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NO. 3.]

THE PATRIOT,

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For the PATRIOT,
No exceeding 10 lines, twice inserted three
times for one dollar, and 25 cents for every
subsequent publication, those of great
length, in the same proportion. Letters
to the Editor must be post paid.

For the Patriot.

No. 1.

Mr. Editor:—What you are
doing is a very laudable one, and
one that will do much good. You are
giving the public a chance to see
the truth, and to hear the voices of
the people. I am sure that your
paper will be a great blessing to
the community. I am sure that
you will do much good by your
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Preliminary remarks, and a kind
of self import and ridicule constitute
the substance of the columns which
Dudley has filled. He flatters out
in a very easy strain, as if perfectly
unconscious of the wonders of the age,
congratulating his readers on the
revival of chivalry and at last giving
in the course of his editorialment,
the bare perusal of a notice in the
Governor's Message. One would
be inclined to conclude that Dudley
was a carefully exposed to the au-
thors of a disordered imagination or
that he had full confidence in his ability
to raise a loud laugh, by re-
presenting his adversary as the
"knight of the awful countenance,"
(the old, hackneyed mode of ridi-
cule which has long since lost its
efficacy). After saying that his
attempts at wit have been woefully
weak, and that his words are "as
fizzling brass," I shall attempt to
confute my previous remarks by re-
ference to the writer's own piece.
The first sentence, which no doubt
cost Dudley much painful labor, and
afterwards excited a vast deal of
vanity, contains more defects than
you could be willing to insert in
your paper. Indeed it has baffled
the wits of the most acute, to ana-
lyze and understand its meaning. If
I may venture an opinion on it, I
would judge, that the author had
reverted in his mind every phrase
which is apt to please by its sound,
and after having filled his periodi-
cism with the choice of words of his
labours, he determined to astonish
and overwhelm his readers by his
splendid diction and musical periods.
One can hardly help entering, in
imagination, his chamber when he
peruses the *harmonious collection*, to
see him dash aside his pen, and rise
with a full *charge* of words, strutting
with conscious dignity, and uttering
praising the admiration of the asto-
nished reader. Indeed, Mr. Editor,
this single sentence contains the dis-
tinguished characteristics of this di-
rect. "Regard is of course" he ex-
claims, "to the public, and I am an-
xious to produce such a con-
course of mellifluous sounds as will
conquer the wits of solidity."
Let our readers recollect that I
am a collection of sounds without

sense, and then if my structures are
not true I submit to the charge of
ignorance. This first sentence is
such a remarkable perversion of
style that this shall be my only
excuse for dwelling upon it. After
having enjoyed the thrilling ecstasy
of so powerful an effort of genius, we
would hardly suppose, that he, an
ambitious spirit, would flag before it
had resuscitated Don Quixotte, and
attacked a wind mill. And sure en-
ough, he begets a Don and a San-
cho, and tells of their wonderful ad-
ventures with as much exultation as
if he had been telling a new tale.
Dudley will no doubt exclaim that
I am representing his *burlesque* as
if it was all in good earnest, but I
would ask Dudley, what he is ridi-
culing? It is true, he is in the
course of his remarks, that he is
about to oppose Amicus, but does he
suppose that right down naming
nonsense can be generalized by
his readers, until he thinks proper
to inform us that he has an ultimate
object in view? He ought to re-
member that we do not all entertain
the parental attachment to his ver-
bose which he himself does. After
taking leave of his knight, he pro-
mises to reveal his object by pro-
posing to treat of things which de-
mand our attention. "We would
here hope, that Dudley has recov-
ered from his Quixotic enthusiasm,
and how are we so disappointed
find him still soaring, and amaz-
ed at the wonders of his age. With
his former confidence, he clothes
few old, worn-out ideas in a splendid
and sublime attire, which seems in-
deed to have captivated his im-
agination. What a tedious and
slogging task is it, to follow him
through the circuitous mazes by
which he would inform (what ever-
body knew before) that the *aspect*
of affairs is interesting. In their use
in his wonderful flight, he becomes
so powerfully wrought upon by the
strangeness of events, and the criti-
cal situation of all us, that he ex-
claims in the language of 1776, "O
time which retires men's souls." If
Dudley's ardor has a little abated
he will find by perusing a few of
his sentences in regard to "State
rights," "national machine," "mag-
nus proprius gladius" and the like,
that he has well personated his fa-
vorite hero, Don. He has made a
wonderful display of words and
sounds, but has forgotten that all
your readers are not cavaliers. Up-
on the whole, he has paraded figures,
wielded swords and spears, and
mustered such a formidable array of
keyed expressions without ideas
that his mixture would well
compare with H. race's "Canadian
compound." We next congratulate
our friend on the return of his sober
judgment; for he has at last descend-
ed from his lofty station, and de-
clares that another phenomenon has
been of late witnessed, viz: that
your paper has received a communi-
cation in regard to the Governor's
Message. And is it possible that
all this array of words, these bold
flights of imagination, in a word,
this perfect revival of chivalry, has
all proceeded from this common oc-
currence? Let the old woman who
was deprived of the advantage of
news papers because she lived in
the backwoods and who had not
therefore heard that "Jesus died for
her." Dudley seems to have been
perfectly amazed at the news of a
communication from Amicus. There
is one other supposition which
will explain Dudley's attack upon
common sense, but I forbear to men-
tion it, as I know it would not like
to be thought vain, (I beg pardon.)
I have the full right of his pre-
sumptions, but I do not intend to
allow him to go first, and I will
where poor Harbinger is nearly de-
fected. Let me entreat your cor-
respondent to curb his fiery imagi-
nation, & not to gallop headlong over
the laws of reason. Let him remem-
ber that the English language must
suffer an irreparable disadvantage
from such unprovoked attacks. I
have avoided quoting any of his
sentences under the hope that a
word to the wise will be sufficient.
I could however, make Dudley him-
self stare, by collecting some of his
phrases—but I must bid him adieu.
NAPOLÉON.

are identical, at least in most cases
with those now inhabiting the Atlan-
tic Coast—and that the whole of it
was deposited, if not at one time, at
least within a very short period, is
proved by the circumstance that these
shells are everywhere in the same state
of preservation, and therefore of the
same age.

Professor Mitchell first fell in with
the shells upon the plantation of
Samuel Robeson in Bladen county,
12 miles above Elizabeth. The first
shell observed was a species of *Pro-
turchus*. This was traced down the
River, quite to Wilmington, and it
was found at intervals of 10 and 15
miles, throughout the whole distance
on Major Owen's plantation, in the
bed of the River at Elizabeth, at
Walker's Bluff, in three or four places
about Major Gillespie's, on a branch
of Livingstone's Creek, near the bridge
at Wilmington, and in the sides of
the natural well in Duplin county.
Species of other genera—*Venus*, *Area*,
Pecten, &c. were found in most of
these places, and a more accurate ex-
amination would probably be reward-
ed by the discovery in them all. They
are alike in their appearance, wheth-
er taken from one or another of the
above mentioned localities, so that if
a person were presented with a mass
of half-decayed shells from the upper
part of Bladen, from Brunswick,
New Hanover or Duplin, he would be
unable to tell from which place they
came.

The appearance of the shells is
also such, as to carry conviction at
once to the mind, that they have ne-
ver been tossed by the waves upon
the sea-shore—but that the animals
inhabiting them were suddenly de-
stroyed, and they piled up by some
great catastrophe—one of those revo-
lutions in the condition of the globe,
respecting the causes of which we
shall probably forever remain in
darkness. Shells that are tossed by
the waves, soon have all their angles
worn off by the attrition of the sand,
but they have as many sharp angles
and delicate furrows and projections
as are to be found in those which con-
tain living animals. This fact ap-
pears to me, says the Professor to
prove decisively, that the soil of the
low country is not the result of a gra-
dual encroachment of the land upon
the sea.

(From the New York Daily Advertiser.)
CUBA IN 1847.
The streets of the Havana are very
narrow, and lowest in the cen-
ter. The side walks are of course
in proportion; and as little atten-
tion is paid to keeping any part of
the pavement in repair, it is difficult
to walk with ease. In addition to
this, the part of the city near the
wharf is usually crowded with mules,
carts, and negroes.

The most prominent public build-
ing that meets the eye after landing
is the Government House (Casa
de Gobierno). This fronts on a
square called Plaza de Armas. It
is two stories high, supported in
front by ten heavy pillars and ar-
ches, and occupies a square of nearly
300 feet. The lower apartment
is used for the various civil and mi-
litary offices of the government; in
the center is a large open space for
the court; and the upper story is oc-
cupied by the Captain General and
his officers. The public prisons is
on one side, and the military on the
other.

This place is used as a public
walk for the ladies at evening. On
Thursday evening of each week, the
royal band musicians parade on one
side of the square, while the center
is occupied by the spectators and
listeners, usually comprising the
youthful gay of both sexes. On
such occasions the dress of the ladies
is white, with no head dress, except
perhaps a few roses twined in the
hair. When the moon is shining,
the effect is singularly beautiful.

On one side of the square is the
Post Office Correo, occupied for a
variety of purposes besides the one
indicated by its name. The front
of this building is not very unlike
that of the government house.

The building occupied by the offi-
cers of the customs are small and
low, and situated near the wharf,
to which there are several passages,
guarded by soldiers; and as most
articles of produce of the Island pay
an export duty, an officer is always
placed there to prevent any contra-
band. Another castle with cannon
the Alameda overlooks the bay.
It is about one hundred rods in
length, and two in width, with a walk
of four feet high on the side of the
water, built of stone; and a similar
one about three feet high, next the
road. The walk is entirely of stone,
plastered and rendered as smooth
as a marble hearth. It is frequented
by the ladies and gentlemen, eve-
nings only, as the heat here is in-
tense during the day and besides,
it is not fashionable for a lady to be
seen in the streets at any other time,
except in a volant. It is a grandly
thoroughly bright and cheerful scene,
when the reflections of light from
the bay, the music of the bells,
and the display of beauty, with the
mildness of the Cuban sky, give a
peculiar sensation of pleasure.

At the head of this walk is the
Theatre, of which nothing can be
said, except that in its appearance
it is a decent building. The per-
formances of the stage are generally
characterized by decency.
On the opposite side of the bay is
Regla; the spot about which so much
has been said, as the resort of ho-
pites. At present there is a little
pride, that the Regla is occupied
for other purposes. Under the ad-
ministration of Mr. Monroe, they
had dunnies there, and used to drink
his health as the "friend of pirates."
Boats are constantly crossing and
re-crossing to this place and particu-
larly on feast days. They are so
numerous, that the government have
licensed them and compelled them
to go by turns, and regulated the
prices of passages. The whole num-
ber of these and other small row
boats, in and about Havana, is up-
wards of 300. All are covered with
an awning over the stern.

(From the Sandwich Islands—
The politeness of Capt.
William R. Bowers, who left San
Blas on the 1st of March last, and
came through the interior of Mexico
to Vera Cruz, we have the following
communication giving information of
his United States shore of
war vessel, and late and gratifying
intelligence from the Sandwich
Islands. From Vera Cruz, Capt.
Bowers came passenger in the brig
this building, is a square of equal that part. Some interesting marine
size. Formerly it was a grass plot, intelligence will be found under the
but the present governor has erect-
ed a small stone wall of about two
feet high around it, and placed on
this an iron railing. He has also
subdivided it into smaller squares,
ten if for Lima to May, 1826 on a
by stone walls running through it; and among the South Sea Islands,
and around each of the divisions, in the course of which she visited
the centre, is now erecting an iron Marquesas' Group, Otaheite, and
railing. Back of the beds, as are the other of the Society Islands, the
already finished, are filled with a Swedish boat, and some other islands
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This is proved by the fact that the
marine shells, which are found in the
low country, are not the result of a
gradual encroachment of the land
upon the sea.

The Peacock left Woahoo on the 6th of January last, where she had passed the three previous months. Captain Jones and the officers of the Peacock speak in high terms of the peaceful and friendly deportment of the nations of the islands visited by them, and more particularly those of the Sandwich Islanders whose advanced state of civilization greatly exceeded their expectations.

Captain Jones also states that the missionary efforts under the superintendence of the Rev. A. Bingham, at Woahoo have succeeded far beyond the fondest hope of the most sanguine philanthropist—many of the nations now being able to write and most of them can read the Scriptures, which have partially translated and printed (by the American missionaries) in their own language. Thus do we see that in less than seven years since the first messengers of Christianity arrived at the Sandwich Islands, the whole population have not only embraced it, but they have evinced an earnest in their profession, by despoiling their idols, and abolishing all their former heathenish ceremonies!

Captain Jones has effected some friendly arrangements with the Kings and Chiefs of Otaheite, and of the Sandwich Islands, whereby many of the evils complained of by our countrymen, engaged in the whal fishery and commerce of the South Sea, are removed and guarded against for the future. The officers and crew of the Peacock were all in good health and spirits, highly gratified with the service they had been engaged in, and expected to find their relief at Callao, and to return to the United States early in the ensuing autumn.

New York Com. Adv.

An Extract from a Letter written by the Hon. JHO. QUINCY ADAMS, while Minister at the Court of Russia, to Dr. BENJAMIN WATERHOUSE, in Cambridge, dated ST. PETERSBURG, 24th Oct. 1847.

“I had mentioned the vast emigrations from New England to the Western Territories, about, and previously to the time of his writing; to which portion of his letter, Mr. Adams replied as follows:”

“I am not displeased to hear that Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Louisiana, are rapidly peopling with Yankees. I consider them as an excellent race of people, and as far as I am able to judge, I believe that their moral and political character, far from degenerating, improves by emigration. I have always felt on that account a sort of predilection for those rising Western States; and have seen with no small astonishment, the prejudices harbored against them by the New England joint federalists. There is not upon this globe of Earth a spectacle exhibited by man, so interesting to my mind or so consolatory to my heart, as this metamorphosis of howling deserts into cultivated fields and populous villages which is yearly, daily, going on by the hands, chiefly of New England men, in our Western States and Territories.

“If New England loses her influence in the Councils of the Union it will not be owing to any diminution of her population, occasioned by these emigrations; it will be from the partial, sectarian, or as Hamilton called it, *clannish* spirit, which makes so many of her political leaders, jealous and envious of the West and South. This spirit is in its nature narrow and contracted, and it works by means like itself. Its natural tendency is to excite and provoke a counteracting spirit of the same character; and it has actually produced that effect in our country. It has combined the Southern and Western parts of the United States, not in a league, but in a concert of political views adverse to those of New England. The fame of all the great Legislators of antiquity is founded upon their contrivances to strengthen and multiply the principles of repulsion.”

[From the Kentucky Reporter.]

The annexed letter of Gen. Steves, Van Rensselaer is submitted as part of the public appropriation had explanatory of the celebrated billiard

table case, which has figured so largely in the public prints. As we expected, the appearance of the billiard table item in the schedule furnished by the Agent appointed to furnish the articles for the President's house, was without the knowledge or approbation of Mr. Adams—that when it was made known to him, he had it excluded from the list of purchases with the public money. This, Gen. Van Rensselaer says he learned from the President before the discussion took place in the house at the session before the last. So that Mr. Carson's alarm speech on the subject was wholly gratuitous. This is a small matter, but as great stress has been placed upon it, and effect intended to be produced by it, the public should be correctly informed as to the facts of the case. The circumstances and facts detailed, by Gen. Van Rensselaer, we have no doubt, are correct, and by which it will be seen, that not one cent of the people's money has been paid for a billiard table, &c. It would be gratifying if as much could be said of the members of Congress who have been so prodigal of the public money, in interposing obstacles to the public business, by making long speeches against the administration.

Lexington, April 4, 1827

DEAR SIR: I learned from you some short time since in conversation that you had been informed from a respectable source, that none of the public money had ever been actually used in the purchase of a billiard table for the President's house. As much has been said with a view to prejudice the public mind against the President in regard to this subject, I wish, if convenient to you, a particular statement, explaining this transaction, as far as in your power to give. If the President has not so used the public money, it is right that the people should know it.

Yours Respectfully,

THO. CURRY.

Hon. JAS. CLARK.

Winchester, 7th April, 1827.

DEAR SIR: I have this moment received your note of the 4th instant—For answer to it, I send you the enclosed copies of a letter from myself to Gen. Van Rensselaer, and his reply to it. This is all the information I can give on the subject.

With respect &c.

JAS. CLARK.

Mr THOS. CURRY

Washington, March 24, 1827

SIR: In a report made to the House of Representatives during the last session of Congress by the committee on expenditures on the public buildings, of which you were chairman, mention is made of a billiard table for the President's house. As much has been respecting it in the public prints, will you have the goodness to inform me of the facts connected with its purchase out of what fund it was paid for, whether public or private, and if the table was purchased with the knowledge and approbation of the President.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

J. CLARK.

Gen. S. VAN RENSSELAER.

House of Representatives,

March 24, 1827.

DEAR SIR: I received your letter of this day, and have to say in answer that the committee on the public buildings, of which I was chairman at the last session, in the discharge of their duty, found it necessary to have an account or schedule of the furniture in the President's house obtained in virtue of a previous appropriation by Congress. We had no communication with the President on the subject; nor do I suppose that he had any knowledge, either of what we applied for, or what was furnished us; our application was to his private Secretary, and the inventory or account, as handed to us by him, was annexed to our report without examination by us, and both the report and inventory were ordered to be printed, neither the one nor the other having been first read in the house, the reading having been dispensed with, as is usual in cases of reports of committees.

Soon after the report and inventory had been printed and some days before the discussion arose in the house on the report, I learned from the President that the inventory, so far as it related to the billiard table, &c. was entirely erroneous; and that no explanation of the celebrated billiard

purpose. I regret that circumstances prevented me from making this explanation afterwards, when the conversation on the subject took place in the house; had I done so, it is probable so many remarks might not have been indulged in before the public.

I am very respectfully, your humble servant,

S. VAN RENSSELAER.

Judge J. CLARK.

TEMPERATURE OF THE WEST.

A hurricane has swept over a part of the western country, by which much damage has been done to the villages, forests and fields, and upon the waters. It occurred last Thursday week. In Geneva, the Editor of the Gazette says it was—

“The most violent and destructive hurricane ever experienced here. A number of buildings in the village sustained more or less injury by the blowing down of chimneys, battlements, &c. among which we enumerate the following—the roofs, battlements, and chimneys of two of Pillman & Merck's new brick buildings in Seneca street, adjoining Mr. Stafford's store, occasioned damage to a considerable amount. The south battlements of Doctor Horton's house, adjoining our store and office—flying in a skylight in the roof and four other of our windows looking into the alley, and throwing quantities of brick and rubbish into our house, from the roof to the cellar—a rear chimney of the brick building attached to the hotel—part of the gable end of Dr. McDonald's dwelling in Maine street, and of the building lately occupied by Mr. Reynolds in Water street, each from the apex of the roof to the garret floor—Also the battlements and chimneys of one end of Mr. Noyes' new brick tavern on the beach of the Lake. The entire sugar camp of Mr. Bills, in that town, consisting of about 200 prime maple trees, was prostrated to the ground, as also fences and trees in all directions; and we have reason to believe the ravages of the storm have been very extensive.”

At Canandaigua, the violence of the wind was unprecedented, but the Editor of the Repository had not heard of any damage being sustained except by the farmers in the destruction of their fences, large quantities of which were levelled to the ground.

In Geneva, we are informed by the Livingston Journal, that it was—

“One of the most severe gales of wind ever recorded in that vicinity. The gale continued at intervals through the night, and we learn he sides destroying fences and prostrating forest trees, either wholly or in part demolished many barns, sheds, &c. in the village several chimneys were blown off, and one of the buildings erected by Messrs. Warner and Currier for the High School, and a brick building lately erected by Mr. S. F. Butler, were considerably injured by the falling of a part of the walls. A Mr. Benjamin Bailey of Leicester, was much injured by the falling of a limb of a tree while returning from a field. The limb struck him upon the head and so severely fractured his skull as to leave for a while little hopes of his recovery.”

The Rochester Daily Advertiser says:—

“The effects of the gale of Thursday night are visible along the roads. Very many trees were torn up by the roots, and in some instances the roads were obstructed by the fallen timber. Several chimneys and unfinished frame buildings were slightly injured. There were a hair's breadth escapes, but no accidents to ‘man or beast.’ It was nevertheless a fearful night, as a Caledonian would say.”

At Lewistown, the roof of a stone house, belonging to Mr. Cooke, was blown off, and damage was done to other buildings. The Lewistown Sentinel says, ‘It will have a tendency to hasten the opening of navigation by clearing the ice out of Lake Erie, which might otherwise (as it has heretofore) prevent the commencement till a late period, as also to try the strength of the Black Rock Harbor.’

The Buffalo paper informs us that the principal damage sustained in that neighborhood by the gale, was the injury done to the pier at Black Rock.

A breach has been made in the pier above the junction of the Buffalo canal with the harbor, at or near the angle of the works, estimated to exceed 30 rods in length and of a depth sufficient to admit the passage of the floating ice without obstruction. A breach of smaller dimensions has been made below the mouth of the canal.

It may be difficult to ascertain the extent of the injury which has been done, there is no doubt it will prove to be of considerable magnitude. It may be proper to state that the Black Rock Gazette of Saturday is silent on the subject. The Lake navigation is not yet open, but will be undoubtedly in a few days.”

[N. Y. Com. Adv.]

The New York prints announce the intended appearance of a brace of Novels, to be entitled the “New York Almanack.” These are to be imitations of the London Almanack, a fashionable novel which has recently made its appearance in England, and acquired some temporary eclat—What can be made of the fashionable follies of Gotham, we are not able to say; but we hope that these forth coming productions will be a little more meritorious than the flat and vapid thing published some time ago in that city, and called, we believe, the “Hermit in New York.” But New York does not seem to be destined to stand alone in this particular. We have been favored with the perusal of a MS. work, from the pen of a gentleman of Virginia, which, we think will exhibit a very fair picture of the fashions, follies, characters and style of living &c. of our Metropolis. And though it is not exactly a novel, the tales which are introduced by way of illustration, and the free and easy analogies, and the sketches of character it contains, will, we have no doubt render it generally interesting. We believe it was written before “Almanack” was heard of; and we understand it will appear in the course of the ensuing autumn. We have been permitted to make an extract from it, which we will give perhaps in a few days. The title of this work is the “Wanderer in Washington.”

Nat Journal.

“Thought to American Farmers.—It has frequently been remarked, that the exportation of Corn from any country, if long continued, must tend to exhaust the soil, unless some articles capable of being converted into manure, are introduced to compensate for the injury. Many parts of the North of Africa, and of Asia Minor, which formerly supplied large quantities of corn to Europe, have since become deserts. Perhaps one of the chief causes of the progress we (the English) have made in agriculture, and of the superior productiveness of our fields, has arisen from our exporting but few, and importing many, of the articles which are capable, when decomposed, of becoming manure, and being applied to renovate the soil, as much or more as it is exhausted by cropping.”

Jacobs on the Corn Trade

Methodists.—The systematic method in which the affairs of this denomination are managed, and the union and concert among its preachers, give them an influence in the community much beyond what is possessed by any other denomination, in proportion to their numbers and pecuniary means. Their newspapers are more extensively circulated probably, than those of any other denomination, considering the time of their commencing this mode of instruction and influence. The “Zion's Herald,” published in this city, continues to circulate widely. This paper, however, as well as every other religious paper in the Union, is quite outstripped in patronage, by the “Christian Advocate and Journal,” published at New York, by the United States General Association Conference. We are told the number of subscribers to this paper, is now about twelve thousand.

Ch. Register.

THE WEATHER

The whole of April, just past, we had blistering, fickle weather—alternating cold and warm; wind accompanied by hail and rain; and so far, May promises nothing better. Even on the 1st, Florida's Birth Day, we were visited about 2 o'clock P. M. with a storm, which reminded us rather of the hoarse voice of the angry God of Old, than the gentle breathings of the Queen of Spring—A cold cloud came over us from the North,

and for about the space of five miles showered down rain, hail and snow with a considerable degree of violence—an occurrence, at so late a period of the season, without parallel in our recollection. We heard of no damage being done either in the town or vicinity.

Pt. Ad.

Richmond, May 2.

The weather still presents some singular vicissitudes. The phenomena of the winter strangely mingle with those of the summer. On Sunday evening, though it was unpleasantly cool, a slight shadow of rain was productive of one of the most beautiful rainbows which we have ever beheld. There were indeed two rainbows glittering at the same moment in the East, at a considerable distance from each other. Their arch was bold and lofty, and extending from one point of the horizon to the other. But the hues of the principal bow were of the most brilliant description. Amidst the clearest skies of the summer, we have never beheld its colors so vivid and dazzling. En passant, it strikes us to ask why this phenomenon is not as common in winter as in summer?

The most delicious strawberries are now brought to our market—and yesterday, the first of May, we had sweet cherries. This fruit was scarcely ever earlier—we have indeed all the signs of spring—its fruits and its flowers—but the temperature of the air for a few days has been any thing rather than the general warmth of the vernal season. Yesterday it blew up very cool from the north; and in a few minutes, large fleeces of snow began to fall with drops of rain. It continued but a short time; and in a few minutes was renewed. Fires are very agreeable. It is not yet too late for frost to fall and blight the great prospects of the fruit. Never did it promise greater abundance; but there have been instances of immense injury from the frost after the 10th of May.—Computer.

Remains of Antiquity.—A letter published in the Massachusetts Journal gave a description of the ruins of a very ancient work of defence, situated in Gallatin County, Kentucky, a little below the confluence of the Ohio and Kentucky rivers. They are on the summit of a hill which overlooks the courses of both those streams for ten or fifteen miles, and affords a level of about twenty-five acres. It is accessible from the Ohio valley only by a narrow ridge rising with a gradual ascent, which would be passable in a carriage. It is separated from the neighboring high lands by a deep valley and a stream, except in one place where a ridge connects them. The plain on the summit is surrounded by a line of loose stones which have the appearance of an old wall completely ruined. There are estimated to be enough on the ground to build a wall five feet thick, and forty or fifty feet high. The stones have evidently been collected there with great industry, as loose stones are sparingly scattered over the neighboring land. A smooth space of twenty or thirty feet wide was dug out just within the wall, and still remains. In some places it passes through ledges of rock, where, as well as on some stones in the ruins, there are evident marks of the sledge.

The two most accessible points appear to have gates or entrances, defended by advanced mounds; and it is not improbable that a spring about two hundred feet below the walls might have been secured in some similar manner. The writer, however, supposes that the Ohio river once ran at a much greater elevation than at present, and might have passed near this fortification. The great antiquity of the work is proved by the fact that forest trees which grow upon the site, do not differ in any respect from those in the vicinity.

The following statement exemplifies how near perfection the enterprise of our citizens has brought internal navigation. This paragraph was taken from a Baltimore paper, which contains the N. Orleans Price

...and shipping News of the ...
...only 23 days from the ...
...New Orleans.

The vessel against the world.—
The steam boat *Reconquer* has just
arrived at Louisville from Orleans,
in nine days, four hours, having lost
one whole night, and part of another,
by fog—distance 1500 miles.
The *Reconquer* passed thirteen boats
on the way. It will be recollected,
that within a very few years, the
rivers of Louisiana gave that in-
teresting object, Capt. BARRELLER,
a public dinner, for performing the
trip in twenty-five days!

Barre of counterfeit.—Ten Dollar
bills of the Northern Bank, Letter
D, payable to S. Watkins, date 5th
July, 1842, are in circulation. The
execution is such as might deceive
the most experienced—the plate is
exactly *à la mode*, and the lining
is a money well done, though
the ink is not so dark as
the used in genuine Notes. As
the Baltimore our principal
currency, the public will of course
be on their guard.

Pet. Int.

VALUE OF A RACE MARE.

...by curiosity, we were on
Friday last present at perhaps as
extraordinary a sale of an animal as
ever took place in the world. It was
the interest of the late WILLIAM
WYNN, Esq. in the celebrated
Race Mare *Arch*, which expires
with the Spring of 1849, offered to
the highest bidder at New Market
Chase, and actually sold, (the mare
used for two years, when
she is to be delivered to her owner in
fact) for the incredible sum of two
thousand four hundred dollars! An
excellent comment this on the scar-
city of money and hard times! But as
a justification it is whispered that
bidders had in view the great prize
(\$3500) to be run for on Thursday
next, over the Free Hill course near
Freemansford, for which *Arch* is ex-
pected to be a competitor.

ib

Extract of a letter from Commodore
Parker to a friend in this city,
dated,

Key West, 27th March, 1847.

My Squadron is in fine order,
well supplied, and in a most perfect
state of discipline. I would not be
ashamed to compare my vessels with
any in the United States Navy. I
do not doubt of being able to place
the Navy of Mexico in the most re-
spectable footing. The progress I
have already made is surprising.
With the small squadron under my
command, I have rendered useless to
the Spaniards their whole naval
forces. They dare not meet me on
equal terms, and appear never less
in force before the port than four
frigates and a brig. We continue
to enjoy uncommon health.

The opposition papers in Mexico
complain bitterly of the manner in
which Generals Negrete and Echav-
arra were arrested and sent to fort-
resses. They represent the act as an
infringement of the Constitution, and
pregnant with very serious consequen-
ces.

On the 24th March, both Houses of
the Mexican Congress passed reso-
lutions which placed three thousand
of the militia at the disposal of the
President of the Republic, for the
"pacification of Durango;" and de-
clared null all the acts and decrees of
the authorities of that province, while
they remained under coercion or in-
timidation.

The Mexican paper *El Sol* anticipates
that the "United States of the
North" will be the enemy, and not
the natural ally of the Mex. States,
inasmuch as the prosperity of the
latter is, perhaps, incompatible with
the former, or will be the source of
their ruin. Prejudice and ignorance.
Nat. Gaz.

Judge MARTIN of New-Orleans,
we perceive, has finished his History
of Louisiana and according to ar-
rangement it was put to press in
March. Judge Martin is a French-
man by birth, but for many years
practised at the Bar in this State,
and resided at Newbern. During
his residence there, he edited several
Law Books, amongst which was a
Revised Code of our Statute Laws.
Previous to his removal, he had col-
lected materials for a history of North

Carolina, and was considered well
qualified for undertaking such a work.
Whether the matter collected, has
passed into other hands, or is still
forth coming, we know not. Where-
ever the materials are, they are val-
uable, for the Judge is a man of
great research and of gifted talents.
Nat. Reg.

GREENSBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, MAY 12.

When Virtue reigns, let her sons rejoice.

A Georgia paper says: "The
line now running by the joint Com-
mission of the United States between
Georgia and Florida, will pass
north of the line formerly run by
the State's Surveyor, and will, con-
sequently, add to Florida a long slip
of land of a mile or two in width,
which was supposed to be in Geor-
gia."

We are sorry to see, in some pa-
pers, a disposition to keep up jeal-
ousy and hostility between Northern
and Southern States.—This national
feeling was, unhappily too prevalent
several years ago. But it was sup-
posed it was wearing away. When
Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison were
Presidents, we were often told, that
it was improper and unbecom-
ing, or worse even, to object to a Southern
Chief Magistrate, or one from a
slave holding State.—But now, the
same papers are exciting old jealou-
sies, by talking about "free" States
& slave States. We are concerned to
say, that we think such language in-
dignified and injurious. That there
are slaves in the U. States is much
to be lamented, and all judicious and
constitutional means should be taken
to lessen and terminate this state of
things. But as it exists by sanction
of the constitution, and the present
generation is not blameable for it,
we repeat that it is unjust and un-
becom- ing to refer to it with
censure and reproach.

Dist. Com. Gen.

Arrival at New York.—The Com-
mercial Advertiser notices, in a
postscript, the arrival of the pack-
et *William Thompson*, bringing pa-
pers to the 17th March. Extracts
are given, and the following para-
graph contains all the news afforded
by the Commercial.

The London Courier of the 17th
states that the Greeks have re-
sented themselves of Missolonghi.
The same paper states, that it
is no longer doubted, that important
negotiations have been commenced
at Constantinople, for the pacifica-
tion of Greece. Fresh troops were
leaving England for Portugal.

To the Editor of the Patriot.

Gentle and Co., N. E. 5th mo. 7th 1847.

RESPECTED FRIENDS:—I was lately
at a Methodist meeting where the
house was crowded, and as many or
more people outside. The Preacher
was delivering a discourse to the
people, I looked round and saw a
number of my acquaintances who
appeared to be sober, quiet and
attentive. Many of these I have fre-
quently seen at public places, such
as Courts, Elections, Vaudres &c.
who were rude and noisy; some
laughing loud, some singing, some
dancing, some swearing the most
vulgar oaths—some quarrelling and
some so over loving that they were
almost equally as disgusting; the ef-
fects of drinking intoxicating liquors,
the contrast in the appearance and
conduct of these people was so great
and so pleasing that it made such a
deep impression on my mind that it
cannot be so erased. The follow-
ing night after getting some sleep, I
awoke and I believe the first thing
that presented to my mind was this
subject; I lay sometime thinking
about it, could not go to sleep; got
up, made a light, and wrote this let-
ter before day light. Many of
these people I had been acquainted
with from my infancy, they grew
up to be respectable men, married
amiable and industrious girls; they
lived happy, acquired considerable
property, by their industry before
intemperance made its appearance,
they now have a number of children
and are almost reduced to a state of
poverty and wretchedness, by an
unnatural and self-created appetite

for ardent spirits, which might be
satisfied with a medicine without the
least injury to the person and re-
stored to health and respectability,
which I do know by experience, for
I have tried it many years ago. I
have been highly pleased with the
late accounts from New Orleans and
Boston, of a great many cures hav-
ing been made in these cities of this
terrible disorder. It is a real disor-
der, I believe, it has killed more
people in the United States than all
the sickness that ever has been in
the country, (the yellow fever and
cold plague as it has been called
not excepted), and abundant more
easy to cure, the medicine is simple,
not expensive, not liable to spoil by
keeping, the quantity small so that
it can be sent to any part of the
United States in a letter containing
directions how to use it, without any
inconvenience. I will engage to
put up as much as will cure one
person with directions how to use it,
for one dollar, and any additional
quantity with the same directions,
for fifty cents for each person; for
every failure after taking all the
medicine according to the direc-
tion I will return the money, those
that are too poor to pay for it, may
have it gratis. I have no doubt but
that I could cure the most common
drunkard in the United States, ex-
cept his health was so far destroyed
as to be past recovery, those who
have become very much debilitated
by the excessive stimulus of ardent
spirits, will require some tonic me-
dicine as a substitute for a while.
Only think of the vast quantity of
spirituous liquors that is unneces-
sarily & injuriously used in these U.
States. I believe it is the most pow-
erful engine for the destruction of
human happiness that ever was in-
vented by man, Preachers of the
gospel, Governors, Judges, Lawyers,
Doctors, Legislatures, Merchants,
School masters, Farmers, Mechan-
ics and common Labourers, I have
known to be destroyed by drinking
mad water, as the Indians call it.
Why are we slumbering, why are
we not roused up to set ourselves in
array for battle against this mighty
destroyer, that is daily gaining
ground and making so many inroads
upon us. Thousands of our fellow
citizens might be restored to health,
to usefulness, respectability and hap-
piness, and thereby contribute to
the comfort and happiness of their
families, friends and connections,
what a happy change it would be;
I feel a little encouraged with a
glimmering prospect of there being
a change in the habits of the people
of the United States for the better,
in respect to ardent spirits. There
seems to be a disposition in the
different parts of our country, to cul-
tivate the grape and make wine—
I believe no country on earth would
afford a greater quantity of wine
than this, if the grape was properly
cultivated; the people are not so ad-
dicted to intoxication in wine, beer
or other countries as in this. Al-
tho' I have swelled this letter long-
er than I intended; I should like
to communicate the following cir-
cumstance—about eight or nine years
ago I attended one of these drink-
ing sort of men, who had reduced
his family almost to poverty, he had
the common bill us reminding lever,
soon after he got about, his wife and
two daughters were taken down
with the same complaint, which was
all there was large enough to do any
thing about the house, instead of his
waiting upon, and nursing them,
as they had done for him, he took
to his old practice of getting spirits,
hiding of it in the woods, and drink-
ing himself drunk and abusing his
family or any of the neighbours
who came to see them, for he was
a very disagreeable man when in
toxicated, other times he was agree-
able, the care, of the sick chiefly
upon his wife's brother, who after
our patience was nearly all exhaus-
ted with his conduct, I gave him
some of the medicine, and advised
him to watch when he went to his
bottle and afterwards to put the me-
dicine in unperceived, which he did
this was in the evening, the next
morning he went as usual to take
his morning dram, came to the
house, complained he felt sick, in-
cluded he had taken cold and relaps-

ed with the fever and was very much
alarmed, he staid in and about the
house two or three days, then went
and took another drink, came to the
house and made the same complaint,
but it had such an effect on him
that for twelve months he could not
associate with his drinking compan-
ions, neither could he go into the
store where he used to get his spir-
its, he said he could not bear the
smell of spirituous liquors; for about
eighteen months he was attentive to
his family, industrious and did not
drink spirits of any kind, he moved
to the western country, I do not
know how he has conducted himself
since.

GEORGE SWAIN.

MARRIED

On Thursday evening last, by the
Rev. John Coe Mr. James McNair
Jr. in the 18th. year of his age,
to Miss Sally W. Jeans, in her 16th
year, granddaughter of Mr. Philip
Jeans, all of this county.

We regret to announce the death
of RUFUS KING, who died at his re-
sidence in Broadway New York,
on Sunday the 29th ult. in the 73d
year of his age. This distinguished
patriot and statesman, has descend-
ed to the grave, full of years, and
honored by the esteem and confi-
dence of his fellow citizens.

MORE NEW GOODS,
Cheaper than ever!!!

KYLE & KERR,

Have pleasure in announcing to
their friends and the public in gener-
al the arrival of a fresh and season-
able supply of Staple and Fancy

DRY-GOODS,

many of which have been imported
direct from the European markets,
and the balance has been selected
with care, and purchased for cash by
(David Kyle of Milton,) one of the
Partners, in the Northern markets,
and all of which they are determined
to sell at very reduced prices—
amongst the above goods are some
Very superb Calicoes (Paris fashions)
Cambricks and Ginghams,
Green Stripes,
Plain and figured Swiss Muslins,
(some very fine)
do. do. Book and Mull (do.)
Jaconet and Lappet Muslins
Figured Gros de Naples black and
coloured,
Plain Slate and Dove coloured do.
(very fashionable),
Muslin Robes—
Plain and figured Nankin and Can-
ton Crapes,
Nankin and Mandarin Robes,
Fancy Silk and Gauze Blanket-chiefs,
do. Banga Hankerchiefs and Scarfs,
Thread Laces and Edging—
Leshorn and Straw Bonnets,
Together with a general assortment
of Cloths and Cassimeres and Sum-
mer goods, for mens wear, and an
extensive assortment of
Hardware and Cutlery,
Plated Saddlery,
Hogskins, Skirting and Harness Leath-
er,
Morocco and Sheep Skins,
Glass and Queensware,

GROCERIES & C.

With many other articles too nu-
merous to mention in a Newspaper
advertisement, but which on inspec-
tion will be found to equal the ex-
pectation of the purchaser.

They would solicit country Mer-
chants, and others wanting to pur-
chase any article in their line, to call
and examine their assortment, as from
the advantage which they possess in
purchasing goods, they flatter them-
selves to be enabled to sell on such
terms as will induce them to pur-
chase, their assortment will at all
times be found complete.

May 10, 1847. 6

For Rent.

The White House near the resi-
dence of the Subscriber in Greensbo-
rough, on the street north of the
Court-House.

JOHN M. LOGAN.

May 12, 1847.

For Sale at this Office.

An elegant London edition of Ro-
bertsons History of America and
India.

Sunday School Notice.

At a meeting of the Guilford
Sunday School Union, held at
Alamance Church on the 14th of last
Month, it was resolved that as many
of the teachers & scholars belong to
the different Schools in connexion with
the Society as may find it convenient,
be requested to attend at the same
place, viz: Alamance Church, on the
Saturday preceding the third
Sabbath in this month. A commit-
tee was appointed to draw up a re-
port of the state and progress of all
the Schools in the Union, which will
be ready and at one o'clock it is ex-
pected that a discourse adapted to
the occasion will be delivered by
some minister of the gospel. The
galleries of the Church will be ap-
propriated to the Sunday School
teachers and scholars for the con-
vocation of that day.

E. W. CARUTHERS, Sec.
Greensboro' May 8, 1847.

For Sale.

Will be sold at the House of Mr.
John M. Logan, in the town of
Greensborough, on Tuesday the 22nd
instant, some Beds and other use-
ful Furniture.

NANCY SWAIN.

May 12, 1847. 3 y

State of North Carolina.

Randolph County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

February Term, 1847.

Charles M. Miller, } Attachment Leat-

vs. } ed on Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of
the Court, that the Defendant is not
an inhabitant of this State. It is
therefore ordered that Publication be
made six weeks in the Greensborough
Patriot, that he appear at the next
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
to be held for the County of Ran-
dolph, at the Court House in Green-
boro' on the first Monday of May next,
then and there to plead, answer or
demur, to the attachment, otherwise
it will be taken pro confesso, and ad-
judged accordingly.

Witness Jesse Harper Clerk of our
said Court at office, the first Monday
of February, A. D. 1847.

JESSE HARPER c c c.

April 7, 1847—501 P's f 3 50

State of North Carolina.

Randolph County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

February Term, 1847.

Lewis N. Edham, } Attachment Leat-

vs. } ed on Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of
the Court, that the Defendant is not
an inhabitant of this State. It is
therefore ordered that Publication be
made six weeks in the Greensborough
Patriot, that he appear at the next
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
to be held for the County of Randolph,
at the Court House in Ashboro' on
the first Monday of May next, then
and there to plead, answer or demur
to the attachment, otherwise it will be
taken pro confesso and adjudged ac-
cordingly.

Witness Jesse Harper, Clerk of
our said Court, at office, in Ashboro',
the first Monday of February A. D.
1847.

JESSE HARPER, c c c.

April 7, 1847—501 P's f 3 5

State of North Carolina.

Montgomery County.

Superior Court of Law, Spring

Term, 1847.

John Redwine, to the

use of John Redwine, } Writ of

vs. } Certiorari.

Drury Parker, and

James Castler.

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

Witness Farquhar Martin Clerk
of said Court, the first Monday of
March, A. D. 1847.

FARQUHAR MARTIN c c c.

March 31, 1847—49 P's f 3 50.

POETRY.



From the Western Carolinian.

"Slander cannot make the subjects of it in either better or worse; it may represent us in a false light, or place a likeness of us in a bad one; but we are the same: not so the Slanderer; for calumny always makes the calumniator worse, but the calumniated never." COLTON.

"Thus Beelzebub Plead'd his devilish counsel, first devis'd By Satan, and in part propos'd: for whence But from the author of all ill, could spring So deep a Malice?" MILTON. CALUMNY.

Go, hydra headed monster go And with thy thousand tongues proclaim That thou art reputation's foe. Thy glorious prey, a murder'd name! Thy weapons in the dark prepare. Thence, aim thy poison'd shafts with care.

Thou art the fleetest of the fleet; Thy agents numerous as the bees: Nor deserts wide, nor mountains steep, Nor the course, nor pathless seas: Thy zeal a zealot's zeal excels: Thy tongue, a specious legend tells.

Exceeding in thy d'v'ous flight, Thy hippogriff diffuses round Infectious fumes, obscure as night, Deceptive as uncertain sound, Echoes multiply.—But know, That, "Slander is a heartless foe!"

Mysterious Providence rules all! Way do malignant plots succeed? Misfortunes on the virtuous fall? Or philanthropic bosoms bleed?

Aspiring man in vain you try Into a higher sphere to pry, Or intellectual forces bend Superior powers to comprehend!

It is enough for you to know What keeps a friend, what makes a foe, What tends to mar your happiness, What will secure eternal bliss.

To all, is not the light of heaven, In equal portions, yearly given? See villains prosper,—virtue prone, Honour disgrac'd,—vice on a throne.

Did not the same tremendous rod That lofty Babel laid in dust, In ruins lay the house of God? Reflect!—Adore!—Beware!—be just!—Since providence throws over all Things human, an impervious pall.

Though every criminal may claim The plea of some redeeming grace, Base calumny's the deepest shame, 'Twas lies betray'd the human race.

Still Pandemonium sends out Her emissaries, dark and sly, And sometimes an inferior scout, To spread the hell-engender'd lie. A willing tool, these ever find The dastardly, ignoble mind!

But when the regent fiends of hell Created excellence assail, Ambition of a higher grade Inflames the heart, inspires the head:

War, open war,—the lust of pow'r,— The love of fame,—the battle's roar, In magnanimity and pride, O'er human actions then preside. But calumny,—desp'iteful, mean, Performs its filthy work unseen. LYKO.

VARIETY.

From Buckingham's Travels.

LOVE IN TURCOMANIA.—The women of the Turcomans, who are general fair, ruddy, and handsome, neither disguise themselves by blue stains, nor veil themselves, after the manner of Arabs. The jealousy of the men, regarding their honor, is, however, still stronger. Mr. Masseyk, who, it should be added is a Dutch merchant of the highest respectability, and has resided at Aleppo for forty years and made journeys through every part of the surround-

ing country, told me an instance in proof of this, which I should scarcely have believed, if I had not heard it from his own mouth.

"Two young persons of the same tribe loved each other, and were betrothed in marriage: their passion was open and avowed, and known to all their friends, who had consented to their union and even fixed the period for its celebration. It happened, one evening, that they met, accidentally, alone, but in sight of the tents; they stopped a moment to speak to each other, and were on the point of passing on, when the brothers of the girl perceiving it, rushed out, with arms in their hands, to avenge their disgrace. The young man took to flight, and escaped with a musket wound; but the poor girl received five balls in her body, besides being mangled by the daggers of her own brothers, who had aimed to plunge them in her heart; and when she fell, they abandoned her carcass to the dogs!

"The young man gained the tent of a powerful friend, the chief of another tribe encamped near them, and told his story; begging that he would assist him with a troop of horse, to enable him to rescue the body of his love from its present degradation. He went accompanied by some of his own people, and found life still remaining. He then repaired to the tent of her enraged brothers, and asked them why they had done this? They replied that they could not suffer their sister to survive the loss of her honor which had been stained by her stopping to talk with her intended husband, on the public road, before her marriage. The lover demanded her body for burial; when her brothers, suspecting the motive, exclaimed: "What, is she not yet lifeless?"—then we will finish this work of death; and were rushing out to execute their purpose, when the youth caused the troop of horsemen sent to aid his purpose, to appear, and threatened instant death to him who should first stir to interrupt his design. The young girl was conveyed to his tent, and after a series of kind attentions, slowly recovered.

"During her illness the distracted lover, now expelled from his own tribe, came, under cover of the night to see her; and, weeping over her wounds, continually regretted that he had been so base as to seek his safety in flight, and not to have died in defending her. She as heroically replied, "No! No! It is my highest happiness that I have suffered, and that you have escaped; we shall both live, and Heaven will yet bless us with many pledges of our lasting love." This really happened; the girl recovered was married to her impassioned swain, and they are still both alive, with a numerous family of children.

"So romantic a tale of love jealousy, revenge, fidelity, and heroism, would have been incredible, were it not that all the parties were known to Mr. Masseyk, who related it; that he did so in the presence of many other persons born in Aleppo, and acquainted by report with the fact; and that the veracity of the narrator may be regarded as unquestionable."

Early Rising.—We continually hear it asserted, that by rising two hours earlier every morning, so many years of life may be gained. How absurd an argument for early rising! when the same result may be obtained by sitting up two hours later.

THE LOVERS' WELL.—"When I arrived at Frenschin," says Baron M-dianski, "I was advised to survey attentively the *Lovers' Well*, which is very remarkable for its depth and solidity of its construction. King M. Corvinus having given the Palatinate of Frenschin to Stephen Zapolya, who had distinguished himself, above all his other generals, by his wisdom, bravery, and military talents, Stephen employed his riches and magnificence to embellishing the town and the castle of Frenschin. Nature and art having rendered this rock impregnable, like Gibraltar, he had collected there, in the time of war, the productions of the arts and sciences, and the enjoyments of peace. Nothing was wanting, but a well to descend to the level of the Wang; & all the attempts which he had made to dig to that depth had failed.

Returning from a successful expedition against Turkey, there was among the prisoners a young Turkish woman of extraordinary beauty; he gave her to his wife Pedwig, dutchess of Feschen; and the youthful slave soon gained the affection of her

mistress.—Some Turkish merchants came to Tren-chin to ransom the prisoners. Zapolya easily made an agreement for the ransom of them all, with the exception of her whom he had given to his wife. Now she happened to be the bride of a pacha, a celebrated warrior among the Turks, who was in disguise in this caravan of Turkish merchants. Gold, jewels, diamonds, were offered; Zapolya rejected them all.—At length he told the merchants that he would deliver up the beautiful slave when they had succeeded in making the water of the Wang come to the top of the fortress. The pacha accepted this condition—declaring himself the slave of Zapolya, with all his attendants; he set to work, and, at the end of three years the water of the Wang rose above the rock. The beautiful Turk was given up, not only without ransom but with presents which testified the satisfaction and the gratitude of Zapolya.

The advantage of having been sentenced to be hung.—A man was brought before the Court of Requests by a victualler, who sought to recover a debt of eight shillings. After proof had been given of the debt the defendant observed that it was useless to proceed, as he had defence of the strongest legal character—the best defence in the world." The following conversation then ensued:

Chairman. What defence have you?

Defendant. Why, I have been sentenced to be hanged!!

Chairman. Sentenced to be hanged?

Defendant. With an attempt to whelp.—Yes, five years ago, I was sentenced to be hanged, at the Old Bailey.

Chairman. For what offence?

Defendant. For burglariously breaking into and entering a dwelling house in the night time.

Chairman. Whose house?

Defendant. (again attempting to squeeze out a tear.—My father's!)

He here went on to explain that this sentence had been changed to transportation, and his money and goods had forfeited to the King, consequently, the applicant had no claim upon him. The court decided that the man had "purged himself by the crime he had committed, and the penalty attached to it, of the debt."

SPANISH LADIES.—The dress of the Spanish lady is remarkably elegant, and generally adorns a very perfect shape. Black is the universal colour; and the robe is most tastefully worked and vandyked. A mantle or veil of black silk or lace, and sometimes of white lace, is thrown over the head, and, leaving the face uncovered, fall gracefully over the head and shoulders, and is confined at the waist by the arms of the wearer. They are both expensive and particular in dressing their feet with neatness; and their little shoes fit closely. The large, black eye, the dark, expressive glance, the soft blinding olive of the glowing complexion, make the unwilling Englishman confess the majesty of Spanish beauty; and he feels, that though the soft-blue eye and delicate loveliness of his countrywomen awaken more tender feelings of interest, he would deny or dispute in vain the commanding superiority of those dark eyed and fine formed damsels.

Recollections of the Peninsula.

ANECDOTE.

In the month of August, 1799, Le Sugg, the ventriloquist, was at Kew, in England. Collecting some old rags, which he formed into the shape of a child, he went into a baker's in the town, where the oven was heated for rolls. The other, watching an opportunity, exclaimed, "You little devil, I will not be plagued with you any longer," and immediately throw the supposed child into the flames. The cries increased for a moment, & then died away. The baker, frantic, exclaimed, "Oh, you villain!" The ventriloquist running into the street, the baker followed him, crying, "Stop him! stop him! he is a murderer; he is a murderer; he has thrown his child into my oven." The women also loaded him with execrations. Being taken before a magistrate, he made him acquainted with the trick; and he requested him to use his power, and bring the child before him. The ventriloquist said it was in the baker's pocket; from whence, as the baker supposed he again heard it cry, he ran off, exclaiming, "It is the devil! it is the devil!"

In Albany, says the Commercial Advertiser, we recollect an old sign, erected by one of the earliest interlopers from New-England, which read as follows:

"I put this board up here, To tell you that I sell good beer."

In process of time, Jonathan, finding his earthly store increasing, extended his business. An additional piece of board was nailed to the old sign with the following additional couplet.

And I have made it something water, To tell you that I keep good cider."

Miser.—A certain Miser that would not sell his corn when it bore a high price, hanged himself afterwards through despair, when it fell considerably, upon a beam in his chamber; one of his servants hearing the noise, ran up stairs, and seeing his master swinging in a hempen cravat, immediately cut the cord, and saved his life. When he had recovered himself, he endeavored to make his man pay for spoiling an excellent halter.

On a good footing.—In the fourteenth century, long shoes were the characteristic of high birth and dignity in France and other countries in Europe. Kings and princes wore shoes three feet and half in length, barons and dynasts shoes of two feet; and common noblemen shoes a foot and a half long. And from this fashion arose the phrase, common to almost all the languages of Europe: "To live on a great footing." "Il est sur un grand pied dans le monde."

Gibbon compares the diffusion of letters to the breaking up of a golden image, which, ceasing to exist as a work of art, circulates in the more useful shape of coin, extending wealth and industry among all classes.

State of North Carolina.

Randolph County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

February Term, 1827.

William Pearce, Attachment levied on Land.

James Denton, vs.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, that he appear at the next Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Randolph, at the Court House in Ashboro' on the first Monday of May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to the attachment, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly.

Witness Jesse Harper, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Ashboro', the first Monday of February, A. D. 1827.

JESSE HARPER c. c. c.

April 7, 1827—50b P's f 3 50

BOOKS.

Just Received and for sale at this Of

fice, a variety of School Books

consisting in part of,

Beauties of the Bible,

Goldsmith's England, Rome, and Greece,

History of the United States,

Life of Washington, and Marion,

Cavetto's Philosophy,

Columbian Orator,

Orator's Guide,

American Speaker,

Javanile Instructor,

New York Reader, No. 1, 2, & 3,

English Grammar, Exercise, & Key,

English Reader, and Sequel.

Spelling Books, Catechisms, Prim-

mers, Slates and pencils, Ink, Strands,

Copy Plates, Writing Paper, &c.

ALSO—Latin and Greek School

Books,

Family Bibles, Music Books, A-

merican Geographical, Smiley's Sacred

Geography and Atlas, Endless Am-

usement, Infancy Exercise, Camp

Meeting Hymns, Song Books, &c

&c. together with a variety of other

good and useful books.

Orders for Books that are not

on hand can be filled at a few days

notice.

Greensboro' April 14, 1827.

For Sale at this Office.

An elegant London edition of Ra-

bertson's History of America and

India.

House & Lot for Sale.

Persuant to a Decree of the superior Court of Equity, will be sold on the premises, in the Town of Greensborough, on Saturday the 9th day of June next, the Houses and Lot claimed as the property of John Slade, on a credit of one and two years. There is a large two story new building & other out houses, situated near the Court house.

J. A. MEBANE, D. C. M. E.

April 27th 1827.—1.

State of North Carolina.

Davidson County.

Court of Equity, April Term, 1827.

Grisham Hunt, & others, Petition

vs. Joseph Clark, & others, } for sale of Land.

The Petitioners having shown to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Hunt, and his wife Charity, William Lynn, and his wife Hannah, William Beard, and his wife Jane, be and appear at the next Court of Equity for Davidson County, to be held at the Court-house in Lexington, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and answer or object or the petition will be taken pro confesso as to them and a decree of sale made absolute.—It is further ordered, that this notice be published for six weeks successively in The Patriot & Greensborough Palladium.

WM A CARRIGAN c. c. c.

April 21, 1827—1b P's f 3.

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.

Greensborough, N. C.

March 17, 1827.

Cheap & Fashionable Spring

GOODS

LINDSAY & HOSKINS,

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

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

Greensboro', March 31, 1827. 40b

COACH MAKERS.

The Subscriber wishes to employ one or two Journeymen coach makers, also a Blacksmith acquainted with ironing coach work, none need apply but such as are sober and industrious, to such liberal wages will be given.

BENJAMIN OVERMAN.

Greensborough, May 5, 1827.—2

Blank Warrants for sale at

this Office.

ALMANACKS,

FOR THE YEAR.

1827.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.