

THE PATRIOT.

VOL. I.]

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[NO. 46]

THE PATRIOT,

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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HINDOO WIDOWS.

From Bernier's Travels.

In regard to the women who actually burn themselves, I was present at so many of those shocking exhibitions, that I could not persuade myself to attend any more; nor is it without a feeling of horror that I revert to the subject. I shall endeavor to describe what passed before my eyes; but I cannot hope to give you an adequate conception of the fortitude displayed by those infatuated victims during the whole of the frightful tragedy; it must be seen to be believed. When traveling from Ahmedabad to Agra, thro' the territories of the Rajahs, and while the caravan waited in a town under the shade, until the cool of the evening, news reached us that a widow was on the point of burning herself with the body of her husband. I ran at once to the spot, and going to the edge of a large and nearly dry reservoir, observed at the bottom a deep pit filled with wood; the body of a dead man extended thereon; a woman seated on the same pile; four or five brahmins setting fire to it in every part; five middle aged women, tolerably well dressed, holding one another by the hand, singing and dancing around the pit; and a great number of spectators of both sexes. The pile, whereon large quantities of buster and oil had been thrown, was enveloped in flames, and I saw the fire catch the woman's garments, which were impregnated with scented oil mixed with sandarach and saffron powder; but I could not perceive the slightest indication of pain, or even uneasiness in the victim, and it was said that she pronounced with emphasis the words five, two; to signify that this being the fifth time she had burned herself with the same husband, there wanted only two more similar sacrifices to render her perfect according to the transmigrating of souls; as if a certain reminiscence, or prophetic spirit, had been imparted to her at the moment of her dissolution. But this was only the commencement of the infernal tragedy. I thought that the singing and dancing of the five women were nothing more than some unmeaning ceremony; great therefore was my astonishment when I saw that the flames having ignited the clothes of one of these females, she cast herself head foremost into the pit. The horrid example was followed by another woman, as soon as the flames caught her person; the three women who had remained then took hold of each other by the hand, resuming the dance with perfect composure; and after a short lapse of time, they also precipitated

themselves, one after the other into the fire. I soon learnt the meaning of these multiplied sacrifices. The five women were slaves, and having witnessed the deep affliction of their mistress in consequence of the illness of her husband, whom she promised not to survive, they were so moved with compassion that they entered into an engagement to perish by the same flames that consumed their beloved mistress.

"As I was leaving Surat for Persia, I witnessed the devotion and burning of another widow; several Englishmen and Dutchmen, and Mr. Chardin, of Paris, were present. She was of the middle age, and by no means uncomely. I do not expect, with my limited powers of expression, to convey a full idea of the brutish boldness, or ferocious gaiety, depicted on this woman's countenance; of her undaunted step; of the freedom from all perturbation with which she conversed, and permitted herself to be washed; of the look of confidence, or rather of insensibility, which she cast upon us; of her easy air, free from dejection; of her lofty carriage, void of embarrassment, when she was examining her little cabin, composed of dry and thick millet straw with an intermixture of small wood; when she entered into that cabin, sat down upon the funeral pile, placed her deceased husband's head in her lap, took up a torch, and with her own hand lighted the fire within, while I know not how many Brahmins were busily engaged without. Well, indeed, may I despair of representing this whole scene with proper and genuine feeling, such as I expected at the spectacle itself, or of painting it in colors sufficiently vivid. My recollection of it, indeed is so vivid, that it seems only a few days since the horrid reality passed before my eyes, and with pain I persuaded myself it was any thing but a frightful dream.

"At Lahore I saw a most beautiful young widow sacrificed, who could not, I think, have been more than twelve years of age. The poor little creature appeared more dead than alive when she approached the dreadful pit. The agony of her mind cannot be described. She trembled and wept bitterly; but three or four of the Brahmins, assisted by an old woman, who held her under the arm, forced the unwilling victim toward the fatal spot, seated her on the wood tied her hands and feet, lest she should run away, and in that situation the innocent creature was burnt alive.

Life of Napoleon.—A writer in the New York American, who has read the first and part of the second volume of this forthcoming work of Sir Walter Scott after expressing a feeling of disappointment with the first part of the work, says, of that relating to the early period of the French Revolution,

"There is one point in which these views of the French Revolution will be most grateful to Americans. Sir Walter is eminently just to Lafayette. Indeed, we are acquainted with no history of these times which exhibits Lafayette in so respectful a light, whether as regards character, influence or abilities. His motives are represented as pure; his influence as great, and, with but one exception, properly and even generously exercised: he is acknowledged as the leader of his party, and be-

comes without influence by the diminution of that party; and, lastly, his treacherous imprisonment by the Prussian Monarch, is justly and warmly condemned. Some of the characters of the Revolution are admirably sketched. Danton, Robespierre, and Marat, are separately discriminated and marked out by a few striking touches, which convey in brief space excellent outlines of their character. But the description of the more remarkable events—the storming of the Bastille, the attack on the Palace of Versailles, and particularly the massacre of the Swiss Guards, are described with the same imitable hand, which gives so much interest to the imaginary mob at Edinburgh, in the Heart of Mid Lothian. Indeed, the interest wonderfully thickens as we advance towards the fatal period of the birth of Napoleon, until just before the trial of the king, the work has the enchainning interest of a romance. Its publication may, therefore, be expected with the certainty of the greatest gratification and enjoyment by the reading public.

From the Raleigh Register

Militia.—A Board of officers was recently held at Washington City (at which General Winfield, Scott presided, and of which General B. Daniel, of this City was a member) of whom it was required by the Secretary of War to make a Report on the organization of the Militia, stating the deficiencies of the organization, and recommending such Remedies as in their judgement, will render our Militia as skilful and effective, as it is brave and patriotic.

We have just been favoured with a copy of this valuable Report, with the voluminous Documents appended to it, & but for the Debates and Proceedings of our Legislature, we should at once publish a copy of the Report. All we can at present do is to state some of its outlines, with a promise to insert the Report itself, as soon as we can find room for it.

The defects of the present system are stated to be the excess of numbers, which the act of 1792, holds to service; the ordinary musters are deemed to be useless, or worse than useless, from the want of a proper system of instruction; but a small portion of the Militia is at present armed and, according to the present appropriations made by Congress for this purpose, it would require a period of 75 years to arm the whole body, the want of instruction in discipline, &c. &c.

The remedies proposed for those defects are,—a new enrolment and organization of the Militia and a plan for Camps of Instruction, a proper system of instruction is in preparation, the full age of 21, has been assumed by the Board as the best period for the commencement of service in ranks of the Militia, deeming it unnecessary, in time of peace, for the government to interfere with the ordinary control of parents, guardians and masters over minors, and they believe it will not be necessary for raising a Militia force of 400,000 men for the Union, (which they deem sufficient) to enrol men beyond the age of 29 or 30. Camps of Instruction are recommended for the officers from a belief that the tactical experience obtained by them would be imparted to the ranks in such trainings or musters as the several States shall prescribe—the maxim that good officers make good Soldiers, having the support of universal experience. These Camps to be held in each division of the Militia, to

continue for ten successive days in every year, under the command of the senior officer of the division as Proper Instructors of each Company to be employed and paid by the Government of the United States. The Secretary of War, on application of the Executives of the several States, to provide competent Instructors, by selections from Officers of the army, &c. It is proposed also that the General Government shall pay every Officer at the rate of \$1.50 or \$1.25 per day while encamped, besides five cents a mile for travelling. Proper Musicians are also to be provided and paid. The whole annual expence to the Union is estimated, will be from \$200,000 to \$300,000 per annum, a small sum, in our opinion for the accomplishment of so great and desirable an object.

The Indian War!—We have heard by a private and respectable source, that a gentleman direct from Florida had met the Georgia Group within about 40 miles of Talabasse. The disturbances in that quarter have been quelled, by the vigilance and activity of the forces in Florida, in apprehending the Indians who had lately committed the murders and depredation—Col. Everard Hamilton, who commands the Georgia Cavalry, was proceeding to Talabasse, where he would have an opportunity, and from whence he would make an official return of the expedition, &c. to Head Quarters. Thus, we believe, has terminated the war.

POSTSCRIPT.—The ship Florida, from Liverpool to New York, in the very short passage of 25 days, brings the important news that Spain has declared War against Portugal. The Princess Regent has solicited aid of England, and His Majesty's message, with the debates upon it in Parliament, is replete with great interest—they have eventuated in the most active preparations for the immediate embarkation of 5000 troops for Portugal, four squadrons of which are cavalry.

Mr. Canning in the debate on this subject said in conclusion "the object of this measure is not War, it is to preserve Peace," (great cheerings) —if you do not go to the aid of Portugal, she will be disgraced and then comes War in the train of degradation."

This debate took place Dec. 11th, and on 13th Parliament adjourned until the 8th of February. Mr. Peel moved the adjournment, on account of Mr. Canning's indisposition, in consequence of his great exertions on the preceding evening.

England and the United States.

An intelligent American gentleman now at London, who is every way competent by education and observation, to form judicious deductions, writes to his friend in New York as follows:

"The condition of England at this time, is any thing but cheering. The TARIFF SYSTEM is the heaviest BLOW she ever received from our country. She begins to feel its operation, and seeks to quarrel with us about the northern boundary. The real fact is, that war is to be waged, not with our country, but with its prosperity. The United States have hitherto afforded the best market for her manufactures. It is now diminishing—and Manchester, Leeds, and Birmingham, feel the vibration of every loom that is erected in our country.—England is in danger also of losing much of the continental market. France, Holland, Russia, Germany, &c. are patronizing manufactures, and extend that filth the wisest heads in England with dismay.

I am aware that the opposition here is always portending evil, but even the friend of the ministerial party confesses an alarm. The corn laws are the ostensible, permanent grievance, but the manufacturing distress is the evil that threatens most loudly and permanently the interests and tranquility of England.

National Advocate.

Legislature of N. C.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 15.

Mr. Ward presented a resolution instructing the committee on the Patrons laws to enquire into the expediency of passing a law declaring all runaway slaves who carry arms, outlawed, and to prevent masters from running off their slaves when guilty of felony.

Mr. McKay introduced a bill to prohibit the use of spirituous liquors at company masters, which was read the first time. [Provides that no liquor shall be sold, loaned or given away, under a penalty of—dollars, within five miles of any muster ground if any person be found intoxicated at such place, to be fined—dollars.]

The bill to locate the Judges of the Circuit Courts, was on motion of Mr. Love made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

The bill to point out the manner in which prosecuting Officers shall hereafter be paid, was taken up at its second reading. [Provides that the Attorney-General, Solicitor-General and Sheriffs, shall hereafter receive—dollars for every Court they attend, and that the Clerks of the different courts shall tax a fee of four dollars against such defendants as are convicted, and the like fee upon each *scire facias* on behalf of the State, in which the defendant may be ordered to pay costs, and the Sheriff to collect such fees and when collected to be paid into the Treasury of the State.]

Mr. McKay moved that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole on this bill. The motion was carried, and the Speaker called Mr. Speight, of Greene, to the Chair.

The bill having been read, motions were made to fill the blank with 50 dollars 25, and 40 respectively, which failed. A motion having been made to fill it with twenty dollars.

Mr. Wilson of Edgecombe in order to test the principle of the bill, moved to strike out the first section, which was lost.

Mr. Holloman now moved to reconsider the vote on filling with \$50—The question was put on reconsidering, and decided in the negative.

The Speaker resumed the Chair, and the Chairman of the committee of the whole reported the bill to the Senate without amendment.

A motion having been again made to fill the blank with \$20

Mr. Wilson moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

The question on indefinite postponement having been put, there were 29 votes in the affirmative and 28 in the negative. One of the rules of the House provides that the Speaker shall be allowed to vote, when his vote is given to the minority, will make the division equal. The speaker having voted in the negative, it made a tie, and of course there was no decision.

Mr. King moved that the bill be laid on the table.

The bill further to amend the act making the protest of a Notary Public evidence in certain cases, was read the second time, and on motion of Mr. Sneed, referred to the Judiciary Committee. [Provides that a protest shall be received as evidence of a demand upon the acceptor or drawee of any bill of exchange in all actions at law against the drawer or indorser, if such demand is set forth in said protest.]

Tuesday Jan. 16.

By Mr. Parker a bill to repeal an act passed in 1820 directing the county courts to pay certain fees to

certain officers therein named, so far as relates to the county of Guilford.

Mr. Pickett, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill limiting the time in which executors shall be sued on judgments, bonds, and other sealed instruments, and equity of redemption on mortgages, which was read the first time.

Mr. Pickett, from the same committee, to whom it was referred to enquire whether it is not expedient to make the laws concerning usurious contracts more penal, reported, that the laws on that subject are sufficiently severe, and that it is inexpedient to legislate on the subject. Concurred in.

Mr. Pickett, from the same committee, to whom the bill concerning the Superior Courts of Orange county, was referred, reported the same without amendment. [This bill provides, that in addition to the Superior Courts of Law and Equity for that county, two other Courts shall be held, one in June next, and one in February, 1828—the Judges to be appointed by the Governor.]

The bill concerning frauds and perjuries in certain cases, was read, and on motion of Mr. Sneed, ordered to lie on the table and be printed. [Provides, that after the 1st January, 1828, no action shall be brought whereby to charge any Executor or Administrator, upon any special promise to answer damages, out of his own estate, or to charge the Defendant upon any special promise to answer for the debt, default or miscarriage of another person, unless the agreement upon which such action shall be brought, or some memoranda or note hereof, shall be in writing, and signed by the party charged therewith, or some person thereunto by him lawfully authorised, any law, usage, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.]

The Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, Mr. McKay in the Chair, on the bill to prevent free persons of color from migrating into this State, and for the good government of such persons as are resident therein.

The bill having been read through by sections, and amended in several particulars, Mr. Speight of Greene rose and delivered his sentiments in favor of the passage of the bill.

The committee had been in session but a short time, when,

Mr. Yancy moved that the Committee rise, report progress, and obtain leave to sit again.—He remarked, that it had just been communicated to him, and was probably not known to the members generally, that a severe affliction had befallen the presiding Officer of the House of Commons. It was but a proper testimony of respect, that the Senate should adjourn.

The committee accordingly rose, and obtained leave to sit again, and

On motion of Mr. Wilson, of Edgecomb, the Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 17.

The Senate took up the order of the day and resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. McKay in the Chair, on the unfinished business of yesterday, viz. the bill to prevent the migration of free persons of color into the State, and for the good government of such as are resident therein.

Various other amendments having been proposed to the bill, which it is not thought necessary to mention in detail, as the bill will be published entire hereafter, if it passes into a law, Mr. Forney moved that the Committee rise and report the bill to the House, which was carried.

The Speaker accordingly resumed his seat, and the Chairman reported the bill as amended to the House. The amendments were concurred in, and the bill put upon its passage on its second reading.

Mr. Locke demanded the Yeas and Nays. They were taken and were as follows:

Yeas 45 Nays 14

The Senators from Guilford, Orange, Stokes, and Randolph, in the

negative.

The bill passed its second reading, and on motion of Mr. Love, the third reading of the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

Thursday, Jan. 18,

Mr. Croom from the Committee on that part of the Governor's Message relating to Cherokee lands, made a report and recommended the passage of a bill prescribing the mode of surveying and selling the lands lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians, which passed its first reading and was ordered with the report to be printed.

Mr. Pickett from the Judiciary committee, who were instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law, to empower the County Courts to establish Poor and Work Houses, reported that it is inexpedient to pass a general law on the subject.

Mr. Pickett from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill to amend an act passed in 1819, to prevent the fraudulent trading with slaves, reported the same without amendment.

Mr. Pickett from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill for the relief of securities and endorsers in certain cases, reported the same without amendment.

The bill to repeal part of an act passed in 1820, directing the County Courts to pay certain fees to certain officers therein named, having been read the second time and amended, Mr. Stokes moved that it be referred to the Judiciary committee with instructions to report a general bill on the subject—which was agreed to.

The bill to prevent the migration of free persons of color into this State, for the good government of such persons resident therein and for other purposes, was read the third time.

The question, shall this bill pass its 3d reading, was determined in the affirmative 45 to 14, and ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate took up the order of the day, and resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to alter the time of the annual meeting of the General Assembly,

Mr. Seawell in the Chair.

Mr. King moved to strike out the third Monday in November, and insert the second Monday in December.

Mr. Yancy moved that the question be first taken on striking out the third Monday in November.

Mr. Speight of Greene, moved to strike out the whole of the bill, after the enacting clause.

The Chairman said this motion was not in order. The question was then put on Mr. Yancy's motion and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Yancy moved to insert in the place of the words stricken out, the 3d Monday in December.

The question was put on inserting the 3d Monday of December, and negative. The question was then put on the 2d Monday of December and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Speight moved that the committee rise and report the bill, which was agreed to.

The Speaker resumed his seat and the Chairman reported the bill with the amendment.

Mr. Speight moved that the bill and amendment be indefinitely postponed, and on the question, Mr. Sanders called for the yeas and nays. They were as follows, yeas 23 nays 35.

The question then occurred on adopting the amendment proposed by the Committee, which was decided in the affirmative, and the bill passed its second reading.

Mr. Seawell moved that it be read the third time to-morrow. This was negatived, and the reading was called for.

Mr. Speight of Craven, moved that the Senate adjourn, which was negatived.

The bill having been read the third time,

The question on the passage of the bill was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Stokes from the Committee

of Finance, who were instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Revenue Officers to collect the public taxes at an earlier period of the year, reported that it is inexpedient to make any alteration.—Concurred in.

Friday, Jan. 19.

A message was received from the house of commons proposing to ballot on Monday next for seven councillors of state, Agreed to.

Mr. Love, moved that a message be sent to the house of commons proposing to ballot to-morrow for seven trustees of the university of the state, and informing them that the following gentlemen are in nomination, viz. Nathaniel Macon, Samuel King, Judge Donnell, Gavin Hogg, Charles Fisher, Charles A. Hill, Isaac Croom, James P. Taylor, Charles Manley, Cadwallader Jones, David L. Swain, Thomas Settle, William Sneed, and Stephen Miller.

The Senate took up the order of the day.

The bill to unite the offices of clerk of the superior court and clerk and master in equity, wherever any vacancy may hereafter occur in the latter office, which passed its second reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Saturday, Jan. 18.

On motion, Mr. Giles was added to the Committee on Internal Improvement, and Mr. Morehead to the Judiciary Committee in the place of Judge Strange.

On motion of Mr. Bain, the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the existing laws relative to intestate's estates, so that an equal distribution of lands shall take place between the heirs of a deceased intestate, in proportion to advances made to them in his or her life time.

On motion of Mr. Montgomery, the Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the propriety of distributing the Military Arms in possession of the State, amongst the Volunteer Corps.

The bill requiring Clerks, &c. of the several counties, to keep their offices at their court houses, passed its second reading, 60 votes to 35.

Monday, January 15.

Mr. Morehead, a bill to advance the administration of Justice in Courts of Equity, and to establish Courts for that purpose, which passed its first reading, & was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Alford, a bill to amend an act passed in 1741, for establishing and maintaining Court Houses, &c. and prescribing rules to each county prison for debtors.—[This bill proposes to extend the rules to the limits of each county.] Passed its first reading.

Tuesday, Jan. 16.

Mr. Bain from the Military committee to whom was referred the Memorial of the Orange Peace Society, reported that the committee deemed it inexpedient to grant the prayer of the petitioners, and asked leave to be discharged from the further consideration thereof, which was concurred with.

On motion of Mr. Morehead, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Danoh in the Chair, on the bill to advance the administration of Justice in Courts of Equity, and to establish a Court of Equity, in each of the Judicial Districts to be held by the Judges of the Supreme Court, one of the Judges holding each Court.

Mr. Morehead had spoken at considerable length in favor of the bill, and on motion of Mr. W. W. Jones, and Mr. Martin, who stated there was no need of any additional Court in either of their districts, the Wilmington and Edenton districts, were stricken out of the bill; when, (the Speaker) rose and

ved to strike out the 2d section of the bill in order to try the principle, and commenced a Speech in opposition to the bill; but he had proceeded but a few minutes, when his voice failed him. He asked for water, and after drinking a little attempted to proceed; but he had uttered but two or three sentences before he said, "My voice fails me from some cause, I cannot proceed." A motion was immediately made for the committee to rise. It rose, and Mr. S. with difficulty reached the Speaker's Chair and was scarcely able to receive and announce the Report of the Chairman of the Committee of the whole. An adjournment immediately took place, and Mr. Standly was assisted out of the house.—The cause of his sudden illness was a paralytic attack, which affected his powers of Speech, and one whole side of his body.

Wednesday, Jan. 17.

The House met agreeably to adjournment. The Members were called to order by the Clerk, who stated that as the sickness of the Speaker continued, and he was unable to attend the House, it became necessary to appoint a Speaker pro tem.

Mr. A. Moore moved that Mr. JAMES IREDELL be appointed Speaker pro tempore.

Which motion being seconded, and put by the Clerk, was unanimously agreed to.

Thursday, Jan. 18.

The Governor sent a communication to the Legislature, from the Executive of Georgia on the subject of the dispute which had taken place between him and the General Government in relation to the Cherokee lands; which being read was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Bain, from the committee of divorce and alimony reported a bill for the relief of Elizabeth Dare, of Guilford, which being read was ordered to lie on the table, in order that all the cases of this kind which are before the Legislature might be considered at the same time.

Mr. Scott, from the select committee to whom was referred the memorial of A. D. Murphey, who prayed for further aid to enable him to complete the publication of his History of North Carolina, reported a bill to authorise the President and Directors of the Literary Fund to raise by Lottery, \$50,000 which passed its first reading.

A message from the Senate, informed the House that they agreed to their proposition for appointing a committee to draft a Memorial to Congress, asking for an appropriation for the extinguishment of the Indian title to such lands in this State, as are yet occupied by the Indians, and appointing for this purpose, Messrs. Croom, McKay, King, Love and Beard. The House appointed on its part, Messrs. Toomer, Swain, White, Ship and Donoho.

The bill to regulate the fees of the Attorney and Solicitor-General and Solicitors was read for its second reading, and after a few remarks upon it, the bill was rejected, twenty members only voting in favor of its passage.

Mr. R. H. Jones, from the Judiciary committee, to whom was referred a Resolution on the subject of a new revision of our Statutes, reported a bill for revising and digesting the public statute laws of this State. [The bill proposes that William Gascon, Thomas Ruffin and George E. Badger be employed for this purpose.] The bill was ordered to be printed, and to be made the order of the day for Saturday.

Mr. Jones, from the same committee, to whom was referred a bill respecting the duties of constables. The committee are of opinion, that no alteration of the law on the subject

is necessary, and recommend the rejection of the bill. It was rejected accordingly.

Mr. J. made a further report on a resolution proposing an alteration in the law, so as to oblige Constables to return their warrants in the district in which the debtor resides. This the committee is of opinion would be inexpedient, which was concurred with.

Mr. J. also reported from the same committee, a bill to compel Executors to give security, in certain cases which passed its first reading.

The following bills were presented:

By Mr. Green, a bill more effectually to secure debts due to Carpenters in certain cases.

By Mr. Webb a bill to extend the time for registering grants, deeds &c.

By Mr. St. Clair, a bill concerning the Attorney and Solicitor-General and Solicitors. [This bill provides that these officers shall be allowed a certain sum for each Court they attend, and shall receive no fees in any case.]

CONGRESS.

Thursday, Jan. 11.

In the Senate, a bill was reported for reducing the duties on certain imported articles. A bill was reported for increasing the salary of the Postmaster General to \$6,000. Mr. Dickerson, from the select committee to which was referred the bill for distributing a portion of the national revenue among the States reported the same. Mr. Smith of Md. submitted a resolution proposing an inquiry into the expediency of reducing the balance of the two millions authorized to be kept in the Treasury, to one million, and of appropriating the same to the payment of the debt due the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

The House of Representatives was principally occupied in the discussion of the Revolutionary Bill but adjourned without coming to a vote. Mr. Livingston moved the House to take up his resolution on the subject of the Greeks, and asked for the ayes and noes on the question when the House refused to consider it, by a vote of 109 to 54. Several bills of an interesting character were reported, the substance of which will be found in our report of the proceedings.

Friday, Jan. 12.

In the Senate, the bill to reduce the duties on imported wines, teas, gunpowder, and salt, was a second time. The Bill to increase the salary of the Post-Master-General, was after some discussion, ordered to a third reading. The Bill to establish an uniform system of Bankruptcy, throughout the U. States, was made the special order of the day for Monday next.

The House of Representatives was engaged in the discussion of the bill to provide for the officers and soldiers of the army of the Revolution. The question was taken, by Ayes and noes, on the motion of Mr. Tucker, which was negatived by a vote of 106 to 80. Mr. Wickliffe then moved to introduce the words and the heirs and representatives of those who have died, and on this question the ayes and noes were ordered, but before the question was taken, the House adjourned.

Saturday, Jan. 13.

The Senate did not sit to day.

In the House of Representatives the discussion of the Bill to make provision for the officers and soldiers of the army of the Revolution was resumed, but no question was taken. Mr. Wickliffe made a few observations on his amendment, and was followed by Mr. Vest and Mr. Clark against the Bill, and Mr. Sprigg and Mr. Drayton, on the other side.

Mr. Weems also obtained the floor, and then yielded it to a motion of adjournment.

GREENSBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, JAN. 27

While Virtue reigns, let her sons rejoice.

A resolution was passed by the Senate on Saturday last, fixing on Saturday, the 3d day of February as the period for adjournment of the two Houses. R. R. G.

DISTRESSING FIRE.—The following is an extract from a letter from one of our Representatives in Congress, dated Washington City, Jan. 18, 1827:

"ALEXANDRIA is wrapt in flames. The wind is high and it is intensely cold. This City is in great bustle. The engines have been sent down, and a great number of citizens have gone to assist their distressed neighbors. I cannot see the flames; but the smoke rises in an immense column."

"P. S. I have this moment heard that the town cannot be saved. The Shipping will be lost—being frozen up, they cannot be moved. The fire-wood on the wharves has caught, and is inextinguishable. So says the last express."

We are glad to hear from the *National Intelligencer*, just received, that through the efficient aid afforded by the citizens of Washington, as well personally, as by their fire engines, the fire was arrested, after raging for five hours. The shipping we believe was not burnt; about forty houses, besides back buildings were sacrificed. The value of houses and goods destroyed, it is supposed was nearly \$200,000. Some of the property was insured.—*Id*

FIRE.—We are concerned to state that a valuable Steam Grist and Saw Mill, the property of Messrs. Dudley and Dickinson, of Wilmington, was totally destroyed by fire, on Wednesday last. As the steam-engine had not been at work either that day, or the preceding one, and therefore could not have caught fire from the furnace of the Engine, it is believed that this serious loss has been occasioned by some careless person smoking within the building, and throwing the ashes of his pipe or cigar on the saw dust. The fire commenced about breakfast time, and every thing was consumed in two hours.

We understand the loss is estimated at about \$15,000; but we are glad to hear that 10,000 of it was insured. *Id*

MARRIED

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. E. W. Caruthers, Mr. Samuel E. Shelton, of this town, to Miss Jane Mitchell, daughter of Mr. Adam Mitchell, of this county.

Happy the youth, when his stars combine,
His soul to loose, can make a choice like
time

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber by Book account are requested to close their accounts by February court next, as longer indulgence cannot be given: The subscriber is under the necessity of taking such measures as will enable him to carry on his business, &c.

DAVID CALDWELL,
January 27, 1827. 40a

STRAY.

Was entered on the Stray Book of Guilford county, on the 13th day of January 1827, a Chestnut sorrel Horse, about seven years old, with two saddle marks, one on each side near his shoulders, the hoof of the left hind foot white, shod all round, shoes half worn, both his sides shaved with chains, about five feet one or two inches high. Appraised to sixty-five dollars.

KENDAL DAWSON
Ranger.

Jan. 27. 60b

NOTICE.

OUR Customers will be so good as to come forward and close their accounts with us for the last year's standing, otherwise interest will be exacted in every instance on all open accounts from the 1st January, 1827.

LINDSAY & HOSKINS.

Jan. 20, 1827—39a.

To all whom it may concern

The public in general are hereby cautioned against trading for a bond executed by me and payable to Benjamin Paine, of Stokes county, North Carolina, and witnessed by Eljah Johnson— Said bond is for the sum of two hundred and fifteen dollars and one cent, payable on or about the 27th day of March, 1827—said bond was obtained from me when I was intoxicated for a stud horse. The horse was not delivered to me, and on the next day the contract between said Paine and myself was rescinded, and he affirmed to me that he had burnt the bond and carried off the horse and sold him to a man by the name of Lindley, in Orange county. I am determined not to pay the said bond, or any part thereof.

STEPHEN CARLIER.

January 16, 1827.—39a.

Apprentices Wanted.

The Subscriber would give advantageous situations to two or three Apprentices to the Coach Making. He also would employ two steady Journeymen Coach Makers.

BENJAMIN OVERMAN.

Greensboro' Jan. 20—39.

Stray Horse.

Lost, Greensborough on the 1st of January, a large bay horse; 11 years old, 16 hands high with a large star in the forehead, hind legs somewhat crooked, trots and paces, he had fastened in his foretop a pass.—Any person giving the subscriber such information as will enable him to get him shall be liberally rewarded for their trouble.

ELI SMITH.

Alemance Jan 13, 1827—437

A Watch Lost.

The Subscriber having lost on the 11th inst a French Gold Watch, between Mr Brummels and Jamestown promises five dollars reward to any person who shall find it and present it to Mr David Lindsay of Jamestown or at this Office.

EDWIN R. HARRIS

Jan 13, 1826—437

State of North Carolina.

Guilford County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions
November Term, 1826.

Andrew Loman, } Attachment levied
vs. }
Lott Rodgers. } ed on Land, &c.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Lott Rodgers is not an inhabitant of this State. It is therefore, ordered, that publication be made in The Patriot, published in Greensborough, for six weeks successively, that the said Lott Rodgers make his appearance at our next County Court, to be held for the County of Guilford, at the Court-house in Greensborough, on the third Monday of February next, then and there to replevy, otherwise judgment final will be entered.

Witness John Hanner, Clerk of our said Court the third Monday of November 1826.

JOHN HANNER, c. c. c.

Dec. 20. 35b P's f 3 5

List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post Office at Alemance, on the 31st Dec. 1826 which if not taken out in three Months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

C. James Compton.

L. Nathan Lord

H. B. Wayick, &c.

ELI SMITH P. A.

POETRY.

FROM THE TRUE AMERICAN.

Death of the Humming Bird.

The day was beautiful and bright,
As when the Summer sunbeams
O'er heav'n its richest hues of light,
A deeper crimson o'er the rose.

But that gay flower was seen no more,
By garden pale or fountain side,
For Summer's transient reign was o'er,
Her gorgeous reign of pomp and pride.

Scatter'd was many a leaf, and pale,
Which boasted hues so deep and
gay,
When in the bosom of the vale;
It burst upon the eye of day.

There, on the flattering morn serene,
A humming bird enjoy'd the hour,
Still loth to quit his native scene,
Still lingering in his fading bower.

A few late buds his bosom won,
With honied lips and fragrant
breath,
Not dreaming ere another sun,
His little eye should close in death.

The sun went down a golden sky,
And cold the north wind blew that
night
And to the morn's unclouded eye,
The fields display'd a robe of white.

I sought again the vale and bower,
By some prophetic vision led,
Is nigh him near each favorite flow-
er,

But ah! my little friend was dead
Thus while we taste the tempting
flower,
Which bloom unknown to virtue's
ray,

Death's silent wings our sportive hours,
And calls us unprepared away.

VARIETY.

From the Fayetteville Journal.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Some writer, in a late number of the New York National Advocate, discoursing on the subject of the Tariff remarks that "Gold is found in North Carolina, the last State in the world, from which we would expect any thing good to come."

(We quote from memory, not having the paper before us, but believe we quote correctly.)—Has this writer forgotten or did he never know, that the City of New York is represented in the Congress of the U. S. in part, by a native citizen of North Carolina (Mr. Cambreling?) Has he forgotten that Mr. Rochester, the rival candidate to Mr. Clinton, for the office of Governor of New York is a native citizen of North Carolina? Has he forgotten that one eighth part of the whole number of members of the Senate of the U. States, are gentlemen who were born and educated in North Carolina? Has he forgotten, that the cotton, the tobacco, the rice, the lumber and naval stores produced in North Carolina, form a very large portion of the exports of the City of New York, and tend materially to add to her wealth and importance.

But we took up our pen, not so much to refute the slander of this New York libeler, as to say a word to the citizens of North Carolina. You see, and you have daily mortifying proof of the fact, how lightly you are esteemed by the citizens of your own sister states. The fault is your own. You are too unmindful of what is due to yourselves. With a soil & climate equal to any in the world—rich in minerals and in every thing else which the bountiful Creator of Nature could bestow upon you—you do not improve your advantages wisely. You are politically, too lumbering; you are afraid to put forth your strength; you are too well content to play a second part—Rouse up for once, and assume that rank which you are entitled to occupy.

In reference to the above, the editor of the Warrenton Reporter says:

"The best Military and Naval Officers in the last war—the best regiment of infantry and Riflemen—the best cotton—the best rice—the best timber—the best tobacco—the handsomest women—the most sensible men—and the swiftest Race Horses ever seen at New-York are from North Carolina."

It has been the remark of some poet, that the bee draws honey from a flower, while the spider will lie upon it and extract poison. It is thus with men, some will go through any trouble—witness the wreck of their property; the loss of their friends; be surrounded by all the ten thousand vexations of human life; yet gather knowledge from their misfortunes, and feel happy they are no worse. They turn their meditations rather to the blessings than the cares of the world; and when they retire at night to their family, they talk, laugh, amuse themselves and all around them with a flow of pure sport—determined to be happy—and are so. They are so. There are other men who are exactly the reverse. They take a deal of trouble to find out the miseries around them, and brood over every care with a gloomy ill natured disposition, that marks them for misanthropists.

A List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post Office at Greensborough on the 31st day of December 1826, which if not taken out by the 31st day of March next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A William Alexander, Jacob Armfield, George Albright, Isaac Armfield Jacob Amick.

B David Beard, Alfred Bell, James Blackburn, Green B. Babb.

C John Clymer, 2 David Clark, Zebulon Causey, William Cooby, John Cook, 2 Peter Clark, John Cumbo, David Caldwell, Thomas Caldwell, Joshua Caulk.

D Peter Dillon, William Dickens.

E Judith Everett, Clerk & Master in Equity.

F Henry Fisher, Theodore Fairchild.

G Elisha Gray, John S. Gillaspie, Jonima Grady, Abel Gardner.

H Frederick Hargrave, Jacob Hubbard, Joseph Hanner, (Henson) Humphreys, Thomas Dick Hayth, Nathan Hunt.

I George Jackson, James Johnson.

K William King, Abel Knight John Killen.

L Martha Landreth, Edmund S. Leavell, Joseph Leonard, Samuel Lenden Mumford Lott, William Love, Jacob Loy.

M M. Mendenhall, James Maxwell, Argen Meakes, 3 Esther Ann McGee, Larking McFarling, Mary Moony, Elisha Mendenhall, John McFarling, George C. Mendenhall,

O Darius Ozmont.

P Solomon Perry, Mary Penn, Jonathan Parker, John W. Parker, 2 Jacob Parsons, David Parish, Alexander Parks, Benjamin Philips.

R Margaret Russell, Jeremiah Rich, Jesse Rook.

S Clerk of Superior Court, Thomas Scott, Jesse Stanly, Finly Shaw, John Sockwell, Jonathan Short, Reuben Starbuck, James Starbuck, Durand Sanfield.

T Jesse Thompson, 2 John Trotter.

W Drury Wood, Pleasant Wilson, John Wheat, Thomas Webb, James Walker.

JOHN A. MEBANE, P. M.
January 6, 1826—37n.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

State of North Carolina.

Guilford County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
November Term, 1826

Andrew Lindsay & Co. } Attachment
vs. } levied on
Joseph Collin, Jr. } Land &c.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Joseph Collin, Jr. is not an Inhabitant of this State it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in The Patriot, published in Greensborough for six weeks successively, that the said Joseph Collin Jr. make his appearance at our next County Court, to be held for the County of Guilford, at the Court-house in Greensborough, on the third Monday of February next, then and there to replevy, otherwise judgment final will be entered.

Witness John Hanner, Clerk of our said Court the third Monday of November 1826.

JOHN HANNER, c. c. c.
Dec. 20. 35b P's f. 3 50.

State of North Carolina.

Guilford County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
November Term 1826.

Eli Unthank, } Attachment levied
vs. } in the hands of
Joseph Aycock
Jesse Hunt, Uri-
Stephens, Tho-
mas Ozmont Jas.
Farlington, Con-
stable and Will-
iam Smothers, as
garnishees and
owners of property

Tempie Unthank, } Attachment levied
vs. } in the hands of
Joseph Aycock
Jesse Hunt, Uri-
Stephens, Tho-
mas Ozmont Jas.
Farlington, Con-
stable and Will-
iam Smothers, as
garnishees and
owners of property

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Tempie Unthank, is not an inhabitant of this State. It is therefore, ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Patriot, published in Greensboro' for six weeks successively, that the said Tempie Unthank, make his appearance at our next Court to be held for the County of Guilford at the Court-house in Greensboro' on the third Monday of February next then and there to replevy, otherwise judgment final will be entered.

Witness John Hanner, Clerk of said Court the 2d. Monday of November, 1826.

JOHN HANNER, c. c. c.
Dec. 20. 35b P's f. 3 50.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

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

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

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

For Sale at this Office

An elegant London edition of Robertson's History of America and India.

For Sale.

A Negro Woman 21 years old, with a child 12 months old.—The price will be agreeable to the usual times. A credit can be had, but money would be preferred. For further information apply to the Editor.
Dec. 27 1826. 36lf

State of North Carolina.

Guilford County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
November Term, 1826.

Joseph Lambert, } Attachment levied
vs. } on Land &c.
Lott Rodgers, }

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Lott Rodgers is not an inhabitant of this State. It is therefore, ordered, that publication be made in the Patriot, published in Greensborough, for six weeks successively, that the said Lott Rodgers make his appearance at our next County Court, to be held for the County of Guilford, at the Court house in Greensborough, on the third Monday of February next, then and there to replevy, otherwise judgment final will be entered.

Witness John Hanner, Clerk of our said Court the third Monday of November 1826.

JOHN HANNER, c. c. c.
Dec. 20. 35b P's f. 3 50.

State of North Carolina.

Guilford County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
November Term, 1826.

Joseph Russell, } Attachment levied
vs. } on Land &c.
Lott Rodgers, }

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Lott Rodgers is not an inhabitant of this State. It is therefore, ordered, that publication be made in The Patriot, published in Greensborough, for six weeks successively, that the said Lott Rodgers make his appearance at our next County Court, to be held for the County of Guilford, at the Court house in Greensborough, on the third Monday of February next, then and there to replevy, otherwise judgment final will be entered.

Witness John Hanner, Clerk of our said Court the third Monday of November 1826.

JOHN HANNER, c. c. c.
Dec. 20. 35b P's f. 3 50.

State of North-Carolina:

Guilford County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
November Term, 1826.

Abner Wiley, admr. of Zim Hoggatt, vs.

Isiah Hoggatt, Ma-
lon Hoggatt, Phoby
Newby wife of Samu-
el Newby Stephanus
Hoggatt, Philip Hog-
gatt, William Hog-
gatt, Nathan Hog-
gatt, Sarah Hoggatt
and Joseph Hoggatt.

Petition to sell the Land be-
longing to said
Estate.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants Stephen Hoggatt, Philip Hoggatt, William Hoggatt, Nathan Hoggatt, Sarah Hoggatt, and Joseph Hoggatt are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore, ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Patriot, published in Greensborough, for six weeks successively, that the said defendants make their appearance at our next County Court, to be held for the County of Guilford, at the Court house in Greensborough, on the third Monday in February next then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgement final will be entered.

Witness John Hanner Clerk of our said Court the third Monday of November 1826.

JOHN HANNER c. c. c.
Dec. 20. 35b. P's f. 4 30

Writing Paper, For Sale

AT THIS OFFICE.