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the Editor be paid.

STATE RIGHTS.

The prevailing disposition to con-
sider State rights seem to afflict so
many of our aspiring politicians,
as would be some who, surprising, in the
great steps of things, if we were not
enabled, by noting the signs of the
times, to give a shrewd guess at its
purpose of catching the favor of
to view with jealousy the general
government: It is a larger concern
than any one of the individual "sovereignties," and therefore it is as

important as the simple fact—for
really we know of no other, that
great danger is to arise to the latter,
from the power of the former. The
chimeras is dressed in a thousand
fanciful shapes, by the would be
great ones, and addressed to the per-
ceptions of those who think little on
the subject, and whose passions are
easily excited. In those sections of
the "great climate," he trick has in-
deed wonderfully. It has been quite
a profitable investment. In some of
the states, the most furious declaim-
ing against the power and the tyrann-
y of the general government, have
reaped the highest honors, and
what they loved quite as well—re-
wards of the state governments.

His business, in short, has been so
evidently a thriving one, that the
small politicians of other sections of
the country have been induced to
join in the hue and cry, to get up
their claims against the general gov-
ernment, from a very disinterested
desire of obtaining power and place
for themselves. The Cumberland
road, and one or two more, the gates
to be erected on it, furnished a sub-
ject for lots of orators, and federal
conventions. One gentleman, who
used to think that the general gov-
ernment possessed of a mere power to de-
clare and to promote the welfare of
the people, and who had voted some
years since in favor of this road, ac-
knowledged himself in the course of
the debate to regret and regretted
from his honorable opinions. A
turnpike gate was a thousand times
more pleasing to his restored view
than the wild fables of the re-
nowned and sagacious Knight of La
Mancha. — By what authority, it
was demanded, "is such a tremendous
power claimed?"— "I once establish
this strained construction—and I
would ask gentlemen, where this
glorified government shall be com-
pelled to stop its chariot wheels?"—
and all this about a turnpike gate!

Another very great statesman,
gives us a speech that was never
spoken and publishes it, after the
question is decided. In this novel
speech he proves conclusively, by
citing Tiburtus and the Appian and
English ways, that the erection of a
turnpike gate is the *ne plus ultra* of
a tyrannical government. This gen-
tleman speaks somewhat discurt-
ously of Tiburtus, as well as of
turnpike gates; yet, it once were to
urge from his comports, when
in England, we suspect that had he
been a he days, and the country of
Tiburtus, he would have been among
the foremost to hasten along the

"Appian way"—to offer his alle-
giance to the Emperor—had there
been a turnpike at every step.

Is it not, after all, passing strange,
that this great republic has not pow-
er to make a road and keep it in re-
pair, when such power is enjoyed by
any petty corporation!

On the subject of state rights, and
the motives of those who, in the pre-
sent day, find it expedient to make
so much noise about them, we find
the following observations in the
Savannah Mercury:

"We are ourselves, great sticklers
for state rights—but we are not
ready to sacrifice the rights of the
Republic at their shrine. The 'sover-
eignty of the States,' in the sense
it is generally used by the dema-
gogues of the day, if literally defined,
would read thus: a gudgeon bait
for an office hunter to catch the pro-
mise, by inducing them to believe,
while they are enjoying the greatest
of human felicity, that they are in-
habited, by noting the signs of the
times, to give a shrewd guess at its
purpose of catching the favor of
to view with jealousy the general
government: It is a larger concern
than any one of the individual 'sover-
eignties,' and therefore it is as im-
portant as the simple fact—for
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from the power of the former. The
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ceptions of those who think little on
the subject, and whose passions are
easily excited. In those sections of
the 'great climate,' he trick has in-
deed wonderfully. It has been quite
a profitable investment. In some of
the states, the most furious declaim-
ing against the power and the tyrann-
y of the general government, have
reaped the highest honors, and
what they loved quite as well—re-
wards of the state governments.

In the constitution of this govern-
ment, as well as of others, subordina-
tion is an indispensable ingredient—
not that slavish subordination which
characterises a monarchy or despo-
tism, and destroys equality in politi-
cal society, but that which combines
the parts into one harmonious whole.
If our Union is ever to be dismem-
bered, it will be by the States' trench-
ing upon the right of the general gov-
ernment.—Let her energetically sus-
tain her prerogatives, as they are in-
dicated by the Constitution, & we are
safe. But if she does not, she will
realise the fate of poor Lear, in di-
viding the Crown among his daugh-
ters.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

FROM THE BOSTON BULLETIN.

The Oregon Territory.—Any ac-
count, however succinct of the Ore-
gon Territory, must be deemed use-
ful, as far as it enables the public to
form a correct opinion of its advan-
tages for the contemplated purposes
and operations of a settlement. In-
formation on this subject is more cer-
tain, as it is the result of personal
observation. The facts which con-
stitute the date of the following ac-
count, have been derived directly
from public documents, and either
from personal interviews with voya-
gers and travellers, or from their
journals.

Persons having been eye witnesses
of the country are qualified justly
to estimate its character. And those
who have visited this, concur in re-
sponding, that a nation could not be
planted under a more propitious
heaven, or in a more congenial soil.
They, more than all others, express
a solicitude in the success of the
great objects of the memorial before
Congress, during the last session.

The title which the United States
have acquired to this country is in-
valuable and incontestable. It has
recently been investigated, and as
often found to have invested them
with the entire right of sovereignty
and domain to the territory lying
between the 42d and 49th parallels
of N. lat.—They succeeded in the
Spanish title, which was founded on
discoveries and possession. It was
a title good against all nations, and
disputed by one until within a few
years. The English in 1730 respec-
ted it and treated with Spain for
certain privileges on their coast.
The active and enterprising com-
manders of the Spanish nation, from
a period soon after their discov-
ery of the new world, till 1734, were
navigating and exploring the West-
ern Ocean without a rival. It is no
part however of the present design

to trace this history of their title,
for two centuries undisputed; but to
show, that America, by her own na-
tional acts, in the Oregon Territory,
has a claim to it, paramount to that
of Great Britain, who have made
pretensions to this, as well as every
other unoccupied part of the earth.
That ambitious nation, convinced
that they could not sustain a right
by prior discoveries of possession, at-
tempted to establish one by conquest.
In 1812 they took the town of Asto-
ria, a place built and owned by the
subjects of the American govern-
ment, who went from the city of
New York. This town and fort the
British held till 1813, when, in com-
pliance with a requisition of the trea-
ty of Ghent, it was formally surren-
dered up to the United States. And
again in 4 or 5 days after, it was re-
taken by the British, who have been
suffered to retain it, with the whole
country, to the present moment.
They have left it in hopes, the right
of redemption, the value of which may
yet remain to be ascertained by the
price of human blood. The question
as to right of sovereignty ought to be
immediately settled. Preferable to
a delay of another ten years, would
it be for the American government,
at once to abandon their rightful
claims, that her citizens may with-
draw from a commerce which has
already become valueless by British
monopoly, and which brings them in
daily competition, and in disastrous
collision with British traders, and
Anglo Indian hute s.

In 1778 the English commenced
their discoveries in the Pacific Ocean
by Capt. Cook whose first landing
was at the Sandwich Islands; there he
proceeded to the coast, described
Cape Gregory, Perpetua and Food-
washing the latter in 34 53 N.
Touching at but one of these places,
he made anchorage at Nootka, which
was at that time, and had been from
the year 1774 in the company of
Spanish subjects. This place he
called King George's Sound. Thence
Cook proceeded northward, penetra-
ting as far as latitude 72, discov-
ering and giving names to many im-
portant places. It does not appear,
that he took formal possession of any
part of the territory, not even a cer-
tain Cape between latitudes 42 and
49 N.

In 1785 the Americans commen-
ced a series of discoveries, explora-
tions and possessions, which gave to
their country, a clear title to the ter-
ritory in question. At this time,
Mr. Kendrick, a citizen of New
York, discovered the Oregon River.

In 1787, Joseph Barrell, Crowl
Hatch, Charles Bulloch and others,
all of Boston, planted a voyage of
trade and discoveries to the North
West Coast. For this purpose they
fitted out two vessels; one a ship of
about 250 tons, called the Columbia
Rediviva; the other a sloop of 100
tons, called the Washington. The
command of these vessels was given
to Captains John Kendrick and
Robert Gray, respectively, who
sailed from the port of Boston on
the first day of October, patronised
by Congress, and the State of Mas-
sachusetts. The Columbia arrived
at Nootka Sound on the 16th of Sep-
tember, 1788. The Washington
arrived soon after. While at this
place these vessels exchanged their
masters, and Gray took the com-
mand of the Columbia, and sailed
from Cluquot for Canton on the 31st
of July, 1789, carrying what furs
had been collected, and carrying
likewise, a part of the officers and
crew of two British vessels, which
had been captured for the reason of
their having been found in the wa-
ters of Nootka Sound trading with
the natives. The Spanish subjects
for fifteen years had maintained a
settlement at this place. Don Es-

tevan Joze Martenez, with two
Spanish ships of war arrived, and
finding these British vessels under
Portuguese colours, demanded the
reason of their being in his Most
Catholic Majesty's regions. They
replied for wood and water. Had
they not been conscious of trespass-
ing on Spanish rights they would
not have appeared under false colors
or dissembled their real objects. Don
Martenez generously gave assistance
and then ordered them to depart.
Afterwards, on account of some in-
dignity offered the Spanish flag they
were captured.

The Columbia arrived in Boston
harbour on the 9th of August 1790;
and on the 27th of September fol-
lowing, sailed on a second voyage;
and again on the 9th of June 1791
entered Cluquot, which place, in the
former voyage, was called Hec-
tick's harbour. The principal In-
dian chief, Cleeshi as he called in
Sillit's language informed Captain Gray,
that a Spanish vessel was then there,
and that a British vessel had been
seen since those captured.

On the 23d of July, the H. S. J.
Joseph Ingram, of Boston, arrived.

On the 15th of August, while the
Columbia lay at Brown's Sound, in
lat. 59 deg. 48 min. N., a place
named in honor of Samuel Brown,
Esq. of Boston, the Hancock, Cap-
Crowell, of Boston arrived. Capt.
Gray returned on the 29th to Clu-
quot, where he met with Captain
Kendrick, who, in lat. 40, had
brought the natives their land-
states paying them in muske-
ton, copper, and clothing. The ex-
port of territory, thus purchased, is
unknown to the writer.

On the 15th of September, Gray
entered the strait of Juan de Fuca,
and anchored before the village
Aashewat. The United owned Cla-
belako, informed Gray that cer-
tain Spaniards had been there, con-
verting them to christianity, that he
and several others, and many of their
children had been baptized.

On the 20th, Captain Gray re-
turned to Cluquot for winter quar-
ters; erected a fort called Defiance,
and placed in it four cannon, forty
muskets, and several blunderbusses.
In March 1792, he left Cluquot,
and on the 11th of May, while sail-
ing snug to the coast, he discovered
and entered the great river of the
west which he named after the ship
Columbia. Vancouver, who at this
time was at Nootka, receiving from
Captain Gray information of this
river, sent his first lieutenant to sur-
vey its mouth. Hitherto, no En-
glish man had seen this beautiful
river. The United States, in 1803,
ordered an expedition, under the
command of Captains Merriweather
Lewis and William Clark, to explore
the Missouri to its source, and the
Columbia from its source to the Pa-
cific Ocean. They took a formal
possession of this river, and built at
its mouth Fort Clatsop. The candid
must admit that England has no in-
vested rights in the Oregon country,
and that America, aside from the
purchase of France, and the deed of
purchase of France, and the deed of
purchase of the Indians, the lords
and original proprietors of the forest.

MEMORIALIST

[From the East Florida Herald]

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF FLORIDA.

Florida, as now bounded on the
west by the Perdido, on the north by
Alabama and Georgia, on the east
by the Atlantic, and on the south by
the Gulf of Mexico, became a depen-
dency of the United States, by official
transfers, on the 10th and 17th July,
1821, under the direction of General
Andrew Jackson, who then held a
commission as Governor of the Prov-

inces of East and West Florida, the
duties pertaining to which he proceed-
ed to discharge as soon as the Span-
ish sovereignty ceased.

Governor Jackson, after organiz-
ing the Government, "delegated his
powers as Governor of the Provinces
of the Floridas, exercising the pow-
ers of the Captain General, and of
the Intendant of the Island of Cuba,
over the said Provinces, and of the
Governors of said Provinces," to his
two Secretaries, W. D. G. Worth-
ington, Esq. for the Eastern and
George Walton, Esq. for the West-
ern Province, until the further plea-
sure of the President and Congress
should be made known.

By act of Congress, approved 8th
March, 1822 the two Provinces were
united into one Territorial Govern-
ment and two Judicial Departments,
and William P. Duval, Esq. appoin-
ted Governor; Joseph L. Smith, Esq.,
was appointed Judge of the Eastern
Department and Henry M. Brecken-
ridge, Esq. Judge of the Western.

The same Act created Legislative
Council, to which was entrusted the
internal regulation of the Territory.
The members of this Council were
appointed by the President, by and
with the advice and consent of the
Senate of the United States. To the
Act of Organization, there have been
various modifications, so as to unite
the views and feelings of the people,
and to adapt the system of Govern-
ment as much as possible to the rapid
advances made in population and
public improvements. By the sev-
eral modifications, the General Gov-
ernment has relinquished to the
choice of the people the Legislature,
but still retains its control over the
Executive and Judicial Departments.
These are thus filled at the present
time.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

His Excellency William P. Duval,
Governor, with a salary of \$2000 a
year as Governor, and \$1500 as su-
perintendent of Indian Affairs.

William M. McCoy, Secretary
of the Territory, with a salary of
\$1500.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Hon. Joseph L. Smith, Judge of
the District of East Florida.

Thos Douglas, United States
Attorney for said District.

Waters Smith, Marshal.

Hon. Henry M. Breckenridge,
Judge of the District of West Flori-
da.

B. D. Wright, United States At-
torney.

Adam Gordon, Marshal.

Hon. Thomas R. Riddell, Judge of
the Middle District.

James G. Ruggold, United States
attorney.

Alexander Adams, Marshal.

Hon. James Webb, Judge of the
Southern District.

William A. McRea, United States
Attorney.

Henry Wilson, Marshal.

The Judges receive a salary of
\$1500, and the Attorneys and Mar-
shals \$200 and fees. The whole of
these salaries are paid by the United
States. It will here be observed
that so rapid has been the growth of
the Territory, as to require an addi-
tion of two Judicial Departments,
that the people may be protected in
all their rights.

The Legislative Department is
composed of thirteen members, elect-
ed by the people, who meet in Coun-
cil at the seat of the Territorial
Government on the second Monday
in October annually; and receive
while in session; each, three dollars
per day, as a compensation for their
services, from the United States.
When the first Council assembled at
Pensacola in 1822, the whole Terri-
tory consisted of two counties. It
was then divided into four, and now
the same tract of country is subdi-