

THE PATRIOT.

VOL. I.]

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1826.

[NO. 47.]

THE PATRIOT,

Is printed and published weekly by
T. EARLY STRANGE,

At Two Dollars per annum, payable within three months from the receipt of the first number, or Three Dollars after the expiration of that time.

No paper to be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor; and a failure to do so is a discontinuance and renders a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding 10 lines, neatly inserted three times for one dollar; and 25 cents for every succeeding publication; those of greater length in the same proportion—Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

From Major Denham's travels in Africa.

E. EPHRAIM S.

Expedition to the Tihah.—On arriving at the lake, Marany left us as he said, to look for the elephants, as he thought had desired him to take me close to them; and I commenced shooting and examining the beautiful variety of water-fowls that were in thousands sporting on the water and its shores. I succeeded in shooting a most beautiful white bird of the crane kind, with black neck and long black bill, and some snipes, which were numerous as the swarms of bees, and in three shots killed four couple of ducks and one couple of wild geese; there were very handsomely marked and fine specimens. While I was thus employed, Marany came galloping up, saying that he had found three very large elephants grazing to the south east, close to the water. When we came within a few hundred yards of them, all the persons on foot, and my servant on a mule, were ordered to halt, while four of us, who were mounted, rode up to these stupendous animals.

The sheik's people began screaming violently, and although at first they appeared to treat our approach with great contempt, yet, as a little they moved off, fearing their ears, which had until then hung flat on their shoulders, and giving a roar that shook the ground under us. One was an immense fellow, I should suppose sixteen feet high; the other two were female and moved away rather quickly, while the male kept in the rear, as if to guard their retreat. We wheeled swiftly round him, and Marany casting a spear at him, which struck him just under the tail, and seemed to give him about as much pain as when we prick our finger with a pin, the huge beast threw up his proboscis in the air with a loud roar, and from it cast such a volume of sand, that, unprepared as I was for such an event, nearly blinded me. The elephant rarely, if ever, attacks, and it is only when irritated that he is dangerous, but he will sometimes run upon a man and horse, after striking them with dust, and destroy him in an instant.

As we had cut him off from following his companions, he took the direction leading to where we had left the male and the footmen. They quickly fled in all directions, and my man Columbus (the male not being inclined to increase its price) was so alarmed, that he did not get the honor of it for the whole day. We pressed the elephant now very close, riding before behind and on each side of him; and his look sometimes, as he turned his head, had the effect of

checking instantly the speed of my horse: his pace never exceeded a clumsy rolling walk, but was sufficient to keep our horses at a short gallop. I gave him a ball from each barrel of my gun, at about fifty yards distance, and the second was struck his ear, seemed to give him a moment's uneasiness only; but the first, which struck him on the body, failed in making the least impression. After giving him another spear, which flew off his rough hide without exciting the least sensation, we left him to his fate.

As soon as we brought up our eight elephants were at no great distance, and coming towards us; it was thought prudent to chase them away, and we all mounted for that purpose. They appeared unwilling to go, and did not even turn their back until we were quite close, and had thrown several spears at them; the flashes from the pan of the gun, however, appeared to alarm them more than any thing; they retreated very majestically, first throwing out, as before, a quantity of sand. A number of the birds here called to us were perched on the backs of the elephants. These resemble a thrush in shape and note, and were represented to me as being extremely useful to the elephant, in picking off the vermin from those parts which it is not in his power to reach.

On the 10th of February, Major Denham continued, this morning went to the eastward, in order to see the extent of the forest, and also, if possible, to get a sight of the herd of elephants, which some of the Arabs had seen the day before, while the camels were feeding. I was not disappointed; I found them about six miles from town, in the grounds usually overflowed by the waters of the lake, where the coarse grass is twice the height of a man; they seemed to cover the face of the country, and I should think, exceeded the number I had expected to see. When the waters flow over these their pasturages, they are forced by hunger to approach the towns, and spread devastation throughout their march; while plantations for the next year, are sometimes destroyed in a single night. Nothing, however, more ferocious than large antelopes, with a fox and wild hog or two, was to be seen besides elephants.

Just before sunset we came upon a herd of elephants, fourteen or fifteen in number; these the negroes made to dance and frolic like so many goats, by beating violently a brass basin with a stick; and as night now began to cast over us its gloomy veil, we determined on fixing ourselves until morning in a small open space, where a large tree, destroyed by the attack of the white ant, had fallen, and afforded us fire wood to prepare our supper; to seek it at any distance would have been dangerous at that time in the evening, on account of the lions; and the little grass which was gathered for our horses was furnished by the space within sight of our tents. Our animals were brought as close to us possible, and we kept up fires the greater part of the night; a few roaring salutations, and those principally from the elephant and jackal, were the only disturbance that we met with.

Dancing in the West Indies.—Every Creole female loves dancing as she loves herself. From the quadrille of the lady down to the John-John of the negro, to dance is to be happy. The intense delight they take in it is the natural consequence of that suppression of animal vivacity which the education and habits of the West Indies have ever failed to produce. The day is passed without doors in languor

and silence; there are no public amusements or public occupations to engage their attention, and their domestic cares are few. A ball is therefore to them more than a ball; it is an awakener from insensibility, locked up affections, an inspirer of motion and thought. Accordingly there is more artlessness, more passion than is usual with us in England; the soft dark eyes of a Creole girl seem to speak such devotion and earnestness of spirit that you cannot choose but make your partner your sweetheart for an hour; there is an acknowledgment between you which is delightful, and you cannot resign it without regret. He is pale, it is true, but there is a beauty, as South said, in this very paleness, and her full yet delicate shape, is at once the shrine and center of love, whence breathe

"The rapt thought,
The kiss ambrosial, and the yielding smile."

Their dancing is an audacious movement, but they never tire. Upheld with infatigable toes, they will hold you seven or eight hours right on end, and thank the minutes all too short. At four in the morning my last partner went; she had started at half past seven; she could no longer resist the cavernous yawns of her papa and mamma, but it was reluctantly that she went.

"modum satiat recessit"
I like a ball in the West Indies better than in England. True it is that you perspire, but then you have not to end the triumph of superior frigidity in your partner; she perspires in precise analogy with your life and reliefs the ennui to the quakes, as the Papias say, while, with the orient humor burst forth at intervals upon her ivory cheek, and gravitate in copious contrabundance to your own. Windows, doors, and balconies are all thrown open to the breezes of night; flowers and evergreens give life and verdancy to the walls, and the golden moon or diamond stars gleam through the many openings with that rich and sleepy splendor which good men will see hereafter in Paradise. It is my advice not to drink much; restrain yourself till twelve o'clock or so, and then eat some cold meat and absorb a pint of port or up, which is perfectly innocuous to the system, and more restorative to the animal spirit than punch, wine, or sangaree. Above all do not be persuaded to swallow any washy tea; it gives neither strength nor vivacity, but rather impairs both, and makes you excessively uncomfortable. It is important to remark that your shirt collars should be loose round the neck, and the gills low; a mere white stock of thick Holland well starched with arrow root is the best cravat; otherwise with the ordinary apparatus your cloth in an hour becomes a rope, and the entire facade sinks into a state of utter dissolution.

La philosophie est quelque chose mais la Dausel!—said the French lady. Dear maids of the Antilles, windward and leeward, it is even so with you! Sweet are ye at your breakfast of yams and plantains, sweet at your dinner of squash and guinea fowls, sweet when ye perorate political economy, and urge humanity towards the slaves, but sweeter than your father's sugars are ye, dear heirs of the Caribbs, when ye come brilliant and happy to stone like Harris in the moon. Coleridge's *Six Month in the West Indies*.

The oldest warrior in the world.—There is now living in Edgartown, Mass., the oldest warrior perhaps now in the world, Captain Peter Dancer. He was a cabin boy in the ship which went with Gen. Warren to the taking of Cape Breton, in 1713, and has his reasons, and is able to walk a mile without resting.

FOREIGN.

The packet ship *Queen Mab*, Captain Ingham, has arrived at New York from Havre, and brings files of *Etoile* and *Gallighan's Messenger* to the 31st of June, the *Consul* ordered to the 14th and Havre papers to the 15th all inclusive.

Preparations were making at the Hotel of the British Ambassador in Paris, for the reception of Mr. Canning.

The *Journal of Constitutional Police* have sentenced, severally, Messrs. Charles Dupont, Ferdinand Angie, de Villeneuve, and Ducan, editors and proprietors of the literary journal, called *La Nouveauté*, to three months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 300fr. for having treated of political matters in that paper. Messrs. Ader and Rck, editors and proprietors of *Le Foren*, were sentenced to five days' imprisonment and fined 200fr. for a similar offence.

Russia—The Emperor Nicholas has issued an Ukase, by which foreigners are permitted to obtain naturalization, and form part of Russian trading companies.

The *Austrian Observer* announces that the coronation of the Emperor Nicholas is postponed to the middle of August, in consequence of the death of the Empress Elizabeth.

Extract of a private letter of the 10th of June, from London: "It appears that the Grand Duke Constantine will not attend the coronation at Moscow. Apprehensions are said to be entertained that his arrival would excite passions that might lead to an explosion. It is moreover added, that his presence in the capital of Poland is now more necessary than ever, as fresh commotions begin to be felt in several of the provinces of that Kingdom."

The Greek Cause—The *Frankfort Journal*, of the 6th instant, states that the Colocotroni party has triumphed at Napoli di Romania. Major Cordato quitted the town in the night to escape an ignominious death, and he, as well as Conduriotti, has taken refuge at Hydra.

The National Assembly of Greece has issued a decree temporarily vesting the civil and military affairs of the country in a Commission of Eleven Members.

Five sacks full of the heads and ears of the Greeks who fell at Missolonghi, have been received at Constantinople. It was intended to exhibit four Greek Captains there alive, and kill them before the Seraglio, but they were seized and carried off on the road. It is supposed that the Captain Pachas' fleet will next descend upon Hydra and Spzzia.

A letter of the 29th of April, from Trieste, states, that since the fall of Missolonghi, all the Greek chiefs have redoubled their energy in calling their countrymen to arms. Ibrahim Pacha remains perfectly inactive, awaiting reinforcements from Alexandria.

The Greek Committee at Paris have received intelligence of the Government of Napoli di Romania having sent provisions to Salona for the Missolonghiotes who have taken refuge there. Mr. Bynrd has sent provisions to the troops of Kira-kaki, which for several days have been reduced to the necessity of subsisting upon the wild fruits of the mountains of Etole. Not one of the towns in possession of the Turks is yet besieged, and hosts are employed in furnishing them with ammunition. The Committee has also received from General B. a detailed report upon the progress of ammunition, etc. sent out, up to the present date, and the satisfaction is expressed that the clothing and provisions are sent out with the reg-

la Nouvelle Adeline and 1 Heureux Retour were immediately distributed. On the 5th of May, a large cargo of flour, Indian corn, and wheat, sent by M. Eymard, in the name of the Paris, Geneva, and Hague Committees, reached Napoléon de Romania, and was deposited in the Government store-houses. The Hague Committee have added 10,000 francs to the sum of 10,000 francs previously given. At Berlin the subscriptions produced 320,000 francs to the Paris Committee.

New-York, July 31.

Mr. RANDOLPH arrived at Liverpool on the 14th of June, and on the 15th accompanied Mr. Huskisson with about 400 ladies and gentlemen on a steamboat excursion. Mr. R. appeared highly gratified with the attention which was paid to him. He sat near Mr. Huskisson, and conversed with him for some time.

The health of His MAJESTY was drank with three times three; after which Mr. HUSKISSON's health was given, and was received in a manner which must have convinced him of the high estimation in which he is held by his constituents. Mr. H. spoke at some length, and then gave the health of Mr. RANDOLPH, who, in returning thanks for the honor which had been done to him, adverted in terms of the warmest praise, to the institutions of Great Britain. He then spoke of Cabbett, and said, that he considered that Cabbett had qualified himself for a seat in the British House of Commons in the same way that some of the fair sex become qualified for a situation in the Magdalen Asylum.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 2.—By the brig Tonn, which arrived yesterday in 38 days from Havre, we were favored with papers of that place to the 21st, and from Paris to the 18th of June, inclusive.

The Greek Committee at Paris have received intelligence that the Greeks, under the command of Nicetas, entered Tripolizza on the 13th of May. The efforts of Ibrahim to snuff out that flame to Patras, after suffering considerable losses.

Gen. Roche has addressed to the Greek Committee at Paris the following documents:

Resolutions of the Eighth National Assembly at Epidaurus.

"His Excellency the British Ambassador at Constantinople is requested to treat for peace between the Ottoman Porte and the Greeks, on the following conditions, viz:

1. No Turk shall be permitted to inhabit the Grecian territory, nor to hold any property in Greece.
 2. All the fortresses in the possession of the Turks shall be given up to the Greeks.
 3. The Sultan shall have no influence on the internal organization of the country, nor on the clergy.
 4. The Greeks to have a sufficient force for the safety of the interior, and a marine for the protection of its commerce.
 5. That they shall be governed by the same regulations and enjoy the same rights as the Peloponnesus, the continent of Greece, the Islands of Eubœa, Candia, and the Archipelago, and in all the Provinces that have taken up arms, and that have been incorporated in the Greek Government.
 6. That the articles mentioned in the present act, cannot be changed by the Ambassador, nor by the Commission named by the National Assembly to correspond with the Ambassador.
 7. The Greeks shall preserve their own flag.
 8. They shall have the right to coin money.
 9. The amount of tribute shall be fixed, and the mode of payment be annual, or biennial.
 10. That a truce shall be granted.
- And in case of the refusal of the Porte to accede to these propositions, the commission may address themselves to any or all the Powers of Europe to ask aid and protection, and

may act as they shall judge most proper for the interests of Greece."

[Here follow the names of the Commissioners appointed under the resolutions.]

Prince Ypsilanti, under date of April 21st, protests against the above act of the Government. "In taking the resolution to ask the exclusive intervention of the English Ambassador to arrange the affairs of Greece, the National Assembly (he says) depart from its duties, and is wanting in the object of its union. It was not to annul the Independence of Greece, but to consolidate and perpetuate it, that the nation confided to you its full powers. Does the fall of Missolonghi frighten you? Confide, as in the beginning of the struggle, to the well-known energy and patriotism of the nation. The breast of every Greek is a second Missolonghi. Do you need resources? Appeal to the generosity of the People—they will not be deaf. We need protection—claim it of every Christian nation: our actual situation and their guarantee us the desired aid. It is in critical junctures that great nations and true citizens show themselves. It is easy at all times to be a slave; but it is difficult to become free. To arms! if you wish peace." &c.

From the "Recollection of Washington.

ROBERT MORRIS.

It has often been asked, "who were the favorites of Washington? whom did he love?" I answer the most worthy Washington lived for his country, and for so much did he "love and move," and almost "have his being," that when he loved a man, that man must love his country.

In the war of Independence Green was his Hephæstion, yet such was his delicacy in bestowing praise, even where most deserved, that he declined the mentioning of Greene's division, which had so gallantly covered the retreat from Brandywine, saying, to that illustrious commander who prayed that his comrades might receive their well-earned commendation—"You, sir, are considered in this army as my favorite officer; your division is composed of Southerners, my more immediate countrymen. Such are my reasons."

It has been thought that certain vivacious personages, as Governor Morris and General Henry Lee, were in the habit of taking liberties with the Chief.—Around the Father of his Country, his virtues and character created an atmosphere of awe and veneration, in which undue familiarity could not have existed for a moment. No men living were more ardently attached to the Chief than the Revolutionary State men and distinguished officer attached to. They possessed brilliant talents, had rendered conspicuous services, and were the most pleasurable companions of their time. These considerations, together with the absence of restraint at the private parties of the President, gave rise to the idea that there were certain characters who could approach without reserve, and even toy with the passive lion. But the lion, though passive, was the lion still. He could always be approached, and sometimes in sportive mood but not so near as to lay hand upon his mane.

If I am asked—And did not Washington unbend and admit to familiarity, and social friendship, some one person, to whom age and long and interesting association gave peculiar privilege, the privilege of the heart? I answer, that favoured individual was Robert Morris.

The General in chief of the Armies of Independence in the relief afforded of the privations of his suffering soldiery, first learned the value of Robert Morris. It was he who brought order out of chaos, and whose talent and credit sustained the cause of his country in the worst of times. Virtues and services like these endeared their possessor to the paternal chief, in whose heart the financier of the revolution held an esteem which neither time nor misfortune could ever impair.

Robert Morris was ever a guest at the private and select parties of the Pres-

ident. So much was this a matter of course, that the steward, having first placed Mr. M's favorite wine at the plate immediately on the right of the chief, would repair to the dwelling of Morris and observe—"The President dines with a select party of friends to-day, and expects your company as usual."

When Mr Morris first engaged in these speculations which terminated so unhappily, Washington, with the privilege of sincere friendship, remonstrated, observing, "You are old, and had better retire, rather than engage in such extensive concerns." Morris replied, "your advice is a proof of that wisdom and prudence which govern all your words and actions; but, my dear general I can never do things in the small; I must either be a man or a mouse."

In 1795, when the lieutenant general and commander in chief repaired to Philadelphia to superintend the organization of his last army, unmindful of the dignity, wealth and splendour which crowded to greet his arrival, he paid his first visit to the prison house and Robert Morris. The old man wrung the hand of the chief in silence while his tearful eye gave the welcome to such a home. The mouse was indeed, in his iron bound cage; but in the United States of America, for Morris to have been imprisoned in character, the bars should have been of gold. How is this, Americans? Is it not the condemnation of Anubis on the Capitoline Hill a crime which the heathen Roman dared not commit! The financier of the revolution, whose talent and credit sustained the cause of his country, in that country's utmost need

Whatever may have been his misfortunes, say his faults, hid not his generous services "plead like angels trumpet-tongued, against the deep damnation" of such a home for his age. And when brokenhearted, penniless, friendless, and forgotten, his grey hairs descended in sorrow to the grave, how was the last duty paid to him we owed so much?—How many of those who had basked in the sunshine of his prosperity, fed at his ever hospitable board, and drunk at his ever flowing cup, followed his horse.—Where were the corporates, where the long trains of youth who were led up to pay their last homage to the republic's benefactor?

THOMAS NELSON

Another and most valued friend of the chief, was Nelson, of Virginia. He signed the Declaration of Independence, and was a patriot, statesman, and soldier.

At the commencement of the war of the revolution, General Nelson possessed a noble fortune; he lavished it in the cause of liberty. From his personal virtues, he had the most commanding influence in the State; he exerted it in rallying her sons, when a powerful foe invaded her soil. His weight of character enabled him to unlock the coffers of avarice, and give their boards to the aid of the country, when that country had neither a dollar in her treasury, nor credit to obtain one. His plough was left in the furrow that his horses might drag our munitions of war; and when invited by La Fayette, to point the guns of a new battery at York, he directed them against the best house in town, because it was his own paternal mansion, and was supposed to contain the enemies of his country. Such were the virtues and services of Thomas Nelson. Having lived to witness the consummation of that Independence, which his pen had signed and his sword had earned, he closed his eyes in peace, leaving a very numerous family, and a fortune greatly impaired by the vast sacrifices he had made for American liberty. And will the American reader believe, that the widow of such a patriot and such a man, lives in Virginia, or which the fam and character of Nelson sheds unfading lustre—that this venerable remnant, now on the verge of an unmanly life, blind and poor, has yet to learn whether an emancipated country can be just, more than forty years not having sufficed to show her whether it can be grateful.

AMERICAN CONVENTION.

The following notice has just been communicated for publication in the *Genius of Universal Emancipation* and the editors of Newspapers generally, in the United States, are requested by the Secretaries to insert it for the information of the public at large.

To the Abolition and Manumission Societies in the United States.

An adjourned meeting of the 19th biennial session of "American Convention for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, and improving the condition of the African race," will be held at Baltimore, Maryland, on the 25th day of October (10th month) next.

Those Societies not heretofore represented, are requested to send Delegates.

By order of the Convention

EDWIN ATLEE.

HECTOR COFFIN

} Secretaries.

Extract from the Constitution of the Convention.

"The Convention shall be composed of such representatives as the respective Societies, associated to protect the right of free persons of color, or to promote the abolition of slavery within the United States, may think proper to appoint; provided that the number from any one Society shall not exceed ten."

Laurenburg, Ind. July 22.

Daniel Fuller, of Georgetown, in this county, understanding that a story prejudicial to his moral character, had got in circulation, went to the house of — Golden, (his father-in-law,) with a paper, written in the form of a libel, and insisted on two young girls (Miss Golden's) to sign it, charging them with circulating the report. David Golden, their brother, a youth of 18 or 19, deeming Fuller's conduct improper, told him, F. that the girls should not sign the paper. Fuller then observed he would prosecute the girls for slander, and started for home. Golden took his gun and followed him. On coming up with Fuller he enquired if he really intended to prosecute the girls. He said he did. Golden then observed, "I will stop you," and immediately presented his gun, which must fire. He then tried the gun a second time, when it went off and wounded F. in the side. Fuller picked up a club and threw it at G. and then went for his house, where he arrived before he fell. Golden turned and went a short distance to a fence, reloaded his gun, and, with the assistance of the ramrod, shot him in the breast. Surgical aid was procured as soon as possible, but in vain.—Died, with iron grasp, was fast drawing them to the embrace of the grave. Both expired on the 15th, in the morning, about the same time. Fuller, at his own request, was interred by the side of A Fuller, who was executed at this place, some time since. Fuller had a family, who are thus hastily bereft of a husband, father, brother and uncle.—*Palladium*.

The following is an extract of a letter received in this City from an authentic source at Carthage, dated 3d of July:

"There has been a very severe shock of an earthquake at Bogota, which has destroyed some, and injured many, of the best houses. The loss of property is computed, in some letters, at half a million of dollars. The country in the neighborhood has likewise suffered severely, and it is supposed that the shock has extended along the Northern range of the Andes, and that Venezuela has also suffered."

The same letter states that the Fever has considerably abated at Caracas.—*Nat. Int.*

On Tuesday, the 25th ult. at Philadelphia, a Watchman was bound over by Alderman Christian, to answer at the next Mayor's Court, for having given another Watchman a challenge to fight a duel, with deadly weapons, contrary to the act of Assembly, &c.

Wollen Sie eine rechteckige Holztafel mit einer Seitenlänge von 1 m herstellen?

The Members composing the Governor's Council, (says the Raleigh Register of the 10th) was to have met in that City the day before, to advise with him on the appointment of a Judge to fill the vacancy on the Bench occasioned by the resignation of Judge Nash—but when the Register went to press a quorum of the Members had not arrived.

By an article in the Charleston Courier, we perceive that the bills of the *Bank of Cheraw*, S. C. chartered at the last session of the Legislature of that State, have been sold at auction in that city. The drafts have been protested in New York and elsewhere.

That dreadful disease, the yellow fever, has made its appearance in Mobile, Alabama, and the Board of Health gives it as their opinion, that from the concurrence of various causes, it bids fair to increase to an alarming degree.

Governor Shelby, of Kentucky, died on the 15th of last month. He was the first Governor of that State, and was a distinguished and meritorious Revolutionary Patriot. He acted a conspicuous part in the battle of King's Mountain, during the Revolution, as well as in the battle on the Thames in Upper Canada, during the late war.

The Executive Council of Virginia have appointed James Pleasants (late Governor,) Judge of the General Court, in the place of the Hon. George Parker, of Northampton, lately deceased. And James Monroe, Esq. as one of the Visitors of the University of Virginia, in the place of Thomas Jefferson. The office of Rector of the University, which Mr. J. discharged, is to be filled by the Visitors.

John Q. Adams and Josiah Quincy are the executors of the Will of the deceased ex-president Adams. His property, which is chiefly in lands, is considerable.

The Frankfort Argus of the 19th ult. says, that Isaac B. Desha is still alive, but without the least chance of recovery. His windpipe is severed quite in two, and he can take no sustenance, except liquids poured in to his mouth.

The Milledgeville Statesman, of the 25th ult. states that Gov. Group issued a formal order the day previous, directing the Surveyor General to order out the Surveyors appointed by the Legislature in 1825, with directions to them to commence their surveys on the 1st day of September next.

The following notice to the shippers of Bread stuffs, &c. is copied from the Last Warrenton Reporter.

The continued drought from the early part of the spring, has destroyed the prospect of a surplus of Indian Corn, Wheat, Oats, &c. in the high central region across North Carolina. The first effort has been the withholding from market by the holders.

ELECTION RETURNS.

GUILFORD.—For Senate,—Jonathan Parker 700—Dr. David Worth 536.

For Commons—John M. Morehead 1126—Francis L. Simpson 875—William Unthank 791—William Adams 778—John Gordon 713.

ROCKINGHAM—For Senate, Thomas Blackwell 251—Charles Mills 239—Henry Baughn 179.

For Commons.—Thomas Settle
103—James Barnett 761—James
Miller 293—Yancey Holliman 470.

STOKES.—For Senate—John Hall.
For Commons.—Augustine H.
Sheppard, William Carter.

ORANGE. — For Senate—Dr. Wil-
liam Montgomery.

For Commons—John Bonn, John Stockard.

RANDOLPH.—For Senate—Gen.
Alexander Gray.

For Commons—Abraham Brow
er, Robert Walker.

ENGELBACH.—For Senate—Louis
D. Wilson.

For Commons—Hardy Flowers,
Benjamin Sharpe.

GRANVILLE —For Senate—William M. Sneed 304—James Nuttall 291

For Commons—Nicholas Jones
780—Willis Lewis 735—John Glas
gow 717.

It is worthy of notice, that Mr. Lewis protested against the practice of treating, and remained at home during the electioneering campaign.

CASWELL—For Senate—Bartlett
YANCY.

For Commons--C. D. Donohc, J.
E. Lewis. [Without opposition.]

CHATHAM--For Senate--Robert Marsh.

For Commons.--Ambrose R. Ramsey, Thomas G. Hill

For the Patriot.

MR. EDITOR—I am a young man now in very great embarrassment, though once in very comfortable circumstances; I will lay open the cause of my troubles, as it may be a warning to others to avoid the rock on which I have struck.

Some f w years ago, I went to town with about fifty dollars in my pocket to purchar a new suit of clothes. On entering a retail store, I asked for blue cloth for a coat : the merchant with great politeness, handed down a piece, which he declared to be "Erga Superfine Saxon." I did not understand the pargon, but I saw the cloth was very fine. On asking the price, I was startled to hear "fifteen dollars," uttered in a tone of great omplacemy. Fifteen dollars!! eeded I in great surprise : I want a coth at about half that price. O did the merchant, if you

upon the price, I will show you mine shepherd's best.—I here said, is not that superb and elegant? shall I cut you off a pattern?" But what is the price? said I.—O! the price.—I am sure you do not regard the price—does it suit your fancy? If it does you shall have it at seventeen dollars." I declared that it did not suit me; and went to another store. Here I asked for broad cloth at about seven and a half dollars.—A jackanapes had the impudence to say he supposed I wanted a coat for a servant, and showed me a piece, of which he had sold some to Mr. — for his waiters. In fact I soon became ashamed of my own economical purposes—went to a friend and borrowed a hundred dollars, and in a day or two left town, with almost a hundred and fifty dollars on my back, instead of the fifty first appropriated to that purpose. Here commenced the practice of suiting my fancy with an article, be the price what it might, and this habit has brought me from competence to poverty. As I write from a place provided for the lodgment of debtors, I shall not give my name—but I hope that the young will take warning by my example.

Yours &c.

It is with the most poignant feelings of regret that we announce the death of Maj. *Sanders Donoho*, a native of Caswell county, in this State who was cruelly murdered at Pensacola, on the night of the 7th ult. by a Sergeant who shot him thro' the body with a musket. The cause (the wretch alleges) was the Major's having turned him off drill during the afternoon for being intoxicated. He lived an hour and a half perfectly conscious of his situation. The Surgeon told him the wound was mortal, and that it was impossible for him to survive three hours. He then made a disposition of his effects, and expired without a groan. He was buried with military honors, in which the Navy Officers of the station and nearly all the citizens of Pensacola united. Thus, in the prime of life, by the hands of a drunken assassin, has our country been deprived of the services of a most

Court—committed to jail for further examination.

The Jersey Bank has suspended payment—cut his throat and his life is despaired of by the attending Physician.

Married on the evening of the 20th inst. at the residence of—a first rate saw and grist mill on a never failing stream, well timbered and in a thickly settled neighborhood.

Wanted, a wet nurse of good moral character—must be a good accountant and well acquainted with the dry good and grocery business.

Many young ladies have declined marriage this season—entirely owing to the present low state of the Cape Fear River, there not being more than eight inches water in many places.

A young man of fortune and good appearance wants a wife—one of about 200 tons would be preferred, to take a cargo to the West Indies.

Love's Telegraph.—We learn that a new system of signals has been introduced, which are subservient to the affections of the heart and the obligations of parties: For example, if a gentleman wants a wife he wears a ring on the first finger of the left hand; if he is engaged he wears it on the second finger; if married on the third; and on the fourth if he never intends to get married. When a lady is not engaged, she wears a hoop or diamond on the first finger; if engaged, on the second finger; if married, on the third; and on the fourth if she intends to die a maiden. When a gentleman presents a flower, a fan or a trinket, to a lady with the left hand, it is, on his part, an overture of regard; if she receive it with the left hand, it is an acceptance of his esteem; but if with the right hand, it is a refusal of the offer. Thus, by a few simple tokens, explained by rule, the passion of love is expressed and through the medium of the telegraph, kindred hearts communicate information.

To all these tokens we would beg leave to add one other—when a gentleman asks the hand of a lady and she refuse it, 'tis a token their love is not reciprocal.

ascertain the character and views of the applicant and his wife, enquired among other things whether the mother of the child made a profession of religion; the husband replied that he believed *she had been brought up in that line of business.* It is needless to say that the rite was not performed on the subject.

To preserve Cheese from Mites.

A writer in the third volume of the Mass. Agr. Repository, says, "Take a pod of red pepper, and put it into a piece of fine linen—moisten it with a little butter, rub your cheese frequently. It not only gives a fine colour to cheese, but is so pungent that no fly will come near it."

Gratitude.—A negro, not long since thus poured forth the overflowings of his heart, to his friends attending the funeral of his wife—

"Gentlemen—I turn you all my sincere thanks and hope fore long to have the streame felicity to hab it in my power to turn you all de same labor and kindness."

DR. R. P. WILLIAMSON.

OFFERS his professional services to the Town of Greensborough and the county of Guilford.—He hopes after receiving the best opportunities in his Medical education, and some experience in the practice, to do justice to patients that may be entrusted to his care. He has opened his Shop in the eastern wing of Slade's new building, where he can always be found, except when absent on professional business.

May 10, 1826.—3tf.

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 more; the tests of his medical skill can only be applied by a candid and generous public, when they become sufficiently acquainted with him.

Greensborough, April 24, 1826. tf.

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 Boutees, 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 a prompt attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JAMES BRANNICK.
Greensboro' June 27—1826

JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

AUCTION SALE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he intends selling off his entire Stock of Goods at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

At August Court next; the Goods will be put up in small lots so as to suit purchasers; the sale to commence on Monday, and continue from day to day until all is sold. Now is your time, come forward and you shall have goods on your own terms, as I intend to sell without reserve.

I also have the right of a number of States, of Bailey's Highly Improved Corn Shelling Machine, which I offer for sale. This Machine is considered superior to any that have ever been invented for Shelling Corn, it is simple and cheap, and within the reach of every Farmer, it will be sold in lots to suit purchasers on accommodating terms.

JACOB HUBBARD.

Greensboro', N. C. July 26, 1826.

LOTTERY.

The Drawing of Mr. Murphy's Lottery will commence on the 2d Monday of September next. Persons wishing to purchase Tickets can be supplied by applying to Dr. Mebane or Christopher Moring, Esq. of this town.

July 12, 1826.—12—nt*

THE LADIES' GARLAND.

Is a paper containing miscellaneous literature, and as its title purports, dedicated to the ladies. Consisting, however, matter of interest to the general reader. It is published weekly at Harpers Ferry, Virginia, a place celebrated for its romantic scenery, and it comprises in each volume 208 quarto pages of small type. The advance price is only one dollar and twenty-five cents per annum, which makes it the cheapest publication of the kind in the United States. It will be furnished, bound in boards, for one dollar seventy-five cents. Post-masters or others who forward, free of postage, five dollars, for four numbers, will be entitled to an extra number for the trouble.

Copies of the first and second volumes can be had on application. The third volume will commence immediately.

Harpers Ferry, May. 18, 1826.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

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

Webster's, Dilworth's, Murray's and New York Spelling Books, Murrary's English Reader, Sequel to the English Reader, Introduction to the English Reader, English Grammar, (large and small.) Exercise and Key, Bonnycastle's Algebra, Key to Algebra, Smiley's Geography and Atlas, Pike's, and Dilworth's Arithmetic, Walker's Dictionary, Garnett's Lectures, Blair's Catechism, Copy plates, &c.

CLASSICAL BOOKS.

Lexicons, Græca Minora, Greek Festivals, Virgil Delphini, Davidson's Translation of Virgil, Sallust, Cæsar, Viri Romæ, Selectæ Veteri, Cornelius Nepos, Mair's Introduction, Adam's Latin Grammar, Rudiman's Introduction, Wettenhall's Greek Grammar.

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

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

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

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

Greensboro' Aug. 2, 1826.

As an evidence of the opinion of some ill educated, but wealthy persons in the South, on the subject of religion, it may be proper to remark, that a short time since a person who knew nothing about religion but by report, applied to a Presbyterian clergyman in S. C. to baptise his child. The minister wishing to as-