

THE PATRIOT.

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THE PATRIOT.

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From the Greenboro Spectator.

OBSERVATIONS OF AN AMERICAN IN ENGLAND.

THERE is a family at Winsor Green, just in the vicinity of B——n, which I have occasionally seen; and as I consider them, in their manners and style of living a very good specimen of those in the middle walks of life, I will give you an account of a late visit there, and will mingle character and description with incident. At the close of a fine day, a young Bostonian and myself, conducted by a son of the family, called at their cottage. By cottage, you will not understand me to mean a one-story, straw-thatched building, half hid in woodbine, but a neat two-story, brick mansion, covered with slate. We paused a few moments, in the front garden, to look at its arrangement. I have often had occasion to admire the taste, which Englishmen of this class exhibit in laying out and decorating their gardens and pleasure grounds. Whenever they fix upon a spot, and call it home, they collect about it every little comfort and elegance that their means will admit. A garden seems to be a primary object in their rural economy; and even when their means are scanty, and they are necessarily confined to a narrow spot of ground, they contrive to throw over that spot, a thousand beauties. This taste, I conceive, cannot be too highly commended. It is not less elegant in itself, than it is favourable to purity of manners. The same fondness for a garden and flowers may be traced in the lowest artisans and cottagers; and when they are denied the luxury of a garden, they will make a garden of their houses, and fill every window with flowers and plants. The garden which we were now surveying, was enclosed with a well trimmed hawthorn hedge, and two gravelled walks led up each side of a close shaven, oval grass plat, to the front door. Trees of various kinds mingled with shrubbery skirted the edges, and gave to the centre a charming aspect of pensive retirement and rural quietness. The lawn, by the use of a cast iron roller, and frequent shaving, had become extremely smooth, and was not only cheering to the eye, from its vivid green, but pleasant and soft as down to the foot. From the front garden we were conducted through a gate at one corner of the house, into the fine and flower garden. This was somewhat larger than the other. Look that, it was enclosed with a hawthorn hedge, which, by constant trimming and good management had become so closely interwoven and matted together, as to form an effectual barrier against the intrusion of cattle or the prying curiosity of man, as a stone or brick wall itself. The hedge, under the hand of a skilled gardener, can be made to assume the most fantastic shapes. This was so

close, that neither the hand nor the eye could penetrate it; and clothed as it then was, in the brightest green, it far surpassed in beauty, any fence or railing, and was more in harmony with the scene around. As might be expected, we found ourselves very pleasantly entertained, in strolling over this enclosure. Flowers of all hues, and every fragrance, spread their charms before us, and together with the fine fruits which abounded in it, our senses were variously regaled. At the termination of the walks was some object to catch and divert the attention—a summer-house, an arbour, or a rustic seat. In the centre a sun dial marked the wane of time; and at the foot of the garden, flowed a small stream, which formed several cascades, and finally passed off with a rippling sound, and was lost to the eye under an arbour. There was here nothing extravagant, and nothing more than what most of our farmers and tradesmen might command, with a very little attention and trifling cost. The fruit-trees and plants would afford them amusement in their leisure hours, as well as reward them with their products; and the cultivation of flowers would give their daughters a refined and healthy employment.

From this little Elysium we were called to the tea-table. We now first passed compliments with Mrs. M——, the mother of the family, and having found seats, tea was brought in. Tea in this country is taken sans ceremony, and is soon over. Since we are in the house, allow me to say something of the interior. This is more exclusively the female department, and I am happy to remark, that the same neatness and taste which characterized the gardens and grounds, were seen here. The houses of this class of Englishmen are small, but convenient. This had four rooms on the lower floor with an entry leading between them from the front to the rear. They are handsomely fitted up, and made to appear well at a small expense. The rooms of Manchester and Kidderminster, the forges of Sheffield, and the foundries of Birmingham, each yield their articles to grace an English cottage of this stamp. We have the same articles with us, but not so good and seldom arranged with so much reference to effect. The windows, with the aid of curtains and blinds, become the most ornamental part of the house. Though they are "few and far between" on account of the heavy taxes to which they are subject, they appear elegant, whether seen from within or without. The fire-places black and sooty, exhibit here a very different aspect. They are made of cast iron, with polished grates. The fenders, and fire-irons are usually of polished steel. The mantel piece is always stored with a choice collection of shells, crystallizations, spar beautifully modelled into urns, vases, and the like. Here were shown several elegant paper baskets covered with rice, which were wrought by the daughters. These things, trifling in themselves, yet set off a room, and speak much in praise of the female inmates.

From the tea-table we were led to a summer-house in a corner of the garden. While we were here enjoying a fine evening, a declining sun which added new beauties to fields and trees, and a cool breeze which was loaded with the fragrance of many flowers, Mr. M—— and a son-in-law of his, joined us. Mr. M—— is an extensive button-maker. He rides into town every morning in his pony-gig, pursues his business all day with industry, economy, and system; and at night returns to the bosom and enjoyment of his family. He has an in-

creasing trade to America, and is partial to Americans, but amidst his eulogies of the daughter, it is easy to discover that he secretly thinks better of the mother. He gave us a hearty welcome. At nine o'clock we were summoned to the supper table. Here, the interesting daughters of the family who had returned from abroad, joined us. The refreshments were liberal. An English supper, you must know, though not exactly Roman, is yet rather luxurious. After the usual accompaniment of wine, both vocal and instrumental, we took leave of our courteous and hospitable hosts. Such is a specimen of English taste and manners in the middling ranks of society. Families of this description are noted for neatness, hospitality, order, and economy, and when adorned and recommended by probity and religion, few spots on earth can be compared with an English fireside, and household circle.

In the course of my journeyings, I have observed that the English ladies are much in the habit of riding on horseback. The usual dress is a blue cloth great coat, fitting close about the neck, and falling nearly to the ground. On the head they wear a man's black beaver, and a black veil. Around the neck, they have a plain, starched collar that comes up to the chin, and over this a fancy cravat with a stiffener, tied in true dandy style. Thus equipped, they mount a horse, take the reins in one hand, and a whip in the other, and entirely undaunted, prance off with grace. This exercise contributes greatly to their health, nor is it unfavourable to their beauty. A ride of a few miles tinges their full round cheeks with a fine colour, and their cheeks, which at starting are partially obscured, become loosened by the motion of the horse, and fall in graceful ringlets that wave as they bound through the air.

The summers here are unquestionably more congenial to the general health of man than our own. They are also more pleasant; but the autumn and winter, if I may judge from the specimen we have already had, cannot be compared with ours at least in pleasantness. The dull weather which now prevails, (Nov. 2d.) I am told, continues nearly the same through the winter—either dripping rain, or a heavy, damp, disagreeable atmosphere, with not much frost, snow or ice. The softness of an American autumn is unknown here; and though the English winter is less cold than our own, I would not for this, exchange our clear atmosphere, unclouded sky and sharp frosty mornings. I know not that the weather of this season here is particularly prejudicial to health. They are often corpulent even to deformity—have broad shoulders, large features, full cheeks, and if I may here anticipate an item in their character, bear marks of high living, and excess in wine.

It would scarcely fail of being serviceable to some of our American farmers to visit this country, as well with a view to take lessons in agriculture, as to learn the important virtue of contentment. Living in a perfectly free country, almost exempted from taxes, in which every thing is cheap, and being lords of the soil that they cultivate, they are too insensible of their enviable condition here, you know, the land is owned principally by the nobility, who let it out in small lots to the farmers, at enormous rents. What these pay annually would entitle them to the fee simple with us. After discharging their heavy rents and king's taxes, and living poorly, they have nothing left. Tea, sugar, coffee, spirits, &c. are luxuries beyond their reach.

Their children, in too many instances, grow up without a competent education, and destitute of the means with which to commence life. Thus the cultivators of the soil drag on year after year, till old age overtakes them, and puts a stop to their labours, and at the same time increases their wants. They must then depend upon their children for support, or become paupers. Good farmers they become from necessity. Unless they make the most from their land, it will not yield enough to pay the rents. As, however, they are liable at any moment to be dismissed from the soil, they have not the same motive with our farmers to attempt extensive and permanent improvements. Their necessities create a peculiar personal diligence and skill, and they are, on the whole, a people remarkably well fitted for the condition in which they are placed. Notwithstanding the precarious tenure with which they hold their lands, if they are punctual in paying their rents, or have kind landlords, it is not uncommon for father and son to fill the same place successively.

The English are barbarous in their amusements; at least this is the fact with certain descriptions of that people. Yesterday a boxing match took place eighteen or twenty miles from this town (Birmingham.) As I did not go, and probably shall never see any thing of the kind, I have received the following account from an acquaintance who was present. Though you are not unapprised of this disgraceful practice, I may be able to state several particulars that may give you a more impressive idea of it, than perhaps you have yet had. The day was cold, rainy and blustering; but notwithstanding this circumstance, about 20,000 persons were present to witness the wicked sport. A stage about twenty-four feet square, six feet high, and surrounded with a railing, was erected on the race ground for the convenience of the combatant; near this was a lower stage on which sat the umpires. About one o'clock the prize fighters made their appearance on the stage, and were hailed with loud cheers by the assembled crowd. They stripped to the naked skin, with the exception of the drawers, shook hands in token of friendship, and then fell to beating each other with all their might. The excitement of the refined spectators was extremely great, and bets ran high. When either combatant gained the advantage of the other, by a dexterous movement or knock-down blow, he was cheered by his friends, and the other was encouraged by the opposite party to fight on. Their well aimed blows were not without effect. In a few minutes the left eye of one was closed, and the bloody or claret as they term it, flowed from the faces of both. The stake in contest was 1,000 guineas; both were strong, athletic men, and had been training for the occasion for many months; their honour too was committed, and neither felt disposed to yield to the other. In a short time, their faces were beat out of human shape, and blood poured profusely from their mouths and nostrils. A tremendous blow from one or the other would now and then stretch his opponent at full length on the stage. The rules of the game are such that when one is down, the other is not allowed to strike him, but must give him time to recover his feet. They had fought nineteen minutes and were both nearly exhausted, and began to reel about the stage, when a lucky blow (so called) decided the battle. Both fell—one was able to rise and claim the victory—the other lay senseless at his feet, and was finally carried off by his friends. The

news of the victory was carried to Windsor, 85 miles, in five hours and five minutes! Horse-racing, bull-baiting, cock-fighting, shooting, and fishing, are amusements of which the English are very fond, and to indulge in them, they spare neither time nor money. In some instances, sports which New Englanders call vulgar and immoral, are here made science, and studied by those who would be thought both moral and refined.

FROM THE KNOXVILLE REGISTER

CHEROKEE INDIANS

Some curiosity having been expressed as to the laws of the Cherokee nation, the following sketch of them may not be unacceptable to our readers:

They prohibit the introduction by white men, of Spirituous Liquors into the nation. They have laws establishing and regulating turpitude, prohibiting stealing and rape, requiring white men, if they take a Cherokee wife, to be legally married to her, and then the property of the wife is not thrown into the hands of the husband, but remains at her own disposal; nor do they permit one man to have more than one wife.

The nation is laid off into eight judicial districts, and a judge and marshal appointed in each district, in order to the due administration of justice. They have their rangers in each district, whose duty it is to post and advertise strays. Their taxes are regularly laid and collected by the marshals. Nor do they overlook the benefits of tuition in their missionary seminaries; they compel parents to pay the expenses of such children as leave the schools without any just cause. They permit the superintendent of the missionary stations, with the consent of the parents, to bind out the children to such trades as may be suitable to them, and at the expiration of their apprenticeship, the nation is bound to procure them tools.

Each district is entitled to be represented in the national council by four members. The pay to each member for his services is one dollar per day, and to the speaker one dollar and fifty cents. The principal chief, the Path Killer is allowed \$150 per annum, and Charles R. Hicks, in consideration of his extra services as interpreter and writer, 200 dollars. The committee men are allowed two dollars, and their president three dollars and fifty cents per day, during the sitting of the national council.

For embezzling, intercepting and opening sealed letters, the punishment is a fine of one hundred dollars, and one hundred stripes on the bare back.

The business of the council during its session shall be suspended on the sabbath, and all merchants, pedlars and mechanics at Newtown, shall close their doors during that day.

They have a law declaring what shall be a lawful fence; they have also a statute of limitations; but it does not operate on notes or liquidated accounts. The treasurer of the Cherokee nation, is authorized to loan up on good security, such surplus funds as may remain, after discharging the annual appropriations.

A marshal, a sheriff, deputy sheriff, and two constables are appointed in each district. These officers have superseded the companies of light horse, which before the passage of this regulation, executed the decrees of their courts and brought offenders to justice. The marshals are elected by the national committee, the constables by the people in each district. The duty of these officers are prescribed, and security taken for their faithful performance. In pursuit of criminals they are allowed to summon as many men as be necessary to assist them.

A will, if found among the valuable papers of the deceased, although not witnessed, is considered established if proved to have been written and signed

by the testator. A will, to be regular according to law, should be signed by the testator, attested by two witnesses, and its validity proved to the satisfaction of the Court of the district. There are also some regulations relative to nuncupative wills.

The property of any person dying intestate, is divided equally amongst the children and wife, the wife taking a child's part. If there are no children, the wife is entitled to a fourth part, and the residue goes to the next of kin, after the estate is freed from encumbrances. The property of the wife, who has the exclusive right to it, is distributed in the same way between her children and husband.

This is a faint outline of some of the laws by which the Cherokee nation are governed. The resolution to procure two sets of types to establish at Newtown a printing-office has already been noticed in a former paper; one set of types to be composed of English letters and the other of Cherokee characters, the invention of George Guist, a Cherokee. This invention is much admired by those acquainted with it for its simplicity and usefulness; though there are perhaps more than seven y distinct characters; they are learned by the natives in a short time with great ease, and in their own language they now correspond with each other in these characters.

Charleston, June 24

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE!

At about the hour on one o'clock this morning, our citizens were aroused by the appalling cry of Fire, which broke out in a saddlery stores of Mr. Conner, on the west side of King street, four doors south of Boundary street. It extended south to the corner of Boundary street, and thence west to the Orphan House enclosure—and north to within three doors of Vanderhorst street. On the east side of King street, all the buildings were destroyed, from the corner of Boundary street, to the east, several small houses were consumed. The wind was very high, and the flames spread with the utmost rapidity. We have not yet obtained the particulars of this extensive conflagration, but are informed that about forty houses were consumed. Two or three persons were seriously injured from the blowing up of some of the houses. The wind blowing from the westward, the Orphan House escaped damage, although several times in imminent danger. Property to a large amount has been destroyed, the principal of which, however, we are informed, is insured. The flames were not subdued till after day light.

The Gold Region.—As a great deal of anxiety is felt abroad, to gain information of the topography and geology of the region of country where Gold has of late, been found, in considerable quantities, we have asked and obtained permission of the author, to copy for publication the following geological memoranda, promiscuously noted down by him at leisure moments.—*West Car.*

Salisbury, June 5, 1826.

Mr. WHITE: I have lately made some geological excursions, chiefly in Randolph County—Hitherto the mineral wealth of this county has been but imperfectly known, it being situated in the north-east part of the Gold region. This section is more broken and mountainous than other sections of the gold country; the gold I have here discovered, is scattered more extensively, and in finer particles, than in other places—as well on the summits of the hills, as in the vallies and beds of water-courses. This gold is equal in purity of that found in any part of the gold region, and is about 23 carats fine.

It has been incorrectly supposed by some, that gold was formed in the alluvial tracts; but this opinion must certainly appear erroneous, when it is known that gold is not unfrequently found on the summits of elevated portions of country, as in the case in Randolph county. We can trace the

gold in the fissures of rocks, as well in the higher as in the lower elevations. These veins have been burst asunder by subterranean explosion, and the gold scattered over the adjacent regions, and some of it carried down in the water-courses.

There is a quartz-formation in the lower part of Randolph county, near Deep River, containing lead and copper ores, tho' inconsiderable quantities, on the surface of the earth; they may prove more abundant a short depth under the ground. As these veins are similar to those in which gold is found, they may probably contain gold with the ores of other metals.

I have never publicly expressed any opinion concerning the probable richness of the gold country: it cannot be expected I should make a comparison of this with other gold countries, as it has not been sufficiently explored, and is consequently not as well known as it will be at some future period. Localities have been discovered, which show manifestly that some of the veins are equal, if not superior in richness to any other. Skillful management is all that is necessary to work these veins with great profit; and in the course of time, others may be discovered of equal richness.

I am, dear sir, yours, most respectfully, CHARLES E. ROTHE.

A Court Martial assembled of the 7th instant at Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, for the trial of Major Babcock, of the U. S. Corps of Engineers, on charges of misconduct, by neglect of duty in superintendence of the execution of the contracts for clearing the Ohio river of obstructions.—The Court is composed of the following officers, viz: Lieut Col. Walbach, President; Lieut Col. Taylor, Major Foster, Maj. Davenport, Capt. Zantzinger, Capt. Smith, Capt. Legrate, Capt. Armstrong, Maj. B. pined not guilty, and the trial began on Wednesday the 14th. A new description of military offences appears to be introducing itself into the law martial, by the extension of the duties of officers of the army to the subject of Internal Improvement. It would be thought an odd association to cite an Overseer of a County Road before a Militia Court Martial to answer for neglect of duty. The cases are not parallel, it is true, but in principle they do not widely differ. We do not mean to question the correctness of the course pursued by the War Department in this case. An investigation has been required, we suppose, by the loud complaints from the Western country of the manner in which the law has been executed & the mode pursued is the regular mode of proceeding against officers of the army for neglect of duty. In such a case, however, we should think it very difficult to discriminate between neglect of duty and error of judgment.—Officers have a delicate duty to perform in determining such points, not knowing how soon the case may come to be their own, from not knowing what similar employment they may be put upon. These suggestions, brief as they are, would be withheld, if it were possible they could reach the court before the termination of its sitting.—*Nat. Int.*

New-York June 24.

Trial of Gilbert.—This man, who had been indicted a short time since for the murder of his wife, was put up in his trial yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The fact of the murder was fully made out, and the defence set up was insanity. The jury retired about eleven last night, and about one o'clock brought in a verdict of "Not guilty." Gilbert is the person who came from Troy in search of his wife, and found her at a boarding house sitting on a man's lap. He called her out of the room and then stabbed her with a butcher's knife.

At a late Court of General Sessions, held at Rome, for Oneida county, Judge Storrs presiding, Jonathan Whaley, a Justice of the Peace, was

fined one hundred dollars for extortion (of fees we presume.)

Ev. Post.

The following article is in unison with the accounts furnished, by the mail, from almost every part of Maryland and Virginia, of the disastrous effects of the late flood:—

LYNCHBURG, JUNE 29.—*Freshet*.—This section of country has been visited by one of the most tremendous rains in the memory of the oldest inhabitants. It commenced, and rained gradually, nearly the whole of Sunday morning. In the evening, we had some rapid showers; after dark, the rain poured, in an incessant stream, until about 3 o'clock the ensuing morning. The consequence was, a rapid and considerable swell of all the water courses in the neighborhood to a height seldom, if ever, before witnessed. The roads are seriously injured, and bridges have been borne away in every direction. Not a mill, as far as we have heard, in any of the surrounding counties, which has not met with serious damage, and many of them are completely swept off. The lands on the borders of creeks and rivers have all been deluged, the crops of tobacco and wheat entirely ruined, and the corn materially injured. In fine the surrounding country, as far as we have heard, including the counties of Nelson, Amherst, Bedford, Halifax, Pittsylvania, and Campbell, presents a more general and complete scene of devastation than has ever been before witnessed. The Farm Mills, in this neighborhood, owned by Mr. Geo. Bruce, of Halifax, which, we are told, cost 40,000 dollars in their erection, are swamped off to the foundation; and a whole broad side of Lynch's large manufacturing mill shared a similar fate. Where so many, in such a wide range, are sufferers, it is impossible to guess, with any sort of accuracy at the aggregate loss sustained.

FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship *Lewis*, Capt. Macy, has arrived at N. York from Havre, whence she sailed on the 26th of May.

We have before us intelligence from Vienna of the 17th day, which announces that the Ottoman Porte has fully acceded to all the conditions stipulated in the *Ultimatum* of the Emperor Nicholas. The Turkish Cabinet has already designated two plenipotentiaries to proceed to the frontier. The hostages moreover have been set at liberty and positive orders given for the evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia.

Great exertions are making to aid the Greek cause by subscriptions in various parts. The reigning Duke of Brunswick had prepared for a journey but being informed that the proceeds of the Theatre on a certain night was for the aid of the Greeks, he put off his journey to be present at the Theatre. The King of Prussia has authorized the *Journal* of his kingdom to publish lists of the subscriptions raised for the Greek cause. At Berlin, the magistrates and clergy are actively engaged in collecting, &c. for the same cause.

At Paris the Ladies' Committee have collected 50,000 fr. At Munich a considerable sum has been raised. One individual gave 45,000 fr. A public collection has been made at Geneva. On the 18th of May there was to be a grand concert of vocal and instrumental music in the Dutch Reformed Church at Schiedam for the benefit of the Greeks.

The Paris papers state that Lord Cochrane had quitted Brussels for Greece.

A letter from Trieste of the 7th of May, mentions that a vessel had just arrived at that port from Alexandria, which announced that, in the course of the month of March, a Greek squadron disembarked at a short distance from Beirut in Syria, and seized about three millions of piastres. It would have made a similar attempt at Cyprus but was prevented by adverse winds.

THE MARKETS.

PETERSBURG—Cotton 7½ to 10 cents. Wheat 85 cents. Tobacco 4 to 8 dollars. Whiskey 35 to 37 cents. Corn 75 to 80 cents.

FAYETTEVILLE—Cotton 8 to 8½ cents. Wheat \$1 to 1 10. Whiskey 40 to 42 cents. Corn \$1 25. Flour \$7.

COUNTERFEIT NOTES.—The following is a list of such Counterfeit Southern Bank Notes, as given in Robinson's Exchange Gazette.

Bank of Augusta, Geo.	\$20
State Bank of South Carolina.	100
Bank of South Carolina.	10
Bank of the State of Tennessee.	2
Farmers' Bank of Va. Branch at Fredericksburg.	10
Branch at Lynchburg.	100
Bank of Virginia.	10—20
Branch at Lynchburg.	50
Bank of the Valley, Virginia.	
Branch at Romney.	100
State Bank of North Carolina, and Branches.	1—2—5—10—20
Bank of Cape Fear.	5—10

Capt. Adam H. Drick was stabbed on Saturday, the 1st. inst., in the county of Davidson, by Samuel Hamilton. It happened at a Militia muster. Headrick received three stabs, and died on Monday morning following. Hamilton has made his escape.

Mr. John Robinson, of Rockbridge county, Va. died on the 26th ult. leaving his whole estate to Washington College, at Lexington, Va. We believe Mr. Robinson's estate was very considerable, he was a native of Ireland, and came to this country a young man; he united with the Revolutionary patriots in the defence of this country. Mr. R. had never been married.

The Kentucky Reporter states that the case of Isaac B. Desha was called on the first day of the Circuit Court, which commenced at Cynthiana, on the 12th ult. and a venire was summoned to try him. The whole pannel was rejected, each one having formed or expressed an opinion either from rumor or otherwise, touching the prisoners guilt. The effort to procure a jury was continued the second day, but without success, and the trial abandoned for the term. No expectation is now entertained of his ever being again tried in that county. This, says the Reporter, will in effect acquit him, or keep him a state prisoner.

WILLIAM F. HOGE, the murderer of Simpson, was hanged about half past two o'clock, on the 30th day of June, at Fairfax Court House Va. We learn that he made no address to the concourse assembled on the occasion.

The South Carolina Agricultural Society, at their meeting on the 20th June 1826, adopted unanimously the following resolution.

Resolved, That Mr. Skinner be admitted an Honorary Member of this Society, and that the Secretary do forward to him his diploma, accompanied by the Gold Medal of the Society.

For the Patriot.

Topics of Electioneering are generally delicate subjects to be introduced in a newspaper, but when they are reduced to principles of conduct, we may examine them. In our electioneering rage here in Guilford, it is said, "I will not vote for him, he is a Lawyer"—though all the opposing candidates are county magistrates—Thus the attorney candidate seems to be cursed with a grievous curse; this reminds me of the ancient curse on Lawyers in the kingdoms of Judea and Israel; "woe unto you Lawyers? Ye have taken away the key of knowledge, ye will not enter yourselves, nor will ye permit those to enter who would enter." If this key of knowledge is the knowledge of earthly things, there is a wide difference between these lawyers and the lawyers of America. Our lawyers have contributed largely by their knowledge of jurisprudence, in building up our present frame of liberty; yet we hear it asserted roundly, that these are the men who make the law so complex and obtruse that common people cannot understand it. Now I am willing to join issue on this by asserting that the magistracy of the country have a greater share in this than the attorneys, and in producing the confusion and excitement of litigation in our country. It must be remembered, that the learning of the law is a science and study of considerable extent. The acts of the General Assembly would not reach one in ten thousand of the different cases which occur for adjudication. Thus the learning of these acts constitute but a very insignificant part of legal learning. But without the restraints of common law in every case, the country would be left lawless, and without a political directory. But unfortunately the most of our country magistrates (though men of integrity) have little learning in our laws, yet in our courts sit as Judges of the law. The sentiment then is introduced, that common sense and equity, are one and the same rules with the civil law—and when judgment of law is given up to be expounded by those who know no law but equity, the people are delusively taught that they must go to the law to find out what is the real justice of the case—This doctrine through the magisterial influence, entwines itself around the vitals of society. But this spacious doctrine is false, the civil rule and the rule of equity, can never be joined together without corrupting both. I will not pretend to deny, that all men who are free in body and mind have a right to be governed by the judgment of reason and equity; and that all men both in church and state, by all their regulations should be anxious to encourage and patronize this kind of judgment and justice in society for justice and judgment which is our right, is the only judgment which can effectually redeem us from the curse of the criminal and political rule of right. But the political rule bound down to its directory when made the only rule of duty as citizens becomes the operative means of corrupting both; for thus the precepts of men proudly seat themselves in the seat of natural justice, which is the judgment of God and nature—our judgment of right and wrong becomes confused by confining our judgment to the direction of superior law givers, and thus blending together that which is ceremonial with the natural, the holy with the profane rule, is the means of stirring up litigation in every part of society; the distinction between these rules of right is one of the first principles of our constitution; and this separation between the natural and civil rule of right appears to be one of the first

enemies, also in the era of light. in our legislative councils we our magistracy always anxious to receive more and more legal authority in the administration of political, as if they could at any time any artifice, make the political the rule of equity. Thus they been striving for an impossibility which, if effected, would demoralize the whole country and open the of universal speculation, now much convulsed!—Our attorneys none of them are so deluded as nature of the rules—they have key of knowledge which discards the distinction between the civil natural rule of right, and this distinction as the polar star, will guide the way of liberty and peace. laws of jurisprudence are held in hands of the Legislature as well held as a means of defence and lic protection. It can make no iterations on right or wrong, striking speaking, and should as war be sorted to only on the ground of necessity. The civil rule should then be expounded by men ignorant of the rule, and any extension of power in the hands of such magistracy is to give currency to litigation—say then that magistrates are fit as dangerous legislators as the tornies.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE

West Point.—The examination of the Cadets at the West Point Academy was completed on Saturday week after an arduous session of the weeks. The Board of Visitors has made a report to the Secretary War, of the Cadets and of the general management of the Institution the highest praise. Forty-two had graduated, and the examination of the candidates for admission will be completed this week—about one hundred have arrived, and it is probable that they will, all, or nearly all, be admitted.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY

We perceive that a collection will be taken up for this institution, at religious meeting at the Presbyterian Church this day. This is as it should be. How can we so appropriately express our gratitude to Heaven, the countless blessings bestowed on us, as by endeavoring to extend them to others? And how can this endeavor be made with so fair a prospect of success as by establishing Christian Colonies along the coast of Africa and thus casting the salt of freedom into the very fountain of slavery? We trust that the liberal contributions of our fellow citizens on this day, will be honorable to them as men—benevolent, patriotic, Christian men.—*Pet Int*

Hayti.—Mr. Gordon, British Consul to Hayti, arrived at Port au Prince on the 9th inst. from London.—The *Feuille du Commerce* of that place of the 11th, says—Last evening the Secretary General of the President of Hayti, gave an entertainment in honor of the Consul General of Great Britain, M'Kenzie was not able to be present. He was sick. The Consuls of other nations who were invited, were without doubt also indisposed, since they did not attend.

The Rev. Mr. R. of N. used to go to his neighbor every Saturday evening to borrow five dollars which he always returned on Monday morning. As the same money which had been lent was invariably returned in payment, the lender became surprised at the repetition of a request so singular, and asked for an explanation. The good old parson replied, that he had no use for the money but on Sundays, for he could preach much better with a five dollar bill in his pocket, than when it was empty—If our readers have the sagacity which we believe they possess, the above story may suggest to them the reason why we sometimes write no better.

New Bedford Mer.

K. James Kerr.
L. W. R. Lundy, Simon Landreth John Lister.

M. Georg. May, Alexander Maxwell, Levin McFarlen John M'Clusky, P. Abner Perdue William P. Patchley, Edwin P. Patchley, Jeremiah Poor, Guilford Peppin, George Parsons, Jonathan Parker, 2 John W. Parker.

R. Margaret Russel, 3 Thomas Ross, Jacob Rodgers, John Rigby.

S. Stephen Seagraves, Mr. Swan, Wiley Salter Dr. Sapp, Benjamin Suthard, Mr. Shelton, Obadiah Shelly, Michael Shadlerly, Hetty Stale, Richard Stephens, Hance Stokes, William Stafford.

T. Jesse Thompson, Isaac Thornborough.

V. John Vanzore, jun.

W. Henry Weatherly, Levin Woolen Thomas Whittington, Benjamin Wood, Alexander Yates

J. A. MEBANE, P. M.

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. 2—D

5. By partial or lame representation of men's discourses or practices, expressing some part of the truth, concealing some circumstance which ought to be explained.

Instilling suggestions which create prejudice in the hearer.

Magnifying and aggravating faults of others.

Imputing to our neighbor's vice, judgment and professional consequences which have no relation in truth.

It is to be known, that the character which has just been described, can be predicated of any one; and him enter into any company—on electric speed, a shock pervades the whole. The company, Dwight, feels a sudden pressure on its thoughts, and an alarm for peace and safety. The aspect is changed at once. The features, relaxed by ease, friendship, and confidence, are suddenly contracted and fixed. The eye quits its smile of security and pleasure; and settles itself in the attitude of vigilance, apprehension and ill boding; and the conversation, which sprang from the heart, reciprocated friendship, and awakened delight, is chilled down, in a moment, into general, unmeaning observations—adopted, only because they have no meaning, and because a tale of mischief can be told about them.

When such a man resides in a neighborhood, a thick cloud hangs over all its enjoyments. When he moves it is again covered with perturbation and sunshine—And, himself should be alarmed at the certain prospect of depraving and injuring himself—of becoming more poisoned and poisoning—more disagreeable and disposed. Slander is a compound of falsehood, injustice, unkindness and meanness; forming in itself a character eminently depraved, that is so unhappily begun proceeds with a rapid and dreadful declension. The designs, which he forms in the indulgence of this characteristic propensity; all the measures, which he feels obliged to employ, all the instruments which he can summon to his assistance; all the gratification, which he can experience in success,—are such, and such only, as contribute to shrink, debase, and pollute his mind. In such a state, a noble, generous thought would instantly wither. To such a bosom, honorable friendship cannot approach. At the door of such a heart, Christianity knocks for admittance in vain. His career is the career of abandonment only, through a path of steep and rapid descent, "going down the chambers of death."

SLANDER, says Dr. Balfow, is uttering false speeches against our neighbor, to the prejudice of his fame, safety, welfare; and that out of malignity, vanity, rashness, ill nature, or bad design. Slander is, however, perpetrated sometimes through *inattention*—through a highly censurable disregard for the character and happiness of others.—As an American writer very justly observes: it is perpetrated sometimes with *design*, and sometimes through *inattention*. In the former case, it is perpetrated with an intention to destroy happiness; in the latter from indifference to it. In the former case, it springs from malice; in the latter, from that sordid insibility to the interests of others, which is little less censurable.

The following distinctions will, it is hoped be satisfactory to every reader: the principal kinds of slander are

1. Charging others with facts, of which they are not guilty.
2. Affixing scandalous names and odious characters, which they deserve not.
3. Aspersing a man's actions with foul names, imputing that they proceed from evil principles, or tend to breed evil, when it doth not, or can not appear.
4. Perverting a man's words or acts, and making a tagously by affected misconstruction.

MISTAKE OF POPE.—We have all ways thought a Pope wrong in saying, "an honest MAN is the noblest work of God." For ourselves, we give a decided preference to an honest woman; women are preferable in every thing.

"No man," said a wealthy but weak headed barrister, "should be admitted to the bar who has not an independent landed property." May I ask, Sir," said Curran, "how many acres make a *tenesacre*?"

A gentleman, who had attended a political dinner, at which there was much huzzaing, but a very small bill of fare, being asked what sort of entertainment he had, replied—"plenty of *cheer*, but nothing to *eat*."

WHIGS AND TORIES.—A king of France inquired of one of his ministers the difference between a whig and a tory. "Please your majesty I conceive the difference to be mercy nominal. The tories are whigs when they want places, and the whigs tories when they have got them."

COACH MAKING.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to carry on the

Coach & Gigg Making

Business, in all its various branches. Orders for any kind of work in his line, thankfully received and promptly attended to; his prices are as low or lower as can be afforded in any other place in the state.

BENJAMIN OVERMAN.

N. B. Coaches, Giggs, Carryalls &c repaired on the shortest notice. Greensboro' June 29 —1826.

Shoe & Boot Making.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has now on hand about 300 dollars worth of Shoes, Shooters and Bootees, which he will sell much lower than he has heretofore done, for cash, and will venture to say as low as work of the same quality can be bought in the state. He would also inform them that he has a quantity of the best northern Leather, and will continue to manufacture, so as to keep a good assortment and be able to furnish those who may favor him with their custom.

He now returns his thanks for former patronage, and hopes by prompt attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JAMES BRANNOCK.

Greensboro' June 27—1826.

Jeremiah Dodson,

Having just returned from the City of Washington, where he has obtained Letters Patent for his Improved Corn Sheller, now proposes to furnish the planters with plans for Shelling Corn that will not put them to the additional expense of building a granary to shell in.

Enterprising gentlemen can now purchase bargains, of which they can make good profit, be quick now is your time.

Guilford June 29, 1826 —1826.

Five Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 2d day of May last, an apprentice boy by the name of William Coffey;—All persons are hereby forewarned under the penalty of the law, from harboring, trading with or employing said apprentice. The above reward of five cents will be given to any person who will apprehend and bring the said apprentice to me in Greensboro, Guilford county.

MITCHELL WOOD.

June 29, 1826—1826.

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 21, 1826. 11

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.—21f.

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.

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.

State of North-Carolina,

Guilford County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term 1826.

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

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants in this suit are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in The 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 Ps f 3 50.

State of North-Carolina.

Guilford County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term 1826.

James Stafford, } Original attachment
vs. } levied on
Malichiah Pyrgoe } 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 and 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. Ps f 3 50.

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