

THE PATRIOT.

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[NO. 50]

THE PATRIOT,

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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times for one dollar, and 25 cents for every
succeeding publication; those of greater
length in the same proportion—Let-
ters to the Editor must be post paid.

For the Patriot.

No. I.

MR. EDITOR: Although the age
of chivalry so much admired by the
ancients for its marvelous produc-
tion and unparalleled miracles, has
been for many years shrouded in
oblivion, yet the moderns have been
for some time past clothed in sack
cloth and ashes, bending at her sa-
cred shrine, and invoking her by
prayers, incense, and sacrifices, to
lift the dark curtain, which conceals
their object, and send forth in all
his splendour, the same chaste spirit
which she gave to England in six-
teen sixty. Their prayers have
been heard, their incense has been
grateful, their sacrifices have been
received; the age of chivalry has a-
gain returned, and Don Quixots and
Sancho Panzas, are rising up around
us in every direction; buckling on
their shields, grasping their lances,
and bearing away for the field of
combat, where their high, untamed
ambitious fancy, points them with a
smile, to the lonely wind mill twirl-
ing its long spars, in the gentle
breezes. But let the somber pen-
cil rest, when other subjects de-
mand our attention. There is in-
deed of late, continually something
strange and new presented to us
from some source or other, calcula-
ted to awaken in our minds a serious
inquiry into the state of affairs in
our country, and prompt us to ex-
amine and understand the true basis
upon which our state rights are
founded. This at any time is a de-
lightful task to the ardent politician,
the loyal statesman and to all indi-
viduals who seek an acquaintance
with the great national machine by
which they are governed. But at
the present crisis (the time that re-
tries mens souls) is there a single
member of the community? even the
most obscure farmer, or unambitious
peasant, accustomed and endeared
as he is to his own native fields
whose mind scarcely ever wanders
from the limits of his paternal de-
mains, is here leaping individualism
of this class so regardless of the wel-
fare of his country as not with every
day to feel an increased interest in
passing events? During the late
session of congress so fruitful in ev-
ery thing calculated to astonish and
surprise us, the scalping sword was
drawn. At a time too when politi-
cal miracles were almost exhausted
by the profuse wrangling of a cer-
tain clan, that joined the man that
gilded the house that Clay built.
But unfortunately it was not the
magnus proprius gladius; which
would do infinite honour to the hap-
py individual who would wield it

correctly in its proper place and at
a proper time, but the parvus impro-
prius gladius, with party prejudice,
and dabble, written in glaring char-
acters upon both its hilt and blade,
and which has been the pick thank
compass by which its zigzag course
has been regulated. Ever since
that time the gleaming sickle has
been held in readiness, and official
documents have been the innocent
subjects upon which it has been ex-
ercised.

But least your readers may be
wearied with too many preliminaries,
we will to the subject more partic-
ularly. In perusing your paper of
the seventeenth ultimo, as it is some-
what a rarity among the peacefull,
quiet good natured citizens of Guil-
ford, I was agreeably surprised to
find you had received a communica-
tion; and pursuing the common prac-
tice of looking first at the device of
the author, I found your columns
were honored with the name of Am-
icus the commentator, though at first
I was not aware of this truth. I
hastily reverted back to the com-
mencement of the annotation and
read in large capitals, Governor's
Message No. I. what said I, is it
indeed true that our Legislature has
recommenced its session? but I was
soon convinced of my mistake by
finding that it was only the parvus
gladius which was again gleaming
in the air. Here then said I to
myself will I pause and trace if I
can the path by which it has been
led into my country, and although
I had not an opportunity of invoking
my assistance the enchanting in-
fluence of holy sepulchres, silent
walls and solitary ruins, yet after
perusing his last number, he seemed
to me like some ancient knight of
former times, perhaps a Perillus, or
a Clitus who after forcing their
way through the thick embattled
ranks of spars, and cog wheels
turns to view the desperate havoc
which his fond fancy tells him he has
made. But lo! instead of a dreary
waste, covered with the scattered
fragments prostrated by his desolat-
ing hand he sees only the same stea-
dy motion of his unconscious antago-
nist. These are combats which
savour too much of scientific nicety,
and in which the sapper is apt to
bewilder his philosophy in the mazes
of metaphysical jargon, and perplex
all his theology with too much scho-
lastic refinement. However I do
most sincerely and with the utmost
good faith adopt the sentiments of
the learned commentator in marshal-
ling the benefits bestowed upon us
by the press, the caution with which
they should be indulged and the
free discussion of any question what-
ever, but as respects official docu-
ments there should be some perma-
nent basis for its foundation; there
sentiments are just, admirably just,
and is it not indeed a very rare thing
for us to find a man, or even a Don,
who never pens a single thought
that is correct, even the unfortunate
servant of Balaam, spoke a mar-
vellous truth once in his life time.
But why does he in the next clause
depart from these wholesome and
salutary principles and lay hold on
the inscription borne upon the blade
of his cymetar, like a faithful knight
he loves even the faults of the in-
strument he wields. He does not
wish his formidable gladius to be
denied the privilege of cutting its
way into the columns of your pa-

per merely an account of its opposi-
tion to your own private sentiments
or the sentiments of a portion of
your readers, and in the very same
sentence he tells us quite frankly
that he wishes his stricture (as he
is pleased to term it) published on
account of its being parallel with the
opinions of another portion of your
readers, and although the reason
in his opinion may be just yet the
unavoidable conclusion which we
must draw from it is, that the learn-
ed commentator has imprinted on
his mind in a legible manner the
initial P, at least, and the expres-
sion which immediately follows is
no more than a modest apology for
the former. Why has Amicus as
gravely told us that he has no pri-
vate feelings to gratify, is this any
thing more in effect than to tell
us that he ought to have none? why
has he told us that he does not
wish to excite a spirit of anas-
madversion? to harrow up unplea-
sant feelings, nor harshly censure
those who regard the subject as
too delicate for discussion, what are
we to infer from his mentioning all
these quicksads towards which he
afterwards steers with so much rap-
idity? I know not how it is with
the modern chevaliers, but to the ear
of a calm observer, it is a very
suspicious circumstance to hear a man
exculpating himself before he is ac-
cused. The good natured anno-
tator delicately tells us that he only
asked permission to state his senti-
ments with frankness and candour;
I will also crave permission to
ask where is there a better
performance, or in order to
reach the object which he says
he wishes to avoid? Passing over
this as the substance of things
intended, and the evidence of things
not seen, we arrive at another part
of the commentators stricture which
treats on his hearty approval of
the sentiments of his excellency on
the question of education and inter-
nal improvement, and feelingly la-
ments that his talents have been
misapplied on another subject which
is an effectual stop to their progress.
But as I intend pursuing the origi-
nal numerical plan marked out by
Amicus, and as some of your read-
ers may be fond of variety I shall
here stop for the present.

DUDLEY.

March 4th, 1827.

GEN. SAUNDERS AND MR. WRIGHT

[From the National Intelligencer]

STEAM BOAT MOUNT VERNON,

Friday night March 2, 1827

Messrs. GALES & SEATON: As I
had not the opportunity of replying
to certain remarks made by Mr.
Wright of Ohio, in his third speech
on the resolution submitted by myself
in regard to the printers of the laws,
you will do me the justice to publish
this communication, in the same pa-
per in which his remarks shall here-
after appear.

When I first submitted the resolu-
tion, calling upon the Secretary of
State for the information desired, I
confined myself strictly to the improp-
er course, which, in my estimation,
had been pursued, without reflecting
upon the private conduct or character
of any one. I was replied to by sev-
eral gentlemen, and amongst others, by
the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr.
Buckner.) In my rejoinder, I
used an expression relative to him,
which he seemed to consider as in-
ferring doubt of his willingness to
meet a foreign or domestic enemy,
worthy of trust, than those who were

I repeated what I had said, so as to
leave no doubt of my meaning. What
he said in reply, as to his disposi-
tion to meet danger, when put to the
test by any one, I did not deem of a
character, requiring any particular
notice at my hands. If I had so con-
sidered it, or if it had been so consid-
ered by others, whose opinions I hold
in respect, as falling from a man
responsible for what he said, and I
had suffered it to pass, & should then
notice any thing personal from the
member from Ohio, I should deserve
the epithet of the meanest petroon in
existence. I do not now propose to
notice that member, farther than what
may be necessary to my own charac-
ter for consistency and for truth. I
could not speak of the member from
Ohio, as language has no term of re-
proach, the mind no idea of contempt,
sufficiently strong, to express my
opinion of such a character. He was
pleased to say, I had become "a new
convert to the cause of Gen. Jackson,"
and asked, in the same breath, "if a
certain Solicitor Generalship had not
become vacant in North Carolina?"
I supported the election of William
H. Crawford, before the People, and
opposed that of Andrew Jackson, as
they were then considered rivals. I
voted for Mr. Crawford in the House
of Representatives. But from the
time it was known the election was
to devolve upon the House, up to its
final decision, that any one ever heard
me say, that I could, under any cir-
cumstance, be brought to vote for Mr.
Adams, is utterly untrue. I had ex-
pressed myself freely, and without
reserve, before the People of my own
District, on all occasions of which I
spoke of him publicly—that I consid-
ered him a political apostate, and
serving the confidence of the Ameri-
can People. As to the office of Soli-
citor General, I know not from whom
the member received the intimation,
as having the least influence upon
my conduct. If he received it from
any one of the delegation from that
State—if there be any one of them,
who could hold friendly communion
with such a person, and he will avow
himself, I will place upon his fore-
head a mark, which he will find it
difficult to remove. The office refer-
red to, is not, and has not been vacant.
If it was, and I was disposed to sell
myself, I should not go to the Legis-
lature of N. Carolina to find a mar-
ket, but should have sought one near-
er at hand, to reward my apostacy.
So much for the consistency of my
conduct. I made out one affirmative
expression, in regard to the member
from Ohio, and that was, his "petty
revilings" of Mr. J. Jackson. He did
not deny the fact—but admitted his
residence in Troy, State of New-York
previous to the Spring of 1809. I
learn, from a source entitled to full
credit, that he did edit a paper at
that place, and that it was Federal
in its politics. If so, no one who
knows the honorable member, can
doubt the truth of my remark. In
regard to the expression of working
the wires, which seemed to give him
so much concern, I have now to say,
if he was selected to denounce the
members of the Hartford Convention
to vouch for the course they had
pursued; or if he was selected to
sign an instrument, in whose name
was perpetrated the abuse he uttered,
and afterwards so warmly greeted for
the manner in which he had discharged
his duty, by a former friend and a
vetor of that Convention—then, I repeat
at he was a fit instrument for such a
purpose. And I do not hesitate to
declare, that, however great my de-
testation for those who composed that
Convention from my impressions as
to their object I consider them as
deserving of higher respect, & to
meet a foreign or domestic enemy, than those who were

and their friends, and now their de-
nouncers. There are men in this na-
tion, who to effect their political ends
would league with the Devil to day,
and renounce him to-morrow. Such
characters are beyond my reach—they
are protected by an Achiillian shield,
which I have no wish to penetrate.

ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS.

TO THE EDITORS.

GENTLEMEN: I observe in your paper
of this morning, a coarse churlishness of
passion over the signature of the
brave Gen. Romulus Saunders, dated
on board the Steam Boat, the 2d of
March, 1827 at night, some parts of
which I was room in your paper to
notice.

The brave General commences with
claiming a right to be heard, because
he had not an opportunity of replying
to certain remarks made by me in de-
bate. What prevented his having
an opportunity of replying, so far as
he knew, when he left the city? He
took his pay for the full term and fled
on the 2d March leaving much im-
portant business undone and his own
resolution (which, I believe, is the
only measure originated by him dur-
ing the Congress) undetermined,
without knowing whether it would
be further acted on, or if he would
have an opportunity to reply.

The General next exults, that in
his first speech he confined himself to
the subject, without reflecting upon
the private conduct or character of
any one! What astonishing forbear-
ance! What cause of exultation for
an honorable man! He (the General
from North Carolina) made a speech
without reflecting upon the private
conduct or character of any one! In
the second speech, the General was
not so forbearing; he could not exult
at his having omitted to reflect on
private character in that Mr. Buck-
ner took exception, and said some-
thing about his disposition to meet
danger, &c. This, the General says
he did not deem of a character re-
quiring any particular notice at his
hands." The notice taken of the
General by Mr. Buckner, was under-
stood almost universally in the House
as hurling defiance at the General
with unequivocal intimations of be-
lieving that he was coward. The re-
flect of the General will long be re-
membered, and laughed at. It was
masterly of its kind, and showed him
an expert follower of Falstaff. Seiz-
ing the term prudence, used by Mr.
Buckner, he sought to hide his cow-
ardice by *skulking under the mantle
of Fabius?* No, he did not deem what
Mr. B. said as deserving any particu-
lar notice. "If (he says) I had so
considered it, or if it had been so
considered by others, whose opinions
I hold in respect, as falling from a
man responsible for what he said, and
I had suffered it to pass, and should
then notice anything personal from
the member from Ohio, I should de-
serve the epithet of the meanest pol-
troon in existence."

A narration of a very few facts,
connected with this business, will en-
able the curious to determine the true
state of this brave General's courage,
and conduct. The intimation from
Mr. Buckner was understood and re-
ceived as a charge of cowardice by
almost every one; but the General
thought the better part of valor was
discretion, and did not deem it worthy
of notice. Mr. B. was in health, and
understood to hold himself responsi-
ble. The General had served with
me four years, and knew that, owing
to a permanent defect of vision, I
could not see, without a glass, to dis-
tinguish him from a sheep ten paces
distant. He knew also that, owing
to a recent paralytic attack, I had
then the use of only a part of my
limbs, one arm having been encased in
a sling for some weeks. (This, how-
ever, was a temporary disability, and
would not interpose any objection to
the giving or receiving a challenge,
tho' it might be a reason for postpon-
ing the time of meeting.) These
things the General knew, but he had
been censured for his retreat from Mr.

B., and smarted under it. Something
must be done: I have reason to be-
lieve, that, after my remarks were
closed for the first day, he sought to
get some words that I was supposed
to use, to take exception to, and not
finding them exactly as he expected,
he became pacified, that afterwards,
during the latter part of the day, he
was told by at least two members of
the House, that I would not accept
a challenge, if he sent me one. Up-
on this, his courage wonderfully re-
vived—but he was not sure what re-
ception he would meet with. He re-
solved not to fight, while he would
get the credit of showing a bold front;
and therefore determined on sending
the note of inquiry of the 26th ult.
which he preferred about seven hours
after I had given the offence, if I have
it at all. He then sent a challenge
which was disposed of the way the
public already know. The General
knew it was impossible for me to
meet him on equal terms, on account
of bodily disability, and because no
man with a glass could take the ne-
cessary sight for a discharge of fire
arms. Mr. Buckner had no such de-
fects. The General did pass over the
ewardice directly cast upon him by
Mr. B., and did then notice some-
thing personal (what I do not yet
know) from the member from Ohio.
Is not the case manifest, when ac-
cording to the General's own showing
he deserves the epithet of the mean-
est poltroon in existence? I think an
impartial public will so determine.

The General proceeds to declare,
he does not propose to notice me fur-
ther than what may be necessary to
his own character for consistency and
truth; for, he says, "I could not speak
of the member from Ohio, as language
has no term of reproach, the mind no
idea of contempt sufficiently strong,
to express my opinion of such a char-
acter." What a sad dilemma the man
is in! He affects, while he has made
me the subject of several hours' speak-
ing, to hold me in too much re-
spect to speak of me, and he pro-
ceeds with a half column of printed
remarks, to defend his conduct for
consistency and truth, and to preserve
the mark! What consistent, truth-loving,
high-minded, brave man, this runaway Gen-
eral!

I do not intend to follow the Gen-
eral into particulars, but will ob-
serve that he does not deny receiving
his instructions how to proceed on
his resolution from managers. He
does not deny that he involved the
friends of Clay, to save the country
from the ruin that would attend the
elevation of General Jackson. He
does not deny that he was a new con-
vert to the cause of General Jackson,
nor that he was a candidate for the
Solicitor General's office, or that in-
fluenced his conduct; but denies that
the office had been, or was vacant.
He might have expected it to be va-
cant, and have been influenced, as I
left it to him to say. He proclaims
his want of knowledge, where I got
my information but says, "If he re-
ceived it from any one of the Dele-
gation from that State, (North Caro-
lina) if there be any one of them who
could hold friendly communion with
such a person, and he will avow him-
self, I will place on his forehead a
mark which he will find it difficult
to remove." Let the dear brave Gen-
eral keep cool—he should not get in-
to a passion.—The information did
not come from any of his colleagues,
though I have held communion with
all of them, and esteem some of them
friends.—He will be spared the trou-
ble of endeavouring to withdraw pub-
lic attention from the indelible brand
on his own forehead, by placing a
mark on any of his colleagues.

The General concludes his remarks
by saying, "There are men in this
nation who, to effect their political
ends, would league with the Devil to-
day and renounce him to-morrow." I
have no doubt the General felt the
truth of this remark. He, and some
of his condutors, are strong living
instances of its truth, to the extent of
forming the league, though we are
yet without evidence of the renuncia-
tion, and I fear the day is distant

when they will venture to renounce
the Devil, and his works.

J. C. WRIGHT.

WASH'N CITY, 16th MARCH, 1827.

For the Patriot.

MR. EDITOR: Having observed
in your paper of last week, a notice
for the Annual meeting of the Guilford
Sunday School Union, it occurred to
me that a few remarks, made thro'
the same medium of communication,
on the meeting here advertised, and
on the subject of Sabbath School in-
struction, in relation to this section
of country, might not be altogether
useless, or unacceptable to the great-
er part of your readers, do not
expect to communicate anything
that will be new to them; but mere-
ly to call their attention to an im-
portant subject, and to induce them,
if possible, to take an interest in its
promotion.

It might seem unnecessary now
since Sunday Schools have become
so common in the country and their
utility so manifest to every attentive
observer, to occupy time in explain-
ing their design, or in telling forth
their importance, but perhaps there
are some in the county who have
either not had the means of informa-
tion, or have not seriously turned
their attention to the subject, of
course, they are not aware of the
value of such institutions, nor of the
attention and the aid which we ought
to give them with the view there-
fore, of presenting the subject in
such a light that, if it does not sat-
isfy the minds of people, it may
tend to excite a spirit of inquiry,
and remark.

1. That Sunday Schools were in-
tended to exert and where they are
established and properly conducted
to exert, a great moral influence up-
on the surrounding community, and
especially upon the children and
youth who attend upon the instruc-
tions there given. This has been
so evident whenever the experiment
was fairly made that the expecta-
tions of their friends were more than
realized, and the wishes and predic-
tions of their enemies disappointed.
In many instances, those who were
at first altogether incredulous, or
even bitterly opposed to every thing
of the kind, have, after their benign
and salutary tendency was shown
by actual experiments, become their
warmest friends and their most
zealous promoters, and might in-
troduce here a volume of testimony
in proof of this statement; but to do
so would not be proper in a news-
paper communication; and it would
also be contrary to my design which
is merely to invite the attention of
an intelligent and christian commu-
nity to the subject. To do this, it
is sufficient to state the fact, and
leave it to this community to inves-
tigate its truth.

Now if Sunday Schools do exert
such an influence, every patriot—
every friend to his country, as well
as every christian should take a
lively interest in their promotion.
Without morality, there can be no
order, no security, no good govern-
ment, no settled prosperity or hap-
piness in society. This is perfectly
plain, surely then every man who
wishes well to his country whatever
may be his views and feelings with
respect to religion, should en-
courage every thing that has a mor-
al tendency, or that contributes in
any way to the industry, good or-
der and happiness of society. Nor
is it sufficient merely to say the
thing is good, and you wish it suc-
cess, but do nothing to promote it.
Indifference here is criminal;—neg-
lect is criminal.

2. Union is important to the suc-
cess of Sunday Schools as well as
every thing else. Union is necessary

in every thing and its importance
is seen in our worldly business, and
in a domestic and civil society. If,
for example, a man has a house to
raise, he cannot do it himself, but
by calling in the assistance of his
neighbors it is soon done. And so
in other things, where a family is
all united and friendly, they are
generally prosperous and happy. In
civil government, the importance of
Union is so manifest, that it has
grown into a maxim, United, we
stand, divided, we fall. And it is
the union of christians and others
that has accomplished so much in
the circulation of the scriptures,
in missionary, has given such suc-
cess to Sabbath Schools, in other
parts of country and of the chris-
tian world. And if they are
even brought to much perfection,
and even exert that salutary and ge-
neral influence in this section of coun-
try that they exerting in other pla-
ces, there must be union among their
friends.

There is nothing sectarian in the
principles or effects of Sunday
Schools. They are not confined to
any denomination of christians, nor
do they favor the peculiar tenets or
modes of worship of any sect. Ev-
ery denomination can retain and
teach its own peculiar doctrines, and
do it without strife or envy. There
need be no collision of party feelings
or interest and no just uses or
boastings. The object is simply to
make the young acquainted with the
scriptures and to teach them obedi-
ence to the precepts of the gospel.

3. It is hoped, therefore, that all
who feel friendly to this object will
attend the meeting proposed, and
unite heartily in those measures and
exertions which are necessary to its
accomplishment. The Guilford
Sunday School Union, it appears,
is composed of a number of schools
of different denominations, and is
auxiliary to the American Sunday
School Union. There are two or
three advantages to be derived from
being auxiliary to the national in-
stitution: Tickets, books &c. can
be procured considerably cheaper;
and any improvements that are made
in the mode of conducting his sys-
tem of instruction, become common
property, as they are always pub-
lished in the annual Reports, and
these reports are sent every year to
all the auxiliaries. This is an im-
portant consideration to the people
of this country, who are yet inex-
perienced and might be greatly as-
sisted and encouraged by availing
themselves of the experience of o-
thers.

I would, therefore, suggest the
propriety of all the different schools
in the county sending delegates to
the meeting proposed at Alamance
Church, on the 14th of this month,
with power to unite their respective
schools with the county society.

As there is to be a Sermon preach-
ed on that day I suppose, adapted
to the occasion, I would also sug-
gest the propriety of having a col-
lection fitted at the close of the ser-
mon for the benefit of all the schools
belonging to the Union. But I
have no authority and no wish to
dictate; I merely suggest these things
for the consideration of others.

AGRICULTURE.

April, 2d 1827.

The Board of Commissioners and
Arbitrators under the first article of
the Treaty of Ghent, adjourned on
Monday evening last *sine die*—its
functions have been superseded by
the late Convention between the U.
States and Great Britain on that sub-
ject.—*Ant. Inc.*

Gen. Pierce is elected Governor
of New Hampshire, with 20,000
votes.

GREENSBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, APRIL 7.

While Virtue reigns, let her sons rejoice.

The Editor of the Western Carolinian, has been pleased to notice with no little spleen some articles published in this paper of the 24th ultimo, and although they are of a nature that scarcely demands attention, yet a cursory notice may not be amiss. There is none of the Editorial fraternity we trust more desirous of propagating correct statements than we are, and we had hoped to meet in all Editors that candour and frankness, which not only they but all men should exercise towards each other. But if the Editor of the Carolinian is an aspiring candidate for infallibility and is not willing to acknowledge himself an heir to the frailties of human nature, we are satisfied to leave him in possession of a glory which we do not claim. And as it respects that despicable monster in human shape, that could despoil the sacred spot where an honored and virtuous fellow citizen slumbers in his tomb, we are also willing to leave the Carolinian in possession of the unenvied faculty of a peculiar insight and penetration into deeds of this character.

The Board of Internal Improvements left Wilmington on Friday last for the Clifton and Harlow's Creek Canal. Whilst at Wilmington, the Board had an opportunity of seeing the Dredging Machine in operation, and they have no doubt of its answering the purpose intended.

DIED

In Stokes County on Saturday night, the 31st ult. Paul Starbuck, an old and worthy member of the Society of Friends.

Drowned on Monday the 2d inst. a child of Hugh Stephenson, about 18 months old—it was drowned in the Spring.

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.

NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

M. YOUNG, Administrator.
A. STEWART, Administratrix.
March 10th 1827. 446

SCHOOLBOOKS.

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

Webster's, Dillworth's, Murray's and New York Spelling Books, Murray's English Reader, equal to the English Reader, Introduction to the English Reader, English Grammar, (large and small) Exercise and Key, Bonnycastle's Algebra, Key to Algebra, Pike's, and Dillworth's Arithmetic, Walker's Dictionary, Garnett's Lectures, Blair's Catechism, Copy plates, &c. Lexicons, Græca Minora, Græca Festivals, Virgil Delphini, David's Translation of Virgil, Sallust, Caesar, Varron, Selectæ Eveteis, 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.

State of North Carolina.

Randolph County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions
February Term, 1827.

Charles Moffitt, } Attachment Levied
vs. } on Land.
Neel McMillon, }

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 accordingly.

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

JESSE HARPER, c. c. c.
April 7, 1827—50b P's f 3 50

ALMANACKS, FOR THE YEAR.

1827.

Office of the American Farmer,
Baltimore, Feb. 23, 1827.

We wish that every friend of the Journal should understand, and that they would have the kindness to make it known, that to any one who will procure four subscribers, and remit on their account \$20, we will send fifth copy of the American Farmer without charge—or, and one who will procure five subscribers, will be allowed to retain \$5, on his remitting the remaining \$20. We beg also to repeat, that all which is necessary to be done by any one, wishing to subscribe, is to enclose a five dollar note by mail, at the risk of, and addressed to The Editor of the American Farmer, Baltimore—and whether the money be received or not, the paper will be forwarded immediately and the actual receipt of each number of the volume will be guaranteed by the Editor.

The American Farmer is published weekly, by J. S. Skinner, Postmaster of Baltimore, printed on fine paper the size of ordinary newspapers, folded so as to make 8 pages; about one-half or four pages, devoted to practical Agriculture; the remainder to Internal Improvements, Rural and Domestic Economy; selections for housekeepers and female readers, & Natural History and Rural Sports. A minute index and title page to the whole volume is published, and forwarded with the last number of each volume. A single number will be sent to any one who may desire to see a specimen of the publication.

The American Farmer is circulated through every state and territory, and is written for by many of the most distinguished practical farmers in the Union.

J. S. SKINNER.

State of North Carolina.

Randolph County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
January Term, 1827.

James Pearce, } Attachment Levied
vs. } on Land.
John Denton, }

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

State of North Carolina.

Randolph County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
February Term, 1827.

Lewis Needham, } Attachment Levied
vs. } on Land.
Neel McMillon, }

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 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

of Dick & Ann about 22 or 23 years of age about 5 feet 7 inches high. Dick is more inclining to yellow, Ann rather black and say they belong to Beverly Seymour of Pittsylvania County Virginia. The owner is requested to prove his property according to law, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN M. LOGAN, Jailor.
Greensboro' April the 7th 1827.

Tan Bark wanted.

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

HUGHES & PATRICK,
Feb. 17. 1827. 448

HORSE BILLS

With an elegant Engraving. Printed in a neat and approved manner and on moderate terms, at this Office.

For Sale at this Office.

An elegant London...

And all sweet sounds are thine;
 Lovely to hear;
 While Night, o'er tomb and shrine
 Rests darkly clear.

Many a solemn hymn,
 By the starlight sung,
 Sweeps through the arches dim
 Thy wrecks among.

Many a flute's low swell
 On thy soft air,
 Lingers and loves to dwell
 With summer there.

Thou hast the South's rich gift
 Of sudden song:
 A charmed fountain swift,
 Joyous and strong:

Thou hast fair forms that move
 With queenly tread:
 Thou hast rich fames above
 Thy mighty dead.

Yet wears thy Tiber's shore
 A mournful mien:
 Rome, Rome! thou art no more
 As thou hast been!

VARIETY

SATURDAY EVENING

A week is past; let my thoughts run through its business; and let my conscience pass a faithful sentence. Am I a better man, a better husband, a better wife, a better neighbor, or whatever be the duties which it lays upon me? Am I more satisfied with my conduct than I was the week before? If I am not, I have lived in vain. What have I done for the good of the neighborhood? what for the public good? How have I been prospered in business; and how have I shown my thankfulness by administering to the necessities of those around me? Are no sick afflicted strangers in my vicinity? If not, this is the most favored spot under heaven. And if there are, what have I done for their relief? If in none of these things I have been improving, I am living for myself, a selfish, arrogant, unworthy man or Christian. Am I better prepared for dying, than I was last week? And when I look forward, how to spend the next week & what project for improvement have I in mind? And what can I do for the good of others?

These are, in truth, plain and simple notions; but they are such as often come into the head of a plain man in the country.

Trenton Emporium.

The language of the head is communicated to the mind by means of those organs which nature has furnished the tongue & the lips. The ideas fall in audible sound upon the ear, & are presented to the judgment, to be disposed of as circumstances may require. But the heart needs not these deceptive organs to convey its emotions; it speaks in language through the soul, silent and brief, but not to be misunderstood. No art or dissimulation of the head can give the appearance of deception to its motives. A single glance of the eye, or movement of a muscle, is sufficient to disclose and confirm the tendency of the affections.

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.

Writing Paper, For Sale

NEW STORE.

Cheap & Fashionable Goods

KYLE & KERR,

Respectfully acquaint the inhabitants of Guilford and adjoining counties and the public in general, that they have commenced business in the Town of Greensboro' where they have now ready for inspection a large and general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
 Straw and Leghorn Bonnets, Hats
 Shoes and Boots, China Glass and
 Earthen-ware, Hardware & Cutlery,

SADDLERY,

Hogskins Harness Skirting,
 Sole and Upper Leather,

GROCERIES & C.

all which have been selected with care, and purchased for cash in the Northern Markets, on the most advantageous terms; and in addition to their present stock one of the Partners (David Kyle of Milton,) is now in New-York for the purpose of making further purchases, so as to make their assortment complete in every thing new and fashionable. either in English, French, or India goods, which are expected weekly, they respectfully solicit their friends and the public in general to call and examine their goods, as they feel assured the prices at which they sell will be an inducement to such as want any article in their line to favour them with their custom.

They flatter themselves from the advantages which they possess in purchasing goods and having friends resident in New York and Philadelphia, who will at all times purchase and forward such goods as they may require, to be enabled both to offer a great variety and to sell at most reduced prices

March 31, 1827—49 if

Sunday School Notice.

The annual meeting of the Guilford Sunday School Union will be held at Alamance Church on Saturday immediately preceeding the third Sabbath in April. It is expected that, with the leave of Providence, a discourse will be delivered on the occasion, according to an arrangement of the Society; and it is hoped that all who are friendly to the system of Sabbath School instruction, whether actually engaged in its promotion or not, will, if convenient, attend at the above mentioned time and place. But it is particularly desirable that as many of the teachers and scholars connected with the different Sabbath Schools in the county, as have it in their power, should be present. The meeting will commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

E. W. CARUTHERS, Sec'y.
 Guilford, N. C. March 28th 1827

State of North Carolina.

Montgomery County.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1827.

Jacob Redwine, to the use of John Redwine.
 vs.
 Drury Parker, and James Castler.

Writ of Certiorari.

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 Greensboro' Patriot for six weeks. That the said Drury Parker appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be holden in and for said County, at the Court House in Laurenceville, 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. 1827.

FARQUHAR MARTIN, c. c. c.

To Brick Makers,

Owners of Saw-Mills, Shingle-Makers, and

MECHANICKS.

PROPOSALS will be received by the committee for building the Episcopal Church in Salisbury, for the delivery of eighty thousand Bricks, 8 inches long, 4 1-2 inches wide, and 3 inches thick. Also, for a large quantity of pine and oak Lumber, consisting of scantling, flooring, and other plank of various descriptions. The brick to be all well moulded and well burned; no other will be received. The plank and scantling to be of good timber, sound and clear of knots. A distinct bill of the lumber will be furnished to the lowest bidder, so soon as he gives in his prices for the different kinds of stuff necessary for such a building. A quantity of shingles, 21 inches long and 4 inches wide will also be contracted for. The proposals will be handed to Edwd. Cress, Esq. who will lay them before the rest of the committee for decision. The proposals will be decided on by the 15th of April next. Therefore, all persons wishing to contract for any of the above materials, must put in their terms before that period.

Proposals will likewise be received, for executing the brick-work, and carpenter's work, or for the whole building. Plans will be furnished the undertaker or undertakers, as soon as the work is contracted for.

JOHN McCLELLAND,
 SEPHEN L. FERRAND;
 JOHN BEARD, Jr.
 EDWARD CRESS,
 THOMAS CHAMBERS,

March 7th, 1827. Committee.

State of North Carolina.

Guilford County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions
 February Term, 1827.

William Adams & Martha his wife, William Kirkman, James Nelson Dilling and Naney Dilling by their Guardian Andrew Dilling, Emely Jackson, Eostey Jackson, George Jackson, James Jackson, Anna Jackson, by their Guardian William Adams.

vs.

Levin Kirkman Adm of George Kirkman dec'd, Thomas Kirkman, George Kirkman, James Kirkman, William Kirkman and Elijah Kirkman, Daniel Sullivan and Prescelia his wife, Robert Wood and Anna his wife, Furgerson & Mary his wife, John Himar and Sarah his wife, William Kirkman, and Jane his wife, James Beck and Betsey his wife, John Jackson, Joseph Jackson & William Jackson.

Petition for Distribution.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants Thomas Kirkman, George Kirkman, James Kirkman William Kirkman and Elijah Kirkman, Daniel Sullivan and Prescelia his wife, Robert Wood and Anna his wife, Furgerson and Mary his wife, John Himar and Sarah his wife, William Kirkman and Jane his wife, James Beck and Betsey his wife, John Jackson, Joseph Jackson and William Jackson, are not Inhabitants of this State. It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Patriot for six weeks; that the aforesaid defendants appear at the next Court to be held for the County of Guilford at the Court House in Greensborough, on the third Monday of May next, and plead, answer or demur, that said petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard Ex parte.

Witness John Hanner, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of February, A. D. 1827.

JOHN HANNER, c. c. c.

March 21, 1827. May 6, 1827.

From the New Monthly Magazine.

ROMAN GIRL'S SONG.

Roma, Roma. Roma!

Nome piu come ere prime.

Rome, Rome! thou art no more
 As thou hast been!
 On thy seven hills of yore
 Thou sat'st a Queen.

Thou hadst thy triumph then
 Pumping the streets:
 Leaders and accepted men
 Bow'd at thy feet.

They that thy mantle wore,
 As gods were seen:
 Rome, Rome! thou art no more
 As thou hast been!

Rome! thine imperial brow
 Never shall rise:
 What hast thou left thee now—
 Thou hast thy skies!

Blue, deeply blue, they are,
 Gloriously bright!
 Verding thy wastes afar
 With colour'd light.

Thou hast the sunset's gloom,
 Rome! for thy dower,
 Rustling dark expanse-bonches