

# THE PATRIOT, And Greensborough Palladium.

VOL. III

GREENSBORO, N. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1828.

NO. 56

## 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 expi-  
ration of that time.

When paper to be discontinued until all arrear-  
ages are paid, unless at the option of the  
Editor; and a failure to notify a disconti-  
nuance will be considered a new engage-  
ment.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

Not exceeding 16 lines, neatly inserted three  
times for one dollar, and 25 cents for every  
succeeding publication; those of great  
length in the same proportion—Let-  
ters to the Editor must be post paid.

## FOR THE PATRIOT.

### EXTRACT

From the Minutes of the General As-  
sociation of the Mannemission Societies,  
of North-Carolina, held at New  
Salem, Randolph County, on the  
12th and 13th of September, 1828—  
Together with the communication of  
the President.

The President took his seat at  
the hour adjourned to; and, an-  
nouncing the absence of the Secre-  
tary, when on motion of Aaron Coffin  
M. Swaim was appointed Secre-  
tary pro tem. On motion, the sev-  
eral Branches were called on for  
their returns, when it appeared  
quorum was present.—On motion  
of Nathan Hunt, the journal of the  
preceding meeting was read.

The President laid before the  
house a communication, which was  
read & referred to a committee con-  
sisting of William Reynolds, Reu-  
ben Swain and Phineas Nixon, jr.,  
who are to report to a future sitting  
of this association.

On motion of Aaron Coffin, the  
several answers to the queries sent  
down to the Branches last Assoca-  
tion were referred to a select com-  
mittee, consisting of Henry B. Hill,  
James C. Kenney, Nixon Henry,  
Benjamin Wilson jr and Benjamin  
Mican, sen who are to report  
thereon.

Received an address from each  
of the Female Benevolent Societies  
of Kernet, Center and New Salem,  
which were read and referred to the  
committee on the President's com-  
munication.

Adjourned till tomorrow 10 o'-  
clock.

### SATURDAY SEPT. 13.

Met pursuant to adjournment, the  
committee on the President's com-  
munication offered their report,  
which after being amended, so as  
to make it the duty of the Board of  
Managers to procure a Representa-  
tive in the American Convention, if  
practicable, or if otherwise to address  
a letter to that body; was adopted.

The interrogatories contained in a  
P. S. to the Female address from  
New Salem was, on motion of  
Wm. Dennis, referred to the board  
of managers.

M. Swaim tendered the resigna-  
tion of P. Nixon, one of the Board  
of Managers, which the house ac-  
cords.

On motion of Thomas T. Hunt,  
ordered that the several answers to  
the queries together with the report  
of the committee be recommended to  
a committee, consisting of Alexan-  
der Gray, Phineas Nixon, jr and  
T. E. Strange, and they report to  
the Board of Managers.

On motion of Wm. Reynolds, a  
committee consisting of James T.  
Lunt, Alexander Gray and David  
Mock were appointed to prepare  
and forward a Memorial on behalf  
of this Society to the next Session of  
Congress, praying for the abolition  
of Slavery in the District of Colum-  
bia.

On motion of Jeremiah Dodson,  
a committee consisting of David  
Worth, Wm. Reynolds, and Reu-  
ben Swain, were appointed to me-  
morialize the Baptist Association,  
shortly to convene at Jamestown,  
on the subject of the views of this  
Society.

On motion of P. Nixon, ordered  
that the Secretary furnish the board  
of Managers with the necessary  
extracts from the journal of this  
meeting for publication.

On motion of Jeremiah Dodson,  
the subject of petitioning the next  
General Assembly in behalf of con-  
scientious slaveholding, and to af-  
ford greater facilities for individ-  
ual emancipation was reconsidered,  
and the house agreed to appoint  
three persons to draft and forward  
a memorial for that purpose.—Rich-  
ard Mendenhall, Z. Stuart & Isaac  
Odell, form this committee.

The Association then adjourned  
to meet at Dover Meeting House,  
Guilford County, on the 2nd Fri-  
day in March next.

M. SWAIM, Sec. pro tem.

To the Mannemission Society of North  
Carolina in General Association as-  
sembled.

GENTLEMEN:—The revolution of  
another year has brought us to the  
Twelfth Annual Session of this Gen-  
eral Association. And we have come  
together, not to make an ostentatious  
parade of our accumulating numbers,  
nor to extol the power of our political  
strength, to triumph and threatenings  
against the institutions of our beloved  
country; nor even to make a vain-  
glorious boast of superior proficiency  
in the science of human government,  
or to claim the exercise of any undue  
influence. Obedient to the calls of  
humanity, and the dictates of con-  
science, devoted to the sacred honor  
of our country, firm in the cause of  
truth, unyielding in the prosecution  
of duty, and, I trust we can truly say,  
totally averse to even the slightest  
indications of faction; we would ap-  
pear in none but the real character  
of the institution. That is to be firm,  
undaunted and persevering in the  
propagation of truth, mild, liberal and  
persuasive in the investigation of er-  
ror, temperate and thoughtful in pro-  
jecting and executing measures.

It happens with this, as it does with  
all voluntary associations; it neces-  
sarily has its vicissitudes to undergo.  
And the merit of a society, like that  
of an individual, may generally be  
estimated in proportion to its capacity  
for rendering every change subservient  
to the grand design of its  
existence. When cheered with the  
enlivening rays of prosperity, we dart  
forward with eagerness and activity.  
Full of ardour and expectation, we  
indulge the more sanguine anticipa-  
tions. Thus elated with flattering  
views, we hurry ourselves forward  
with a degree of zeal and animation  
approaching to enthusiasm. This is  
the time for projecting enterprising  
adventures, and collecting strength.  
Were these seasons of high wrought  
excitement to continue too long un-  
interrupted, it might over-strain the  
velocity; or at least, quicken the pro-  
cess to greater speed than external  
circumstances could well bear. It  
is easily perceived that reformation  
of every description is more likely  
to be permanent and durable, when  
the spirit with which it is conducted  
is properly tempered with a well  
timed mixture of reasonable restraint.  
To this end, must it not be reason-  
ably expected, that an ever ruling and  
wise providence should, now & then,  
see it best, to weaken in some degree  
the prompting impulse, and suffer our  
practical activity a little to abate, in  
order to give us an opportunity of  
reflecting— to give us what we are  
doing and afford us leisure to witness

with an eye of unbiassed candour the  
practical effect of measures previous-  
ly concerted and put into operation?  
There are several subjects that  
claim your attention.

1st. That of representing your body  
in the approaching session of the  
American Convention. You are in  
some degree aware of the earnest so-  
licitude that has of late been mani-  
fested by our Abolition friends, in the  
northern and middle states, to pro-  
cure the systematic participation, and  
active co-operation of the southern  
societies. For this, and other advan-  
tageous purposes, the seat of the con-  
vention is about to be permanently  
located in the City of Washington.  
Having received communications on  
this subject, I herewith submit them  
for your examination.

2nd. The Constitution of an Anti-  
Slavery Printing Association, come to  
hand so late in the past. It was in-  
tended for your examination at this session,  
but did not reach me in time. I have  
since had no instructions with regard  
to it, but I know of no change of cir-  
cumstances rendering it improper or  
superfluous now to lay the corres-  
pondence before you.

3rd. Your secretary is now absent.  
A letter from him of recent date, ap-  
pears to show a serious illness, and  
in consequence of which he is unable  
to attend to his duties. The letter is  
in your service; it seems he wishes to  
resign his office. If you should agree to  
accept his resignation, you will make an Eliza-  
beth fill the vacancy.

4th. Among the measures projected  
at last session for spreading more  
extensively the views of this insti-  
tution, it is the appointment of certain  
members to visit the Branches, to  
travel and propagate our principles.  
As these services were to be  
performed with the prospect of com-  
pensation, it is feared by some that  
dangerous abuses may arise from  
the measure. Now it is highly to be  
wished, that universal cordiality may  
attend every step that be taken. Pos-  
sibly a re-investigation of the subject,  
and some new modifications if neces-  
sary, will secure the hearty co-operation  
of all.

5th. It is believed that the ensuing  
Session of Congress will be earnestly  
appealed to, by numerous petitions  
and memorials, from various parts of  
the Union, for the gradual Abolition  
of Slavery in the district of Columbia.  
If the Board of Managers have not  
attended to the subject, it will be pro-  
per to bring it before the Association,  
you will see it noticed in a part of the  
correspondence herewith submitted.

6th. It appears that the American  
Convention has liberally favored us  
with a donation of certain books and  
pamphlets, specified in the communi-  
cation from the Secretary of the act-  
ing Committee; the same have been  
forwarded by my order, to the Sec-  
retary of the Association, you will  
find by his letter, that they are in his  
possession at Laltimore, awaiting  
your order for transmission. It is  
presumed there is, as yet, no pecuni-  
ary charge on them; and you will  
endeavor to devise some plan for get-  
ting them into possession with the  
least possible expense.

7th. The subject of petitioning the  
State Legislature should not be over-  
looked at this time. We have been,  
and we are still endeavoring to pro-  
cure a law forbidding the further in-  
roduction of Slaves into this State.  
This, however desirable, is but a  
very little part of what we consider  
may be done with entire safety. Even  
to admit the doctrine of absolute prop-  
erty in slaves, to the full extent that  
owners usually claim it, if our citi-  
zens would really be Free, and unre-  
strained in their dominion, why not  
remove those legal restraints which  
prevent individual Emancipation?  
Whatever may be the real state of  
the question, as to the moral and re-

ligious guilt or innocence, of holding  
our fellow men & women in slavery,  
there can be no doubt that it is an  
inquiry in which conscience has some-  
thing to do. Shall it longer be said,  
that motives of fancied policy form a  
justifiable pretext for compelling ra-  
tional men to sin against their better  
judgement? Without liberty of con-  
science, man is but a drivelling animal,  
a mere mechanical instrument to sub-  
serve the base purposes of ambitious  
power, and contribute to the unhal-  
lowed designs of oppressive usurpa-  
tion. If the situation of a colored  
person who is nominally free in this  
State is but little superior to that of  
a slave, it offers no reason for with-  
holding that sacred privilege, of  
which our citizens have been unjustly  
deprived, that is the privilege of hav-  
ing our feelings and conscientious  
acts left to our own disposal. Or,  
which is the same thing, to permit  
an owner of slaves to act towards  
them according to the dictates of his  
own deliberate choice; and if he be  
fully convinced that his preparation  
either for temporal or external hap-  
piness requires him to do so, to liber-  
ate them, and cease from oppression,  
to ease his conscience when & where  
he please. Were this permitted,  
communications would be frequent; yet  
no danger can reasonably be appre-  
hended in this course, if we only  
be encouraged to show us the necessity  
of changing our disposition, and al-  
tering our conduct towards the people  
of color; which necessity the sooner  
we see, the better.

As it is probable that some subjects  
may come up from the Bre. here, the  
agitated state, in which this subject  
before you on another matter of im-  
portance, but hardly concerns us.

Although, in some respects, this  
seems to be a time of apathy and cold  
inactivity, yet let us remember, that  
we have many sources of high con-  
gratulation. In our social capacity,  
we have little to do with the political  
excitements of the day; but so far as  
our views are identified with them,  
we have nothing to anticipate but the  
most favorable results. The course  
of policy that we perceive is about to  
prevail, must ultimately dispose our  
country-men to abandon slavery as  
an insufferable burden upon their  
true interest. The aspect of affairs  
abroad never was more favorable  
than now. At the commencement of  
the present century the slave trade  
was in its full vigor, and, although  
it had been carried on by the subjects  
and citizens of nations professing  
civilization and Christianity, yet not  
a solitary statute was there of human  
framing to restrain it during that  
period. How different is now the  
sentiment of mankind! One nation  
after another has abolished the traffic,  
till last of all, a period is put to the  
Brazilian slave-trade. This decree  
is to take effect three years from  
March 1827. So that, in less than  
two years, we may console ourselves  
with the happy thought that the slave  
trade has not a legal existence in any  
part of the civilized world; but these  
decrees and enactments have been,  
and they will continue to be graded  
so long as the slave market is suffered  
to exist. But yesterday as it were,  
we were surrounded with slave coun-  
tries—now, personal slavery is ban-  
ished from most of our neighboring  
nations. Even within the last ten  
years, no less than seven Govern-  
ments to the Southward have liberat-  
ed their hundreds of thousands of  
slaves! It is said that slavery has  
recently been entirely abolished  
throughout the whole of the Austrian  
dominions. Humanity is obliged to  
mourn over the horrors of that period  
which must intervene before the con-  
summation of our hopes shall be fully  
realized. But the event is at hand;  
and when we have done our utmost,  
no more is required. May each and

every votary of the cause see his les-  
sened part with alacrity & prudence.  
Respectfully I remain,  
Your Fellow-Man, &c.  
B. SWAIM.

## FOREIGN.

New York, Oct. 10.

The packet ship Birmingham,  
Capt. Harris, arrived this morning  
from Liverpool whence she sailed  
on the eighth ultimo. We have  
our usual files of English Journals  
to the latest dates. The intelligence  
from the seat of war, is only one day  
later than our former advices.

The Gazette de France of the 21st  
September, contains news from Odes-  
sa of August 14—one day later than  
our last accounts from the city. It is  
re-asserted that the Emperor Nicho-  
las was to take his departure from  
that place on the 19th. The strict-  
ness of his visit in that city, pro-  
vided the account be correct, would  
completely overturn the reports of  
negotiations, as well as the specula-  
tions, relative to the precarious state  
of the Russian Army before Chona-  
la. It would also countenance the  
opinion that one of the causes of the  
Emperor's visit to Odesa was to  
get rid of the Foreign Ministers,  
whose presence at his headquarters  
probably impeded him to some ex-  
tent. Not a word, says the Morn-  
ing Herald, is said about the im-  
portant negotiations, with which the  
stock jobbers of London, Paris,  
Frankfort, and Vienna, have been  
so busied themselves. Lord Hey-  
tesbury, to whom so prominent a  
part was assigned in the negotiations,  
was not presented before the 12th, on  
which day the same honour was con-  
ferred on the Prince Philip, of Hesse  
Homburg, another principal per-  
son. [See our former accounts.]  
The intervening time was evidently  
too short for discussion, in the issue  
of which not only the fate of the Ot-  
tom Empire, but the peace of all  
Europe, might be involved; though  
we admit it was long enough for the  
purpose of dictating to the young  
Monarch, if the English and Austri-  
an Cabinets were inclined to follow  
so decisive a course. Besides, the  
season is too far advanced for mak-  
ing any military demonstrations as  
gains Russia; and even if this ob-  
jection do not exist, no armament,  
either by land or by sea, could be  
fitted out in sufficient time to prevent  
the Russians from occupying Con-  
stantinople. It is too late now to in-  
terfere, and the time for such a  
course, if it ever entered into the  
contemplation of the above mention-  
ed Courts, has been suffered to pass  
away. In the mean time, the ques-  
tion is likely to be soon settled, if it  
be true that Varna, as was reported  
at Odesa, has fallen into the hands  
of the Russians.

From the second edition of the  
London Courier of Saturday even-  
ing, Sept. 6, we have copied the last  
bulletins from the Russian army be-  
fore Chonala, Varna, and Silistria.  
On the 5th, the Turks made a fresh  
attempt to dislodge the Russians  
from their positions before Chonala,  
but they were repulsed and driven to  
the foot of the ramparts. In these  
sorties the Russians had three five  
men killed and thirty seven woun-  
ded. The Turks, it is added, had  
been employed two whole days in  
burying their dead. The Russians  
claim to have been equally success-  
ful in resisting the sorties of the gar-  
rison of Silistria.

The Courier announces despatches  
from Lord Heytesbury, at Odesa,  
to the 13th of August. The Russians  
Guards have crossed the Danube,  
on their route to the main army, before  
Chonala, the Grand Duke Michael  
was expected to leave Odesa on the  
28th, in order to get himself at their