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**ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
Exceeding 16 lines, neatly inserted three  
times for one dollar, and 25 cents for every  
successive publication; those of greater  
length in the same proportion.—Letters  
to the Editor must be post paid.

We find in the New York Evening  
Post, the following extract, descrip-  
tive of the ceremonies, at the inaugu-  
ration of the Father of his country.  
It is taken from Herbert's  
Residence of New York, in the  
Tel. for 1829.—Balt. Pat.

On the site of the present Custom  
House where the commerce of  
the world pays its tribute to the  
great treasury of the nation, stood  
the City Hall, commanding a view  
of the wide and winding avenue of  
Broad street. Here is a species of  
history in the second story of the  
building, such as the Italians call a  
loggia, mean in its materials of wood  
and brick, but splendid in the taste  
and proportions given it by the archi-  
tect P'Enfant, the inauguration of  
the Chief Magistrate of the Union  
was administered by Chancellor  
Livingston to Washington the first  
of Presidents. In front of the  
building an innumerable and silent  
crowd of citizens intently gazing on  
the august ceremony thronged the  
adjacent streets in front, and filled  
Wall street from William street to  
Broadway. Behind the President  
flashed a group of the illustrious  
fathers of the nation, Hamilton and  
Knox, and the elder Adams, and the  
venerable and eloquent Johnson, and  
Ellsworth, and Sherman of Connecti-  
cut, and Clinton and Chief Justice  
Morris and Duane New York, and  
Boudinot of New Jersey, and less  
conspicuous in person though the  
foremost in fame, the Virginian  
Madison. There too stood the most  
reverend of the clergy of New York,  
the venerable Dr. Rogers of the  
Presbyterian church, the wise and  
modest and persuasive Dr. Moore  
of the Episcopal; the dignified and  
eloquent Dr. Livingston of the Dutch;  
and the learned Dr. Knickerbocker,  
and the patriotic Dr. Gross of the German  
churches. Back of these stood  
younger men, since scarcely less illu-  
strious than the elder statesmen I  
have mentioned—Ames, and Cabot,  
and Governor Morris, majestic and  
graceful in spite of his wooden leg.  
Why should I attempt to describe  
this great occasion by words? I  
lately looked over the portfolio of  
my friend Dunlop, and found, among  
many other fine things sketches  
which present this scene vividly to  
the eye, with the features of the great  
men who figured on it, and their  
costumes and attitudes, such as he  
himself beheld them. I wish some-  
body could employ him to paint a  
noble picture, such as he is capable  
of producing, on this magnificent sub-  
ject. The pride of a New Yorker,  
the feelings of a patriot, the ambi-  
tion of an artist, and the recollections  
of this interesting ceremony,  
which will live in his memory, would  
stimulate him to do it ample justice.

Washington afterwards received  
the visits and congratulations of his  
countrymen at an afternoon levee, a  
ceremony which was then thought  
by many somewhat formal and  
courtly for our simple and republi-  
can manners, though now it would

be looked upon as a very plain sort  
of thing, and quite a matter of course.  
I forget whether it was held at the  
fine old house at the head of Pearl  
street, occupied by the late Franklin  
Baker, or the other spacious mansion  
in Broadway, now Bunker's Hotel,  
for he lived in both, and in both I  
visited him."

The Evening Post adds, that as  
every thing relating to this great  
man is interesting, we mention an  
anecdote of a later date which has  
been related to us by good authority.  
Washington attended the inaugura-  
tion of the elder Adams, in the simple  
garb of a Virginia planter, a grey  
coat buttoned up to the chin, buck-  
skin breeches and white topped boots.  
He had never before shown himself  
at the seat of government but in a  
military uniform, or in a full dress  
of the day, and now when he wore  
upon his person the badges of revolu-  
tionary retirement and private citi-  
zenship, it seems as if the love and  
veneration of the people was increas-  
ed ten fold. Neither the splendor of  
the foreign ambassadors, nor the dis-  
tinction with which the Chief Magis-  
tracy of the Union invested the new  
President, could divert from him the  
public attention but for a moment.  
All eyes were fixed upon him even  
during the ceremony of the inaugura-  
tion, and silent and attentive as the  
crowd were, he could hardly move  
without exciting among them an audi-  
ble murmur. When the ceremony  
was ended, Washington left the party  
of distinguished and official person-  
ages who surrounded Mr. Adams,  
and withdrew to his private dwelling.  
The whole multitude allowed him  
and crowded around his door, and  
acclamations.

Office of the Greensborough Palladium,  
Friday, April 18, 1829.

**Awful Conflagration!**—With a  
heart that can scarcely throbb from  
exhaustion, we sit down to record  
the most awful catastrophe which  
has ever befallen this city. Having  
lost every thing but the materials of  
our office, we know how to sympa-  
tize with our fellow-citizens, many of  
whom are irretrievably ruined.

About half past two o'clock this  
afternoon, a fire was discovered in  
the 4th tenement row on Ellis street,  
known as McMullen's buildings, be-  
longing to the State Bank. They  
were so completely enveloped in  
flame before means to extinguish the  
raging element could be procured  
that a cessation was vain.

The wind was very high, and had  
been so all the day, blowing from the  
west in the direction of Broad Street.  
The fire soon found its way to Broad  
street, sweeping rapidly to the east,  
till it enveloped in flame the market,  
the Theatre and all the intermediate  
houses, and those in the neighbor-  
hood. It was stopped at Bignon's  
Brick building, No. 116, on the  
South side of Broad street; and the  
Bridge Bank Buildings on the North  
side. From the last to the river, on  
both sides of Centre street, leading to  
the Bridge, nearly opposite the  
City Hotel, to Green street, not a  
house that we remember, has escaped  
the conflagration.

Goods and furniture, carried into  
Broad street were destroyed as readi-  
ly as if they had been in the stores  
and houses. Not one dollar in a  
hundred escaped of the articles, that  
the owners vainly imagined they had  
saved from their blazing dwellings.

While we are writing, the raging  
element is progressing eastward, and  
nothing out want of materials to  
consume, seems likely to terminate  
its progress. It is already at the  
lower end of the town, and had if a  
single house has escaped from the  
Bridge Bank and Bignon's house,  
and from Green street to the river,  
down to the lower end of the City,

we are unable to discover it amidst  
the smoke.

It is impossible to give particulars  
amidst the confusion which is every  
where reigning. Many buildings  
are insured, and many we know are  
not. Our neighbors, like ourselves,  
lost every thing after they had re-  
moved them into Broad street, and  
what may be considered equal to a  
third of the city, has been destroyed,  
and that part of it above and in the  
immediate neighborhood of the mar-  
ket, contained the active trading  
portion of the grocery business.

The Bridge has been saved with  
great difficulty;—The abutment was  
several times on fire. So suffocating  
is the smoke, that the lower end of  
the city cannot be visited—it seems  
to be resigned to a fate which cannot  
be controlled. The fire in that part  
is yet unextinguished.

Since writing the above, the wind,  
which is still high, has so blown off  
the smoke that we are able to see  
more distinctly the scene of the early  
conflagration; and we perceive  
sailing from the peculiarity of their  
situation, Dr. Anthony's and Mr.  
Latham, Danforth's house, on the  
opposite corners of West street,  
where it crosses Green.

Below, on Broad street, Mrs.  
Burrett's and Gen. Montgomery's,  
and a few small houses on the same  
square have been saved.

We are informed Gen. Holt's  
house on the river bank is safe. All  
above him are in ashes, for fifty  
yards above the Bridge.

We cannot estimate the loss of  
property, nor the amount of distress,  
which has befallen the city. It is  
a long time to count. 100 tenements  
are burnt on Broad street, and more  
than that number on the other sides.

In the wind changes, the remain-  
ing portion of the city will be a  
great day.

### INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

We now present to our readers  
the following copy of a letter ad-  
dressed to Mr. Adams by a Com-  
mittee appointed by a large meeting  
of the citizens of Essex and Mid-  
dlesex counties, New Jersey, as-  
sembled on the 4th of March last,  
at the Peace Tavern, in Rahway,  
with the reply of Mr. Adams. Let-  
ters were addressed at the same  
time to Mr. Clay and Mr. Southard,  
and replies received by the  
Committee.

To JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, late Pre-  
sident of the United States.

Sir:—A number of your fellow-  
citizens of the counties of Essex and  
Middlesex, in the State of New Jer-  
sey, grateful for your past services  
to the Republic, and believing that  
the purest motives and most patriotic  
principles have governed your con-  
duct through a long course of public  
life, cannot consent to let you pass  
into retirement without some public  
expression of the kind feelings they  
entertain towards you, and the hope  
that the evening of your days may  
be passed in the enjoyment of that  
tranquility which is only the lot of  
the good; and that you may continue  
to witness your country in the pos-  
session of that rational liberty, and  
that prosperity, public and private,  
which yourself and your father, in  
conjunction with a numerous band of  
patriots and sages, have contributed  
so greatly to establish.

In thus conveying to you our as-  
surances of respect, and our regret  
that you could not have been contin-  
ued in office another term, we be-  
leave to say that our approbation ex-  
tends equally to all your Cabinet of-  
fices. In them we had entire confi-  
dence, and much regret that our coun-  
try must lose the services of such  
able and patriotic citizens.

Although we regret on account of  
the Republic that you could not con-  
tinue in the presidential office another  
term, yet, no doubt, an exemption  
from the cares of office, and the en-  
joyment of the tranquility of private  
life, are infinitely desirable. We re-  
gret, too, the manner in which the  
change has been effected, as boding  
no good, either to the well-govern-  
ment or duration of the Republic.  
May Heaven in mercy avert antici-  
pated evils!

In thus expressing our regret that  
you have not been continued in office  
another term, and our regret at the  
manner in which the change has been  
effected; we would not be understood  
as condemning the administration of  
General Jackson, before it has com-  
menced; on the contrary, we know  
we best express your sentiments and  
reciprocate your feelings when we  
say, we hope his administration will  
disappoint all our fears, and realize  
more than the best hopes of his  
friends, and that every means of in-  
creasing and securing individual  
happiness and comfort, within the  
constitutional power of the President  
will be put in requisition by him.

With best wishes for your individ-  
ual happiness and that of your family,  
we beg leave respectfully to subscribe  
ourselves, your fellow citizens.

ROBERT LEE,  
J. C. GARFHWALFE,  
JOHN SHOFFWELL,  
Committee.

Rahway, N. J. March 9, 1829.

Messrs. ROBERT LEE, JEREMIAH  
C. GARFHWALFE, & JOHN SHOFF-  
WELL, a Committee of a numerous  
meeting of the citizens of Essex & A.  
Middlesex in New Jersey.

William C. Johnson: I have received  
your very kind letter of the 4th inst.,  
written in behalf of the citizens whose  
committee you are, and tender to you  
and to them my grateful thanks for the  
sentiments you have pleased to ex-  
press with regard to myself and to  
the citizens associated with me in the  
late administration of the general  
government.—The letters to Mr.  
Clay and Mr. Southard, enclosed in  
yours to me, have been delivered to  
them.

In a free Republic, the first wish  
of every man invested with a public  
trust, should be, by the faithful dis-  
charge of his duty to his constituents,  
to deserve, and the second to obtain,  
their approbation. For the first,  
depending as it does upon his own  
will, he is responsible to God and his  
country. For the second, depending  
as it does upon the will of others, he  
can be no farther responsible than by  
the performance of his duties. As  
the reputation of a President of the  
United States, over our term of ser-  
vice, is the only manifestation of pub-  
lic opinion, by which the approbation  
of his fellow-citizens, upon his ser-  
vices, can be ascertained, it is an object  
of honorable ambition, and of blame-  
less desire, that it should be obtained  
by public service alone, the duty of  
the servant who has thus failed to  
obtain the approbation of his masters,  
is, cheerfully to acquiesce in the  
expression of their will by which it  
is denied; and calmly to await the  
final judgement upon his public labors  
and aspirations which speaks in  
the impartial voice of after ages.

In the recent expression of the will  
of the people of the Union, with re-  
gard to the general Administration,  
it has been consolatory to me to ob-  
serve the large and respectable por-  
tion of them, who, though not com-  
prising a majority of the whole, yet  
comprised upwards of half a million  
of suffrages and proclaimed by those  
suffrages their approbation of my  
humble but faithful efforts to serve  
my country. It has been peculiarly  
grateful to me to perceive, that the  
support of those who had extended

to me their confidence in advance,  
has in a very few instances been with-  
drawn, while that of whole states  
which had judged less favorably be-  
fore, has been generously yielded to  
me now. Of these, New Jersey her-  
self is one, and permit me to avail  
myself of this occasion to extend to  
the whole of her pure, unsophisticated  
truly Republican and intelligent  
population, my heart felt thanks for  
that support. Let me add, that in one  
of her native sons, I have found, as  
an assistant in the arduous duties of  
my station, a man with a heart as  
pure as it is given to human nature  
to possess, with a mind capable of  
those conceptions which lead nations  
to the paths of glory, with a prompti-  
tude and energy of action, which  
disappointment cannot discourage,  
nor the infirmities of disease depress:  
The Navy of this Union will remem-  
ber him long. Nor is it, I trust,  
within the compass of political vicis-  
situdes to withhold him long from  
participation in the highest councils  
of our country. I need not say it is  
one of those to whom your enclosed  
letters were addressed.

The other is equally worth of the  
honor in which you have associated  
him with me by your letter. Upon  
him the few who standers have been  
showered. Long known and appre-  
ciated, as successively a member of  
both houses of your National Legis-  
lature, as the unrivaled Speaker and  
at the same time most efficient leader  
of debates in one of them; as an  
able and successful negotiator for  
your interests, in war and peace,  
with foreign powers, and as a now  
well known candidate for the high  
of your trust. The Department of  
State itself was a station which, by  
its bestowal, could confer neither  
profit nor honor upon him, but upon  
such he has shed undying honor  
by the manner in which he has dis-  
charged his duties. Prejudice and  
passion have charged him with ob-  
taining that office by bargain and  
corruption. Before you my fellow-  
citizens, in the presence of our coun-  
try and of Heaven, I pronounce that  
charge totally unfounded. This tri-  
bute of justice is due from me to  
him, and I seize the opportunity af-  
forded me by your letter of discharg-  
ing the obligation.

Of my motives for tendering to  
him the Department of State when I  
did, let that man who questions them  
come forward. Let him look round  
among Statesmen and Legislators of  
this nation and of that day. Let  
him then select and name the man  
whom, by his pre eminent talents, by  
his splendid services, by his ardent  
patriotism, by his all embracing pub-  
lic spirit, by his fervid eloquence in  
behalf of the rights and liberties of  
mankind, by his long experience in  
the affairs of the Union, foreign and  
domestic, a President of the United  
States, intent only upon the honor  
and welfare of his country, ought to  
have preferred to Henry Clay. Let  
him name the man, and then judge  
you, my fellow-citizens, of my mo-  
tives.

Nor can I pass over this opportu-  
nity, without offering a congenial  
tribute of justice and of gratitude to  
those other eminent and virtuous  
citizens who have been united with  
me in the performance of my painful,  
but I will not say thankless labours.  
I took not one of them from the cir-  
cle though I leave every one of them  
among the dearest of my personal  
friends. Amidst all the difficulties,  
discouragements, and troubles which  
have attended my administration, it  
has been a never failing source of  
consolation to me, that internal har-  
mony has been more perfect than that  
of any other administration which  
this country have ever witnessed.  
Of the qualifications of the Secretary  
of the Treasury, let his annual re-