

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1826

[NO 29]

VOL I]

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 notify a discontinuance will be considered 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.

The Great Indian—It appears from Grundy's History, that in 1732, Thomas Penn came over as Proprietary, and remained about two years. It has been stated to me that in that time he contracted with the Indians and some others, whom the Indians had no right to sell, for a certain sum, the Indian title to all the land to be taken off by a parallel of latitude from any point, as far as the heat three men could walk in a day, between sunrise and sunset, from a certain chestnut tree at, or near Bristol, in a north west direction. Great care was used to select the most capable for such a walk. The choice fell on James Yeates, a native of Bucks, a tall slim man, of much agility and speed of foot. 2d, Solomon Jennings, a yankee, a remarkably stout and strong man. 3d, Edward Marshall, a native of Bucks, a noted hunter, chain carrier, &c. I knew him personally well, he was a large, heavy set, strong boned man. The day was appointed and the champions notified. The people collected at what they thought the first 20 miles on Durham road, to see them pass. First came Yeates, stepping as light as a feather, accompanied by T. Penn, and attendants on horseback. After him, out of sight, came Jennings, with a strong, steady step—an yet far behind, Edward Marshall, apparently careless, swinging a hatchet in his hand, and eating a dry biscuit—bets run in favour of Yeates.

Marshall took biscuits to support his stomach, and carried a hatchet to swing in his hands alternately, that the action in his arms should balance that in his legs—as he was fully determined to beat the others or die in the attempt. He said he first saw Yeates in descending Durham creek, and gained on him.—There he saw Yeates setting on a log very tired—presently he fell off, and gave up the walk. Marshall kept on, and before he reached the Lehigh, overtook and passed Jennings—waded the river at Bethlehem—hurried on faster and faster by where Nazareth stands, to the Wind Gap.—That was as far as the path had been marked for them to walk on, and there was waiting the last collection of people to see if any of the three would reach it by sunset. He only halted for the surveyor to give him a pocket compass, and started again. Three Indian runners were sent after him to see that he walked fair, and how far he went. He then passed to the right of Pocono mountain, the Indians finding it difficult to keep him in sight, till he reached Still Water—and he would have gone a few miles farther but for the water.

There he marked a tree, witnessed by three Indians. The distance he had walked between sun and sun, not being on a straight line, and about 30 miles of it through the woods was estimated to be from 100 to 120 miles. He thus won the great prize which was five pounds in money, and 500 acres of land any where in the purchase.

I have been informed that James Yeates, who led the way for the first 30 miles or more, was quite blind when taken out of Durham Creek, and lived but three days afterwards. Solomon Jennings did not hold out to cross the Lehigh, never received his health, and lived but a few years. Edward Marshall lived and died on Marshall's island opposite Tinecum township, in the Delaware, aged about ninety years. He was a great hunter, and fortunately made a more productive walk than he did for Thomas Penn, for he found a rich silver mine, that rendered him and his family connections affluent; yet he carried the secret, where it was, out of the world with him.

NORTH AMERICAN FISHES.

From an article in the *Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal* of July.

Of the fishes of British North America seas, the most abundant is, at the same time, the most important to man. The cod here holds dominion over all the habitable parts of the ocean, from the outer edges of the great banks of Newfoundland, which are more than 300 miles from land, and more than 100 fathoms deep, to the verges of every creek or cove of the bounding coast, it even ascends into the fresh water.—To support such a mass of living beings, the ocean sends her periodical masses of other living beings; and these in the economy of nature, are next in importance, and, of necessity, in abundance in these seas. Nature furnishes two successive tribes of animals as food for one tribe, and for the three together, this busiest part of the ocean seems to exist.

The Cod.—The cod is accompanied at one season by shoals of myriads of the capelin, and at another by equal hosts of that mollescent animal the cuttlefish, called in Newfoundland the squip. The three animals are migratory, and man, who stations himself on the shores for their combined destruction, conducts his movements according to their migrations. By art, he captures annually more than two hundred millions of the cod with the capelin, and one hundred millions with the cuttle fish. On the coast of Labrador, and in the north part of Newfoundland the cod is so abundant, that it is hauled on shore with hues in vast quantities. Thus, by these means, and the use of herrings and a eel-fish for bait, along the southern shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, there are caught in the British North American Seas, upwards of four hundred millions of cod annually.

There appears to be four varieties or kinds of the cod in these seas; but their history has not been sufficiently attended to, to determine their relations to each other as species or variety.—The first is the *bank cod*, found on the great bank many miles from land, the second is the *shore-cod*, caught in the bays around the shores, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; the third is the *red-cod*, resembling the rock-cod or red-ware codling of Scotland, caught near the shore;—the fourth and most remarkable, is what may be called the *sea-headed-cod*, from its head resembling that of a seal or dog. The haddock, of a large size, is also met with among the proper cod.—All the kinds

approach towards one size, and are caught and dried promiscuously by the fishermen. The bank cod differs from the other varieties in his place of resort, which is almost always on the banks at a distance from land; he is also larger and stouter, with larger scales and spots; his body is of a lighter color, throughout with the spots more generally diffused, and more distinctly marked; his flesh, too, is firmer. The shore cod resembles most the cod in a healthy state on the coasts of Britain, and is that of which the greatest quantity is caught owing to its being most conveniently taken; the back is of a dusky brown color; the belly, silvery or yellowish, and the spots in general not remarkably distinct. The red cod is, probably, larger than our rock cod, and is not numerous. The sea-headed-cod is of the same color and size as the shore-cod, and in like manner covered with skin, and it is comparatively rare. The young cod, tom cod, or podley swarm in summer in all the harbors and shallow waters.

There are some other differences in the cod, which may partially arise from differences of latitude and of coasts where they are found. Thus, the farther north the less oil is obtained from them, their livers being smaller; and the bank cod yields the least oil of any.

The cod is sometimes caught six feet in length; but there are accounts of its having been taken larger. All the kinds of cod obey the same general laws of migration. They shift according to the changes of temperature in their element, arising from the seasons, and with the supplies of food which invariably accompany these changes. The bank cod seems to be the most stationary.

As we advance farther northward from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the migrations of cod assume a more decided character, and it strikes in greater abundance. This holds as far north as fishing posts have yet been established on the coast of Labrador. The same applies to the migrations and abundance of the other fishes inhabiting these seas, more especially of those connected with the cod, and they arise together from the same general causes. In the Gulf of St. Lawrence, lat 45 deg. 48 min. particularly along the shores of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada, and the adjacent islands, where shell-fish are more abundant than farther to the north and where perhaps, in consequence, more other fishes remain during the winter, the herring arrives in spring, about the same time that it arrives on the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador, in April and May, when the cod, in consequence becomes equally abundant at all places; but afterwards, worlds of food arrive on the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador; first the capelin, over the shores or both these countries and then, again, the cuttle fish, around the shores of Newfoundland; they never failing to bring in with them their hosts of cod, and to retain them at these shores during the summer. Neither the capelin, nor any equivalent, ever appears at the countries farther south, although the cuttle-fish visits, and sometimes in considerable quantities, the east coast of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton; hence the pre-eminence of Newfoundland and Labrador as a fishing station, over every other part of the Northern Hemisphere.

At Labrador, and in the north part of Newfoundland, where the length of the summer is not more than six weeks or two months, the hook and line are often laid aside for the same; for it is necessary that enough of cod should be taken within the first

two or three weeks otherwise the remainder of the warm weather would not be sufficient to dry it. Hence, the cod-fishery, according to the present mode of curing which is, with the exception, by drying the fish in the sun, cannot be carried on farther north than a certain latitude.

The fishery of Newfoundland commences in June, as soon as the capelin appears on the coast, and ends about the beginning of September, when the cuttle fish begins to move off from the shores. The capelin is the bait used during the first month or six weeks, and after that the cuttle fish.

When bait is scarce, considerable numbers of cod are caught by jiggering the jiggers being an artificial bait, with hooks affixed.

The process of curing the cod requires about a month in favorable weather.

Of the four hundred millions and upwards of cod that are taken annually out of the British North American seas, about one hundred millions, or upwards of sixty thousand tons are exported in a dried state by the British, to the warm countries of Europe and America. Of the remainder, a part, equal to double that of the British is taken away by the Americans—a part by the French—and a part is consumed in the countries themselves.

It is from the livers of the cod fish, that the cod oil of commerce is made. These are exposed in casks, and sometimes in vats to the sun, and the heat in all these countries sufficient to render them into oil. There is a falling off some years in the average quantity of oil obtained from the cod, throughout the British fisheries; but as the French have the exclusive privilege of fishing at those parts of the island where the different kinds of fish abound most, it is probable that the quantity of oil in proportion to the quantity of fish caught, including all the fisheries, in any one year may not vary much.

As the sun withdraws from the north, the temperature of the surface water decreases; its varying principle vanishes, and it is no longer inviting to the free inhabitants of the deep. The cuttle fish begins to retire, and with it man ends his warfare with the cod. All feel the warning, and begin to retire to the strong holds in their respective elements, leaving the field of industry and summer rejoicing, where air, earth, and water had met in harmony; soon to become the conflicting scene of an arctic winter.

One of the most shameful and almost incredible violations of the law, nay, of the very principles on which our government is based has just happened in the State of New York.—A Mr. Morgan, of the village of Batavia, in that State, was lately seized in his own house and forcibly carried away, by a party of men, on a charge of being about to publish a book, divulging the secrets of Freemasonry, and as nothing has since been heard of him, it is supposed he has been effectually silenced. A Mr. Miller, who was implicated in the charge was also violently assaulted, but not carried off. The inhabitants of Batavia village have held a meeting in relation to the abduction of Morgan, and passed resolutions to use every exertion to bring the offenders to justice.

Thomas L. McKENNEY Esq of the War Department, has returned from his visit to the Northwest, as Commissioner, jointly with General Cass, to the Indian Tribes in that of cod should be taken within the first region of country.

FOREIGN

LATEST FROM FRANCE

From the New York Daily Advertiser of Oct. 18.

Captain Roberson of the ship Bayard arrived yesterday from Havre, and has furnished us with Havre papers to Sept. 15th, and Paris papers to the 14th.

The news from Greece is much more cheering.

GREECE.—A letter from Zante, of Aug. 15 mentions that Col. Petta, a Greek, educated at Paris, has raised a corps of 500 Cephalonians and Zantiotes, in concert with another Cephaloniot chief. They call it the Ionian corps, and are to march immediately against Ibrahim, who, having lately set out for Napoli, hearing of dissensions there, was ambushed in the defiles of Parthenia, as we have before heard, and was driven back to Tripolizza, with the loss of 3,000 men, and all his equipage and munitions. Part of the garrison of Missolonghi were in the battle. Ibrahim is now besieged there.

The Greeks have burnt a Turkish frigate and 2 corvettes at Samos, and forced the barbarians to give up their attack on the island. Another division of 44 Greek ships has left Hydra to fight them at Smyrna. At Greece is in motion, and a month or two was expected to decide her fate. In Thessaly and Epirus there were no Turks.

The vessel which sailed from France with volunteers, provisions, &c. for Greece, has not been taken by Algerines, but, on the contrary, has passed safely through the Turkish fleet.

It proves that the wound which Canaris received at Samos was very slight.

The following are some particulars of the recent defeat of Redelid Pacha. He sent 1,500 men from the frontiers of Livadia and Boetia, most of them cavalry, for Athens; 700 Bomelots left that city in the night, fell upon them at two leagues distance, and after a great carnage forced them to fly—3,000 more Turks came on three days after, but Goura, who was not present at the first battle, arrived, and made a simultaneous attack with them, and dispersed them with great loss.

He is said to have done as at Basilica—throwing himself among the enemy sword in hand. Another battle ensued at the Eagle Rock; on the Turks, having lost in all 1,000 men, retired to Livadia. Two hundred families had returned to Athens from Egina.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

From the Baltimore American, of Oct. 20.

The fast sailing ship General Putnam, Captain Baldwin, came up last evening in 27 days from Liverpool. To the politeness of Capt. B. we are indebted for Liverpool papers to the 20th and London to the 18th Sept. both inclusive.

State of Trade.—At Leeds, Huddersfield, York, Manchester and Preston, under date of 16th September, the report of the state of trade was encouraging, an obvious improvement having occurred.

London, Monday, Sept. 18.—We have received the French papers of Friday, and the Etoile of Saturday. By an article in the latter (taken from the Universal Gazette) it is stated that Samos had surrendered to the Capt. Pacha, but no authority is given for this statement. Portugal, by all accounts, is in a state of tranquillity. The Spanish Government have instructed their Ambassador at Lisbon to intercede on behalf of the persons who deserted the Portuguese cause, and sought refuge in Spain; but nothing definitive is yet known regarding the fate of these people. The relations between the two governments stipulate for an exchange of prisoners without any conditions; this has been so, therefore, on the part of Spain, and only indicates the feelings of that government as it re-

spects the recent changes in Portugal. Perfect tranquillity reigns throughout the Portuguese provinces without even excepting Erass or Montes against which had been directed the united efforts of all the intrigues of the Spanish and Portuguese Apostoliques.

From the Paris Constitutionnel, Sept. 13.

Zante, Aug. 18.—(Private letter.)—On the 11th inst. a vessel arrived from Marseilles, after a passage of ten days, having on board J. Raband and other French Philbeles, who set out on the same day for Nauplia. M. Gordon, who arrived on the same day at Zante from Nauplia, set out next morning for that city.

Col. Petta, a Greek, brought up at Paris, has just formed, in concert with another Cephaloniot Chief, a corps of 500 Cephaloniot and Zantiotes. The soldiers appointed their own officers. The regiment is to be called the Ionian Corps. These brave and tried soldiers are to march immediately against Ibrahim.

Ibrahim, informed of the discord which prevailed among the Greeks at Nauplia, advanced on this city with his army; but Caracakis succeeded in reconciling all parties; and from every quarter of Greece troops assembled there to attack Ibrahim, after having laid an ambush for him in the defiles of Parthenia (Cantania) where they gave him battle; they fell upon his troops, put them in confusion and obliged them to retreat to Tripolizza, four leagues distant, with the loss of three thousand men, and all their baggage and ammunition.—The Greeks lost only 500 men on the field of battle. Animated by this victory, they marched on Tripolizza and laid siege to it. Ibrahim is surrounded in this place, and will probably be obliged to fall back in the utmost haste on his fortresses.

Letters from Nauplia state that this battle took place on the 18th, and that the immortal garrison of Missolonghi were actively engaged in it.

Whilst Ibrahim marched on Nauplia, Redelid Pacha attacked Athens, but he was repulsed by Gouras and obliged to retreat.

The division of the Greek fleet which was before Samos, had burnt a Turkish frigate and two corvettes, and obliged the Captain Pacha to give up his enterprise against this island. A second division, composed of forty or five vessels, and fire-ships, has just quitted the port of Hydra, and directed its course towards Smyrna, for the purpose of meeting the Turkish fleet, which was supposed to take this direction after the attack on Samos. Hydra is well fortified. Col. Fabvier with his regular troops, as well as the Crandiotes and Poreotes, are in this island. Thus the Greek fleet may scour the archipelago, and follow the movements of the Capt. Pacha, without the least anxiety for this island, which contains within its precincts the families of these brave sailors.

All Greece is now in motion. This month and the next will decide her fate; and we hope that she will come out of the struggle triumphantly. There are no Turkish troops either in Thessaly or Epirus, and we hear of no new enrolment in any other quarter.

From the Milton Gazette.

During a recess of the Presbytery of Orange, at Stony Creek, on the 7th inst. a meeting was called to adopt some measures for opposing the progress of Intemperance, within the bounds of Presbytery. The Rev. Joseph Caldwell D. D. was called to the Chair and the Rev. J. W. Douglas was appointed Secretary.

Dr. Thomas P. Atkinson, from a Committee which had been appointed by the Presbytery to consider the subject, laid before the meeting an interesting and able report, detailing the measures most proper and practicable to be pursued; recommending, particularly, the formation of a society for the suppression of Intem-

perance, and submitting the form of a constitution.

The subject being thus presented it was resolved unanimously that it is highly expedient to form such a society, and it was accordingly agreed to unite for its organization. The Constitution was read, by single articles, and adopted, and is as follows viz:

1. This society shall be called the society for the suppression of Intemperance, within the bounds of the Orange Presbytery.

2. The officers of this Society shall be a President, three Vice Presidents, a corresponding Secretary, a recording Secretary, a Treasurer, and five managers, together forming a Board for the transaction of business, any three of whom shall be a quorum.

3. The Treasurer shall have charge of the funds of the society. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence; the recording Secretary shall preserve a record of the proceedings of the society, and of the Board of Managers. It shall be the duty of the Board to devise and execute all such measures, as may be best calculated to promote the great object of the society.

4. There shall be an annual meeting of the society, at the same time and place of the fall sessions of the Orange Presbytery, to hear the report of the Board of managers; to elect officers for the ensuing year, and to attend to any other business which may be brought before them. At these meetings seven members shall constitute a quorum.

5. Any person becoming a member of this society shall thereby engage to abstain entirely from the use of a demerit spirit, unless when used for health. This shall be the indispensable condition of membership. An annual contribution will be expected from each member towards defraying the expenses of the Society.

6. The Board of Managers shall meet on their own adjournments, or at the call of the President, or a Vice-President.

7. At each annual meeting a member shall be chosen to deliver a sermon or address, at the anniversary next ensuing. And alternate shall be chosen, at the same time to perform this duty in case the first appointed should fail.

8. This Constitution may be altered, at any annual meeting of the Society by two thirds of the members present.

After addresses by Dr. Atkinson and the Rev. Mr. Douglas, and the signing of this Constitution by about 50 persons, the society elected the following Board of directors for the ensuing year, viz:

The Hon. Frederick Nash, Hillsboro' President

The Rev. Joseph Caldwell, Chapel Hill 1st Vice President

The Rev. Ez. K. B. Currie, Orange County, 2nd ditto

The Rev. John Witherspoon, Hillsboro' 3d ditto

Dr. Thomas P. Atkinson Halifax county Va. Cor. Sec.

The Rev. J. W. Douglas, Milton, Rec. Sec.

The Rev. Samuel L. Graham, Greenville, Treasurer.

The Rev. Wm. Parley, Greensborough, the Rev. Samuel Paisley, Orange county, the Rev. Jesse Rankin, Person County, Dr. Elias Hawes, Newbern, Dr. Arannah Bardwell, Hertford County, Managers.

The Rev. Jas. W. Douglas was chosen to deliver the next annual discourse and the Rev. Samuel L. Graham to be his alternate.

It was then resolved that the Editors of the N. C. Telegraph, of the Hillsboro' Recorder, and of the Milton Gazette, be requested to publish these proceedings; and the meeting adjourned.

At a meeting of the Board of managers, held the same day, the following resolutions were adopted viz: 1. Resolved, that the Corresponding Secretary address a circular letter to the different Courts and Grand Juries within the bounds of the Society,

respectfully suggesting the necessity of being strict and sparing of their licences for the retailing of ardent spirits; and also of more rigidly enforcing the laws against drunkenness.

2. Resolved, that a Circular letter be addressed to the different denominations of christians, and to influential individuals, throughout the country, earnestly soliciting the great objects of this society.

3. Resolved, that a Premium of \$50 be, and it hereby is, offered for the best tract on Intemperance, suited to the condition of our Southern country. The tract not to exceed 24 Octavo pages, and to be submitted to the Committee of inspection, on or before, the 1st day of February next.

4. Resolved, that the Rev. Joseph Caldwell D. D. and the Rev. Professor Mitchell of Chapel Hill, and the Hon. Fred Nash of Hillsboro' be the Committee to judge of the tracts presented, and to award the premium.

5. Resolved, that 100 copies of the proceedings of this meeting, and of the constitution be published. The Board was then adjourned to meet at Fayetteville during the session of the Synod of N. C. in November next.

* Each tract should be accompanied by directions for its disposal, should it be unsuccessful; and also by a sealed paper containing the name of the author, which may be opened, if the tract is accepted.

GREENSBOROUGH:

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1.

While Virtue reigns, let her sons rejoice.

The Mails.—According to the new Mail Arrangement, we shall have at this place, two Stages a week from Washington City, by way of Fredericksburg and Halifax court house, Va.—Two from Raleigh—Two from Powelton, Geo. by way of Salisbury, and two from Salem; they will go into operation the 1st of January. Mr. Moring is the contractor for the three last.

Cotton.—The Petersburg Intelligencer, of the 24th ult. says, "within the last four or five days, Cotton has been on the rise, and an advance of near a cent per lb. established. Good Cotton may now be quoted at 10½, 10¾ a 11 cts. In some few instances as high as 11½ has been given—but we would not make such sales a criterion."

Review of the Fayetteville Market, Oct. 25.

Beef, Fresh in market,	4 to 5 cts.
Bacon,	14 to 15
Butter,	15 to 20
Coffee, best,	17 to 18
Cotton,	9 to 9 1-4
Corn,	50 to 70
Flour,	6 00 to 6 50
Sugar,	9 to 12
Salt, Liverpool	80 to 90
Turks Island, &c.	75 to 80
Fallow,	7 to 10
Wheat,	1 00 to 1 10
Whiskey,	45 to 50

STATE ELECTIONS.

South Carolina.—Wm. Drayton, James Hamilton, jr. Thos. R. Mitchell, George M'Duffie & John Carter, have been re-elected; and Warren Davis has been elected, by a majority of 25 votes over the present member, John Wilson; Wm. T. Nuckolls in the place of Joseph Gist, who declined a re-election; Sterling Tucker by a large majority over Mr. Caldwell; and Wm. D. Martin in place of the present Representative, Andrew R. Govan, by a majority of about 300.

New Jersey.—In this State, the Administration Ticket for Congress has succeeded. Dr. Holcombe, a friend to Gen. Jackson, and who was on both Tickets, is the only exception.

Vermont.—Ezra Butler has been elected Governor of this State by a majority of nearly 6000 votes over his competitor Joel Doolittle. There were besides, 2000 scattering votes. Aaron Leland is elected Lieutenant Governor.

For the Patriot.

"I CAN QUIT WHEN I CHOOSE."

These words have, perhaps, done more mischief in the world than can be conceived. Youths, just entering the threshold of life, with the bright anticipations of their friends, allured by the joys of pleasure, with the sparkling cup in her hand, although sensible of the dark abyss yawning at their feet, too often succumb to the disagreeable inducements of conscience and friends, with the sophistical and false consolation "I can quit when I choose," alas! link by link, is the chain forging, which soon is to bind such unfortunate youths, and bid defiance to their nobles' resolutions. All the crimes in the earth do not destroy so many of the human race, nor alienate so much property as drunkenness. It expels reason—drowns the memory—is the beggar's companion—and the true and only cause of the vast increase of crime in the world. There is certainly no character which appears so despicable and destructive as that of a drunkard; he displays every little spot in his soul in its ugliest deformity. When once the youth becomes a devotee at the shrine of Bacchus, and fond of his libations, it is time for him to think. Let him not lull his conscience with the delusive idea of "quitting when he chooses," but take a noble and firm stand, from that moment to cease indulging in his cup, and shut those cemeteries of morals and reputation, with which our country unhappily abounds. Drunkenness, that fell destroyer of mind and morals, has elicited the exhortation of the preacher—the pen of the moralist—the war of the physician—the pleadings of wife and children with tears in their eyes—the remonstrance of parents—and the yawning of the grave—but all will not do. It has reached an awful and alarming height—it daily increased. It is known to require an extraordinary and noble firmness of heart to resist its blandishments and allurements. Is it then the temptation you are so easily to withstand, and the habits you are to "quit when you choose?"—Ah! no, my dear young friends hearken to my advice; when the seductive goblet is offered to your lips, think not that you will once more sip the liquid poison, because you "can quit when you choose," but consider, that that cup may probably be the one that will establish that habit with you, which you will never be able thereafter to conquer, and dash the proffered cup with indignation to the ground.

B.

For the Patriot.

THE TRUE GENTLEMAN.

A real gentleman is God's servant, the world's master and his own man. Virtue is his employment; study his recreation; contentedness his rest, and happiness his reward. God is his father; the church his mother; the saints his brethren; all that need him are his friends.—Heaven is his inheritance; religion his mistress; loyalty and justice his two ladies of honor. Devotion is his

chaplain; charity his chamberlain; sobriety his butler; temperance his cook; hospitality his housekeeper; providence his steward; charity his treasurer; piety the mistress of his house, and discretion his servant to let out and in, as is most fit. Thus is his whole family made up of virtues, and he is the master of his family. He is necessitated to pass this world in his way to heaven, but he walks by faith as far as he can, and all his employment by the way, is to make himself and others happy. To describe him in two words. He is a man and a christian. X.

The last Jackson (Gen.) Gazette states, that since the resumption of specie payments by the Tennessee Banks, North Carolina money is at a discount of 5 per cent, at Nashville; and the United States notes bear a premium of 3 per cent.

The Board of Officers invited by the Secretary of War to convene at Washington, for the purpose of digesting a system for the Militia, have organized themselves, and commenced the duties assigned them.

We are requested to state, says the Wilmington Recorder, that \$50 counterfeit Bills, purporting to be of the issue of the Bank of Cape Fear, are in circulation. From certain circumstances, we are led to apprehend, that they have originated in the neighborhood of Columbia, S. C. Persons unskilled in Bank Paper should be cautious in receiving Bills of the above denomination.

Mail Arrangements.—Under the new contracts for carrying the Mail, which go into operation on the first of January next, a considerable alteration is made in the arrival and departure of Mails to and from this place. The Northern Mail is to arrive here at 8 o'clock in the morning and the Southern Mail at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The Northern Mail is to depart daily at half past one, p. m. and the Southern at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.—The arrival and departure of the Western Stage occur on the same days as they now do, but they are to remain until 3 o'clock in the city instead of leaving at one, as is now the case. The Salisbury Stage via Randolph Court-House, is in future to arrive here on Friday instead of Saturday.—The Mail from Newbern to Raleigh, under the new arrangement, is to leave Raleigh for Newbern every Monday and Friday at 10 in the morning and arrive here by 3 o'clock every Thursday and Saturday.

Raleigh Register.

FROM GEORGIA.

The Surveyors sent home.—The Surveyors sent out by Gov. Troup to survey the recently acquired territory under the auspices of the old Treaty, have been sent home by the Indians. We yesterday conversed with Col. Holliday the assistant of one of the surveyors who observed that when they remonstrated with the Indians against their prohibition of the continuance of the survey, and stated to them that Gov. Troup would send an armed force against them, the Chief speaker replied with much energy, "Do you think we are children that we should be frightened with his threats."

Geo. Statesman.

We stop the press to inform our readers, that Gov. Troup has ordered the surveyors to remain in Milledgeville, three days, during which time, he has promised to produce a military force to guard and defend them in their surveys. Thus the state, admitting no blood will be shed, will be put to an enormous expense, and for what? Simply because Gov. Troup chooses to survey the land three months before he can legally take possession of it.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Oct. 10.

The Surveyors.—Last week two of the Surveyors returned from the Creek Nation, and informed the Governor that in September last, they were met by four chiefs who stated that they had positive orders from the principal chiefs, and John Crowell, the agent, should the choppers and surveyors come among them, to go to them friendly and assure them that they must desist from making lines through their country until January next; they further stated that the people about Probertown, had told them to take away the instruments.

These are the only surveyors that have been interrupted, and it appears that white men have been instrumental in bringing about this disturbance.—They have been sent back and efficient measures taken for their protection. The white men implicated are known, and shall be exposed to the public indignation. The other Surveyors we understand are engaged in completing their business.

Journal.

We are informed that Gov. Troup has countermanded his order, to send out troops to protect the Surveyors. His last order as we were informed by the surveyors, was, for them to return, and continue the survey, until the Indians took their instruments from them, or offered actual violence. For this act of moderation we are disposed to laud Gov. Troup.

Several young gentlemen, Americans, who some months since entered the Colombian navy as midshipmen, under the promise of good pay and rapid promotion, have returned disgusted with the treatment they received from the Colombian Government. They were not only treated with gross neglect, but cheated of their wages. Eight of the original number died in Colombia of the yellow fever; the others have returned in an impoverished state, having been assisted home by their own countrymen.

The new slop of war now building at the navy yard, Brooklyn, New York, is to be called the "Fairfield," after the town of that name in Connecticut.

The U. S. ship Lexington Captain Shubrick, sailed from New York, on Friday for Trinidad, to bring home the remains of Commodore Perry.

The U. S. Attorney for the District of Connecticut has received a verdict against him of \$70 for imprisoning a citizen maliciously and wrongfully.

We learn by the Quebec papers that some chests of treasure, which were lost in a French frigate, sixty-seven years ago, in the river St. Lawrence, about nine miles above Quebec, have been found. It is rumoured that the value of this property is estimated at one million of dollars.

Embarkation of Missionaries.—On Saturday, the 16th ult, the Rev Elnathan Gridley and Rev Josiah Brewer, embarked at Boston for Gibraltar, expected to proceed from thence to Beyrout, by way of Malta, and to make Syria and Palestine the scene of their Missionary labors. Mr Brewer will derive his support from the Female Society of Boston and vicinity for promoting Christianity among the Jews.

Emigration.—An extraordinary number of emigrants have arrived at Quebec this season, and a great many more are on the way. On the first of September, it is stated, not less than ten thousand and forty had reached Quebec this year, and nearly two hundred vessels with emigrants were yet to be expected.

The Kennebec Gazette announces the appearance of ripe strawberries, of the second growth, in that place. The Boston Courier states that raspberries of a second growth have been sold in the Boston Market for some weeks past.

Statue of Washington.—Our fellow citizens, will learn with pleasure, that the long desired Statue of Washington, from the chisel of Chantrey is at length completed, and that its arrival here may shortly be expected. An engraving of it has been made in London, by an eminent artist, and an "unfinished proof" of it has been received by the Committee. It appears, however, from the letter of Mr C that the execution of the portraiture of it was wholly satisfactory to the sculptor. It probably will be made perfectly so, before impressions are taken from it for public inspection. One of the objections made to the statue of Washington, executed by Canova for the State of N. Carolina,—its being in a Roman costume,—has been removed by Mr C who has given the Father of our Country a civil dress,—with a military cloak thrown gracefully over the figure; which is colossal, being eight or nine feet in height. It is hoped also that in our statue the likeness of the illustrious Patriot is better preserved than in that of Canova. By an article published yesterday, we are informed that Mr S Hamilton, an English gentleman now in this city, is the proprietor of the above mentioned engraving, and that correct impressions from it may be expected in Boston in the course of the present month. The Committee on the location of the Statue held a meeting yesterday on the subject.

Bos on Centinel.

NOTICE.

Will be hired out at Greensborough, on Saturday the 4th day of November next, six likely young Negroes.

JOHN A. FOULKES.

Guardian.

Oct. 11, 1826.—23c.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber wishes to dispose of his House and Lot, in the Town of Greensborough, situate on the street leading to Hillsborough; persons wishing to purchase will please call and view the premises, and learn the price, cash will be expected should I sell.

ROBERT MITCHELL S.

October 4, 1826.—24c

FOR SALE,

300 ACRES of Land, about half a mile west of Leaksville, in the county of Rockingham; on said Land is a Grist Mill and Cotton Machine. The payments will be made to suit purchasers, for the terms, apply to the subscriber or Mr. John Lindsey who lives on the premises.—Also, 112 Acres on Haw River, and 12 likely young Negroes, apply to

JOHN A. PATRICK.

Rockingham county, Oct. 11, 1826.

CASTOR OIL.

THE Subscriber is prepared to supply Medical men, Merchants and others with

Cold Pressed Castor Oil,

Of the best quality, and on the most moderate terms. The Oil is manufactured at the establishment formerly owned by Field & Mattoon, two miles south of Greensborough.—Orders directed to Greensborough, will be attended to, and Oil furnished in Bottles, Kegs or Barrels.

JOHN W. HARRIS.

Sept. 20, 1826.—22c

FOR SALE,

An excellent GIGG & HARNESS, nearly new. Apply at this Office: August 2, 1826.—15th.

NORTH CAROLINA ALMANACKS, FOR THE YEAR.

1827.

BY THE DOZEN OR SINGLE.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

ODE TO PEACE.

Come, peace of mind, delightful guest!
Return and make thy downy nest
Once more in this sad heart:
No riches I nor power pursue,
Nor hold forbidden joys in view,
We therefore need not part.

Where wilt thou dwell if not with me,
From av'rice and ambition free,
And pleasures fatal wiles?
For whom, alas! dost thou prepare
The sweets, that I was wont to share,
The banquet of thy smiles?

The great, the gay, shall they par-
take,
The heav'n that thou alone can make?
And wilt thou quit the stream,
That murmurs through the dewy
mead,
The grove and the sequester'd shade
To be a guest with them?

For thee I panted, thee I priz'd,
For thee I gladly sacrific'd
Whatever I lov'd before:
And shall I see thee start away,
And helpless, hopeless, hear thee say,
Farewell! we meet no more?

From the New York Mirror.

ON BURNING A LOVE LETTER.

I took a secret, could not brook
Any should gaze on it, save mine;
I could not bear another's look
Should dwell on any words of thine.

My taper glimmered by my side,
I held the letter to the flame,
I mark'd the flame quick o'er it glide;
It did not even spare thy name.

But as the light its embers past,
I felt so sad to see it die—
So light at first, so dark at last—
I thought it was love's history.

NEWSPAPERS.

By a strict calculation it will be perceived the cost of a newspaper is one of the smallest items in a man's expenditures. The deduction of one glass of grog per week—of half a cigar per diem—in short, a single item of retrenchment among ten thousand indulgencies, will more than defray the expenses of taking a newspaper. — "These are tough times," says Gripus to his wife— "let us look a-broad, and see how we can contract our expenses—ah! there is the newspaper, (unfortunately the first thing thought of,) 'tis the most useless thing in the world—we can neither eat, drink nor smoke it." "But," says the considerate lady, "what shall we do for the news? How shall we enliven the dull hours, or ascertain how the world wags? they don't cost much—and when the children have read them through they are worth half price for wrapping paper—or to send round Cape Horn to Jerathamael, who would jump to get them, merely to read the advertisements, or to see who is dead and married."

"I can't afford it though," rejoins the economical husband—"I must lessen my outgoes—'ll go down and have it stopp'd." This done, with a spring of satisfaction, the gentleman returns and cracks a bottle of wine, in the idea that the immense saving, just accomplished, will fully warrant this small gratification!

We would soberly inquire whether this is not the usual course pursued by those who flatter themselves with having thus vastly circumscribed their expenses? Do they not, through this ridiculous belief, squander greater sums in much less valuable luxuries? and is not the newspaper the very first, and often the only item subtracted from their annual disbursements?

[Nantucket Inquirer.

A Secretary of King George the II. requested to know of him who should be appointed to fill a certain

vacant office. The king being in a pet, replied, "I care not who has the office, you may commission the Devil, if you please." Well, answered the Secretary, your Majesty, I suppose, will have the commission to run in the common form, "To our trusty and well beloved."

MAP

Of the State of North-Carolina.

A correct Map of the State in which he resides must be a desirable object to every individual. Whatever may be a man's occupation in life, it frequently becomes important to him, as a matter of pecuniary interest, to possess a correct knowledge of the relative situation of different sections of country. In the present enlightened state of society, the Subscriber is convinced that, apart from all considerations of interest or convenience, there are very few of our citizens who do not feel it an affair of personal pride that they and their children should be able to speak with familiarity of those parts of the State lying at a distance from them, as well as those in their immediate vicinity. The subscriber therefore flatters himself that the following proposals will be received with pleasure by a large portion of the inhabitants of his native state.

He proposes to publish a correct MAP OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, measuring 6 feet 9 inches in length, by 3 feet 6 inches in width, laid out upon a scale of six miles to the inch. The materials will be of the best kind, and the engraving executed in superior style.

But correctness of delineation being the most important circumstance has claimed the subscriber's chief attention; the attainment of which important object the Map of each county has been separately executed by H. B. Brazier Esq. with the assistance of gentlemen of science residing in different parts of the State, and from the public surveys, and have been likewise revised and corrected by the several county surveyors, or other competent person, in each county.

Terms—For Maps, varnished, colored, and mounted on rollers, or put up in portable form, \$8 each.

JOHN MACRAE.

Fayetteville. August 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, Bonnyeastles 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 Testament, Virgil Delphini, Davison's Translation of Virgil, Sallust, Caesar, Viri Romæ, Selectæ EVeteri, Cornelius Nepos, Mair's Introduction, Adam's Latin Grammar, Rudiman's Introduction, Wettenhall's Greek Grammar.

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

Family Bibles, Watt's Psalms and Hymns, Portrature 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.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

NOTICE.

I do hereby forwarn all persons from taking or trading for the two following notes, as they were fraudulently obtained from me—the one given by me to Benjamin Paine, on the 11th day of this month, for sixty dollars, due one day after date; the other given by Josiah Lamb to me for the sum of eighty five dollars, and transferred by me to said Paine, due the 1st of October 1825; as they will not be paid.

DAVID LINDLEY.

Chatham county, O. 24. 1826.

FANCY JEWELRY.

The Subscriber grateful for past favors, respectfully informs the public, that he has just received from New York a brilliant assortment of Jew-dry consisting in part, of Fine Gold Watch Seals and Keys, Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, &c. which he can afford to sell for Cash on the most reasonable terms. He also continues to repair Watches, Clocks and Timepieces, at the shortest notice.

Orders for repairing or cleaning sent from the country, will be gratefully received and promptly attended to.

DAVID SCOTT.

Greensboro' Oct. 18 1826 —26.

A List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Greensborough on the 30th day of September 1826, which if not taken out by the 20th day of December next will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A. Robert Armfield, David Armfield, William Adams, Esq. Fleet Astor.

B. Charles Bland, Abner Brown, Hannah Brown, Ephraim F. Bressie, Green B. Babb, Rachel Bates.

C. Abel Collins, Clerk of Sup. Court, Mrs. Nancy Clark, Henry Caffey, Rev. John Coe, Rev. E. W. Carothers, J. Thomas Caldwell, Robert A. Carson, George Crisman.

D. Abner Deyney, Thomas Davis, Andrew Dillen, Joseph Davis.

E. Thomas Edwards, Miss Mary Eagon.

F. David Forhand, Jesse Field, Jonathan Field.

G. James Gilbreath, Capt. William Gilbreath, John Gossett, Sylvanus Gardner.

H. Stuart Harden, Elenzer Hunt, Robert Hetrick, Levi Holland, or Pally Field, Roddy Hanner, William Hockett, Rev. James Hanner, Arnold Hutton, 2 James Hacket, John or Alfred Hadly, John Hoskins, Anselm Hargrave.

J. Maj. James Johnson, William Jerrell, John Jackson, Edward or Joseph Jackson.

K. Margare Kerr, Solomon Kerr, Franklin H. Kumble.

L. Roger Layton, Frederick Letchworth, John Little.

M. Mayben, Caldwell, & Co. Joseph McClain, James or Robert Mil-laway, John M'ann, Leonard Marsh, Jeremiah Mills, James Davison Medearis.

N. James Nelson.

P. Abraham P. Patrick, 2 Jonathan Parker, 3 Nathaniel B. Patterson, James Pritcher, James Pearce Elizabeth Prime.

R. Robert C. Rankin, Nathaniel Roberson, Henry Ryder.

S. Joshua Stanly, William Scott, Adam Strader, Peter Somers William Self, John D. Scott, Clabourn Spain, Richard Shelton, Harriett Scott, Secretary Greensborough, Lodge 2 George Shofner, Samuel Somers, Sheriff of Guilford.

T. Jesse Thompson, Robt. Thompson, Jesse Tabian, James Tharp, Hiram Turner.

U. John Vanstary jr.

W. Mrs. Martha Webb, Mitchell Wood, Dr. David Worth, David Worth, H. Mendenhall, & J. Stanly, George Wirick, Peter Wilson, Elijah Witty sen, Isaac Worth Isaac White, Paul Worth.

F. Bartlet Vanev Esq.

JOHN A. MEBANE, P. M.

October 4, 1826 —37

Cheap Fall Goods.

The Subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and customers, for the very liberal support heretofore received, and begs leave to inform them, that he has just received from the North, an additional supply of Staple and Fancy **GOODS**, which added to his former stock, will make his assortment equal, if not superior, to any that has ever been opened in the place.

The Assortment consist in part, of the following articles:

Superfine, middling, and low priced Cloths and Cassimeres, assorted colors,

Double and single milled Drab for Great coats,

Swansdown, Valentia and Foilinet vestings,

R. d. green and white Flannels, Bockings and Baze,

Rose, Duff and Point Blankets,

Facian and Sacation Plaids,

Green, red and black Tabby Velvets,

Lambs wool and worsted Hosi,

Cassimere Shawls and Points,

Merino Shawls an elegant article,

Canton Crapes, a variety of patterns,

Mandarine Crape Robes and Shawls

Leicester, Batten, Florence and Grosgrain Silks, plain and figured,

10 pieces well assorted Irish Linen and long Lawn,

3-4 and 4-4 on Cheeks, Indigo dye,

3-4 and 4-4 in 16 brown Shirtings and Sheetings,

3-4 and 4-4 Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, part Sea Island,

Five and high coloured hangup Cord,

Black and brown Bombazetts, plain and figured,

Green and Crimson Marceens, for lining Carriage tops,

3-4 and 5-4 Cambrie Muslins and Damasks,

3-4 and 5-4 Acenet and Mull Muslin,

Bandanna and flag Hankerechiefs,

Fancy Prints, part Indigo dye, well assorted,

Gentlemen's Woodstock Gloves of the best kind,

Black stockings, plain and figured,

Black green and white Italian Crapes

Babonet and Thule Lacey, plain and figured,

Babonet Vails and thread Laces,

Green and white Florence silks for Bonnets

Goldenap Bonnet Ribbands in setts, latest fashion

Window curtain and Coach Fringe,

Cotton and Silk Hose, assorted.

Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards

Light and dark raw Flats, elegant assortment,

Silk Velvet Bonnets, latest fashion for Winter,

Ladies' Walking Shoes and Pumps,

Misses and Children's Shoes and Bootees

Russia Rabbit Skins, of an excellent quality, a good assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, Crockery,

Groceries, Paints, Dye stuffs, Hatters Materials, Pearlash, &c. &c.

Wishing to close my Mercantile concerns, I shall sell Goods in future for Cash alone; those who have open accounts standing with me, are therefore requested to call and close them as soon as convenient, and those that have bonds in my hands, that were not taken as Guardian bonds, are requested to call and renew them, otherwise they will be put out for collection.

HENRY HUMPHREYS.

Greensboro' Oct. 11, 1826 —25

NOTICE.

The Subscriber having declined the Mercantile business, respectfully request all those indebted to him by note or otherwise, to come forward and make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

ABRAHAM GEREN.

September 6 1826 —2016.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to settle up their accounts by November court. The accounts of those failing will be put out for collection.

JOHN CONRAD.

Greensboro', Sept. 27, 1826. —26