerely mingle our sympathy with those of the bereaved community who mourn the loss of one of its most valuable members.

R. Stor.

Survey of Rowan County.—At the February session of the County Court of Rowan, held in this town, week before last, the Court ordered a Survey of the County, with a view to aid Mr. McKee in the publication of a Map of the State. A committee was appointed, clothed with the requisite powers to enter into a contract with some person qualified to make a minute & thorough survey of all the principal roads, rivers, and creeks, and accurately locate all the prominent objects, such as the villages, post-offices, principal stores, mills, bridges &c. in the county; and an appropriation was made to meet the expenses incident thereto. It is expected the committee will succeed in engaging the services of Mr. Giles Pearson, a young gentleman who was detailed at the U. States Military Academy at West Point; who is fully competent to execute the survey with correctness, and make a map of it in elegance, which, after McKee shall have taken an engraving from it, will be a useful and important acquisition to the public records of the county.

West Car.

The Legislature of Alabama, at its last session, passed an act to prohibit the importation of slaves into that State for sale or hire. The act provides that any person carrying negroes into the State after the 1st day of August next, for sale or hire, shall be liable to a fine of \$1 000 for each negro carried into the State, and imprisonment. It further provides that persons who carry slaves into the State for their own use, shall not sell or hire them within two years after their arrival.

Property of the late Duke of York.

—His Royal Highness the Duke of York, has left behind him nearly three tons weight of plate of the most valuable description. The largest portion of it is deposited in chests at Messrs. Coutts' the bankers. Much of his royal highness's furniture is of a rich and costly character. In mere articles of vertu, more than 120,000*l*. have been expended. All these things will be sold by auction during the present

above 45,000 volumes, including, beside a number of valuable illustrative books of ancient days, nearly every publication entered at Stationer's Hall, and every novel and pamphlet printed in the United Kingdom during the last forty years. In the library is a valuable and extensive collection of maps and charts.

At the Superior Court held in this place last week the Hon. Judge Norwood presiding, came on the trial of *Scott*, a negro fellow belonging to Simeon Cochran of Persimmon county, for the murder of William Marshall. The trial lasted upwards of fourteen hours, and resulted in a verdict of *guilty*. On Saturday sentence was pronounced upon him, and he is to be executed on Saturday the 19th of May next.

Peter, also a slave of Simeon Cochran and who was implicated in the same murder, was acquitted by consent of the counsel for the state, on the ground of defect in the evidence.—*Hillsboro' Rec*

Christian Munificence—We have been authorized to mention, by the Rev. Mr. Reck, Pastor of the Lutheran congregation in this place, that three young females, (sisters) living in Guilford county, in this state, who gain their subsistence by spinning and weaving, have subscribed *Five Dollars* each, towards the support of the Theological Seminary of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, located at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Of all the splendid donations and bequests, made for religious and benevolent purposes, we do not recollect recently to have heard of any one that evinces more Christian munificence than the above. If the widow's mite was acceptable, the contributions of these poor but pious young ladies must surely be blessed to eternal salvation.—*West. Car.*

Conference—The Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for 1827 closed its sittings in Petersburg, a few days since. From the Minutes we learn, that the Society numbered last year, whites 31,724—colored 7,827. Present year whites, 32,804—colored 8,567. The increase of members this year has been 1,795—11 persons were regularly recommended and admitted on trial to the Ministry—8 ordained Deacons, and 3 Elders. Among other resolutions the Conference passed the following: That every Preacher in this Conference be requested to make a collection on the 4th of July next, in aid of the American Colonization Society. The time of the next Conference was fixed on Wednesday, the 27th February 1828, to be held in Raleigh N. C.

Altered Notes.—Notes of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, the Mother Bank on which are the heads of Washington and Jefferson, have been altered from five to fifty dollars.—The figure 5 at each end, and the word five in the body, have been extirpated, and large figures 50 and the word fifty, inserted by a stamp and neatly executed. The small eagle between the signatures of the President and Cashier, has also been taken out and the figures 50 stamped in its place. The public may guard against imposition by noticing, that neither of the heads above mentioned, are on the borders of the genuine fifty dollar notes of the Mother Bank; the borders of which have the denomination at one end and the name of the Bank at the other.—*Richmond Camp.*

to between thirty and forty thousand dollars. It is said one ship will not be sufficient to carry out the provisions and clothing already collected in that city.

GREENSBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, MARCH 24

While Virtue reigns, let her sons rejoice

The Office of *THE PATRIOT* is removed to the new building on Hillsborough street, at the corner west of Mr. Moring's Tavern.

Unparalleled Villainy.—A short time since, a white Marble Stone, was stolen from the grave of Mr. James Cunningham, in the Buffalo Grave Yard, near this town; the letters J. C. was engraved on the stone.

A Dinner was given at Milton on the 10th inst. to Gen. R. M. Saunders, our late representative in Congress, at which Mr. Calhoun, Vice President of the United States was a guest. The company is stated to have been numerous & respectable, and the utmost cordiality of feeling prevailed. It being fashionable at the present day, for great men to make stump speeches at the Dinner Table, Gen. Saunders when his health was drank, rose and made a speech, and concluded by giving the following toast.

State of North Carolina—The unassuming in her pretensions, sound in principle and inflexible in purpose—may she in 1828, visit upon the political conduct of the Sen, the same sentence she passed upon that of the Father.

On Mr. Calhoun's health being drank, he rose and made a speech, and gave.

The Union of the States—Founded on the principles of reason and justice, its preservation requires an equal participation in all its parts of its benefits and its burdens.

The Poets were generally of an inflammatory nature, & in concordance with that of Gen. Saunders.

As will be seen by Gen. Saunders' Circular published in our last, he declines being a candidate for Congress, no candidate has come forward as yet, for the vacancy.

The Hon. John Williams, Minister of the United States to the Government of Guatemala, and the Hon. Lewis Williams, Member of Congress from this State, passed through this place on Thursday last, from Washington City.

The National Advocate, of New York, says that Gen. Jackson defended his country against its proud invaders; Mr. Adams defended Gen. Jackson against his private enemies. Why should those who pretend to be friends of one abuse the other? The reason is plain—the abusers of both are low demagogues and intriguers.

A Bill has been reported in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, making an appropriation of two thousand dollars, in aid of the American Colonization Society.

MARRIED

In this County, on the 22nd inst. by the Rev. William Pastey, James

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

March 7th, 1827. Committee.

State of North Carolina.

Guilford County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

February Term, 1827.

William Adams and Catha his wife, William Kirkman, James Nelson Dilling and Nanny Dilling, by their Guardian A. Drew Dilling, Emily Jackson, Emsey Jackson, George Jackson, James Jackson, Anna Jackson by their Guardian William Adams.

Levin Kirkman A. A. of George Kirkman dec'd, Thomas Kirkman, George Kirkman, James Kirkman, William Kirkman and Elizabeth Kirkman, Daniel Sullivan and Prescilla his wife, Robert Wood and Anna his wife, Ferguson & Mary his wife, John Humer 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 Elizabeth Kirkman, Daniel Sullivan and Prescilla his wife, Robert Wood and Anna his wife, Ferguson and Mary his wife, John Humer 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 a publication be made in the *Patriot* for six weeks, that the defendants appear at the next Court to be held for the County of Guilford, 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 County, at office, the third Monday of February, A. D. 1827.

in general, and in particular, for the patronage he has received since commencement in this place, 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 CON AD.

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 fashion of the North in their regular seasons, they will be enabled to accommodate all those who may feel disposed to patronize 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 patronage extended towards them to justify a continuance in business.

Orders from a distance shall be promptly attended to. It is expected, that the Merchants, within 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. 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.

Praise, on the other hand, touches on a more dangerous key. It enters instead of suppressing the dangerous propensity to pride.

"He's a genius," people said of my young friend Alcanzor—and it got to Alcanzor's ear, as such things will in nine cases out of ten. The youth was promising fair for manhood—with industry and prudence to follow up the advantages he enjoyed, he would have become an ornament to society. But the idea of being a genius haunted him night and day. He put on a thousand ridiculous practices—became puffed up with vanity and self conceit, and let slip all his golden opportunities in grasping after the foolish phantoms that flitted before his bewildered brain. He turned out a poor creature—Praise had done the mischief.

"What a beautiful girl!" the young gentleman used to say when they passed Jane Seymour's window, and got a glance at her fine face and pretty figure. It was no wonder that they called her beautiful, for she was so. But persuade a young lady that she is very beautiful—and she must be a girl of extraordinary good sense if she don't let the thing run in her head to the exclusion of more profitable thoughts. Jane once cultivated her mind, was industrious and ingenious with her needle—bid fair to become an excellent housekeeper—she would have been a rare prize if left to the guidance of natural judgement. But she soon began to conclude that she was beautiful—that beauty compensated for every thing else. Those of the beaux who were worth having, thought differently—the others she would not accept, and this misunderstanding lost her a husband. No sensible man ever thought a beautiful wife worth as much as one that could make a good pudding.—I wish the girls all knew this, for I feel a great interest in their welfare.

Praise has made more fools & cocksnobs, than censure ever made misanthropes.—They are both good things in their exact places—but it requires a great deal of judgement to place them there. When misapplied, the first flows generally from better feelings than the last—and it is a pity friends should do one another an injury. These axioms are indisputably correct—and ought to be always borne in mind.

OLIVER OAKWOOD.

The Happy Union.—The gods, wearied with the perpetual cries of wedded mortals, loudly complaining that they were unfortunately matched, sent, at length, a messenger to earth, with authority to divorce all those who were desirous of being unmarried. On the messenger's return to heaven, it appeared, from his report, that only a single couple in the whole world were perfectly satisfied with each other. This amiable and peaceable pair had never quarrelled; if the woman was out of temper, and suffered her tongue to use violent expressions, the husband entirely disregarded what she said; and, if he committed any improper or indelicate actions, his dear wife never once noticed them. The cause of this singular instance of conjugal harmony puzzled all the celestials, who learned with astonishment that the wife was blind, and the husband deaf.

A real Kentuckian.—A Kentuckian, we believe of that class called a hog merchant, rode up to a public house in the west where a number of gentlemen were seated in the piazza. After a low bow to the company, he enquired if any person could inform him what was good for a burn. A young physician, (there being several present) stepped forward and with much complaisance, gave him a learned lecture on burns, the mode of treatment, &c. &c. for which he was thanked politely by the Kentuckian, who informed him that his prescription would not answer his present complaint, as his saddle blanket had

SUITS THE ACTION TO THE WORD.—A recent trial for assault and battery in Pennsylvania, the counsel for the defendant asked one of the witnesses, a stout athletic man, to describe the manner in which the plaintiff was assaulted, when he immediately took hold of the counsel by the collar, and gave him a tremendous shaking, to the no small amusement of the Judges, spectators, &c. who were convulsed with laughter.

Law Intelligence.—The case of Charles L. Smith vs. Lewis P. Parks, the Editor of the "Independent Balance," for a libel published in that paper against Mr. Smith, was tried and determined yesterday at Nisi Prius, before Judge Duncan. The jury gave the exemplary verdict of ten thousand dollars damages for the Plaintiff.—*Nat. Gaz.*

PATENT GRIST MILL.

The subscriber having obtained Letters Patent for his improvement in the Grist Mill, informs the public that he will dispose of individual rights, or rights for Counties or States, on terms that will enable the purchaser to make a profit on their purchase. The stones of his Mill running in counter directions, renders it obvious that it creates less friction and gains more action with a small power than can be obtained by any other invention. He will have one in complete operation in Greensboro' in a few days.

BENJAMIN OVERMAN.

The Raleigh Register, Carolina Observer, and Catawba Journal, will insert the above three times, and forward their accounts to this Office for settlement.

Greensborough, N. C.

March 17, 1827.

NOTICE.

Having given three written notices to those indebted to the estate of John Stewart, Dec'd to make immediate payment we take this ultimate method of informing all those who have Notes and Accounts standing against them, that if they are not settled before the expiration of the week of May Court next they may expect to find them in the hands of an Officer.

It is not our wish to put any person to cost, and we hope we shall not be put to that disagreeable necessity, as the most of the debts now remaining are small, and we flatter ourselves and will be easily raised, and promptly paid.

Those indebted will no doubt readily excuse us for taking this measure, when they recollect that we are bound to settle the estate in a very short time.

The business is all in the hands of Mathew Young, and he is at all times ready to attend to it and will for the accommodation of those concerned, attend at Greensborough on the week of next Superior Court.

M. YOUNG, Administrator

A. STEWART, Administratrix
March 10th 1827. r46

Cash on hand & Claims WANTED,

All persons having claims against the county of Guilford, previous to the 1st day of January 1826, are requested to present them for payment.

JOS. AYDLOTFIE, C. T.
Febr 23 1826—r43.

Tan Bark wanted.

The Subscribers will give cash or Leather for Fifty cords of White Oak Spanish Oak & Ash Bark, delivered at their Tan Yard in Greensborough this Spring.

HOSKINS & PATRICK.
Feb 17 1827. r43

HORSE BILLS

With a new Engraving Pen

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING

A Semi-Weekly Newspaper

At the Office of the Star and North Carolina State Gazette.

The object of the Editors in publishing a semi weekly paper must at once arrest the attention of a discerning public. The prosperity of our happy country and the maintenance, in their original purity, of our civil and religious institutions, are not secondary considerations with any truly republican American citizen. As these are based on the public will and regulated by the public voice, that will and that voice to be righteous must be enlightened."

The rapid advancement of this country in every branch of national prosperity—in the increase of her population, the extension of her commerce, the improvement of her system of agriculture, and the cultivation of the arts and sciences, is the source of proud exultation to every American bosom. But the North-Carolinian must go farther; the improvement of his own State, her rising importance in the national scale, is a subject of just congratulation and calls upon her sons redouble their exertions to advance her prosperity and happiness. The Editors believe that to attain these desirable objects nothing can contribute in a great degree to the frequent and extensive circulation of a well conducted newspaper; for, although our academies and colleges afford ample means of acquiring a competent knowledge of the first principles of education, yet none will pretend to deny that it is from newspapers alone that information relative to passing events is to be obtained. As the world grows older, events multiply upon us; and they have already accumulated to such an extent as to render it impracticable to give even a summary of all that is interesting in a weekly paper.

In order, therefore, to facilitate the promulgation of useful knowledge the editors have determined, should it meet public approbation, to commence, as early as practicable the publication of a paper twice a week; and as all the papers in this State, with the exception of one only, are printed but once a week, they calculate, with some degree of certainty, on success.

The advantages to be derived from such a publication will readily be estimated by our enlightened and discerning fellow citizens. It will be the means of giving earlier intelligence of every important circumstance, foreign and domestic, of presenting a more general view of things at home and things abroad; of enabling us to devote more of our paper to the interests of the farmer; of giving a more detailed and satisfactory account of our legislature and congressional proceedings; and, in short, of publishing a greater variety of matter, thereby affording our columns the advantage of suiting the taste of every class of readers.

The attention of the citizens of the state and our old friends and patrons particularly, is respectfully invited to this subject. Our project must stand or fall on the extension or withholding of their patronage.

TERMS.—The semi-weekly Star will be issued as soon as the subscription list will justify it and be published every Tuesday and Friday at five dollars per annum.

There will be no alteration in the weekly paper, except the contemplated enlargement. It will continue, as usual to be published once a week, at \$3 per annum.

A. J. LAWRENCE.

THOS. J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, Jan 13 1827. 30—

ALMANACKS, FOR THE YEAR.

1827.

DOG BIT E DOG

A lawyer quite famous for making a bit,
And who in good living delighted,
To dinner one day, with hearty good will,
Was by a rich client invited:
But he charged four dollars for going to dine,
Which the client soon paid, tho' no ninny;

At home charged the lawyer for dinner and wine,
On a crown and the other a guinea.

The lawyer he paid it, and took a receipt,
While the client stared at him with wonder,

But gave to his friends with the produce a treat,
Tho' the lawyer soon made him rock under,

That his client sold wine information he said,
Without license, and in spite of his storming

The client a good thumping penalty paid,
And the lawyer got half for informing!

VARIETY.

From the Trenton Emporium.

PRAISE AND CENSURE.

The world, some people say, is censorious—and it is to a certain extent, true:—But the world sometimes compliments very highly and I have a strong inclination to say, that its praises do more mischief than its censures—I will say it.

Censure when it is applied where it is merited, often has a salutary effect. When bestowed where it is not deserved, it produces no injury on a well regulated mind. The strong & prevailing disposition among people to think, needs some general correction.