

GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

"THE IGNORANT AND DEGRADED OF EVERY NATION OR CLIME MUST BE ENLIGHTENED, BEFORE OUR EARTH CAN HAVE HONOR IN THE UNIVERSE."

VOLUME I.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1829.

NUMBER 23.

THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT,

is printed and published every Saturday morning, by
WILLIAM SWAIM.

At Two Dollars per annum, payable within three months from the date of the first number, or Three Dollars after the expiration of that period.

A subscriber will be at liberty to discontinue at any time within the first three months, by paying for the numbers received, according to the above terms; but no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, and a failure to order a discontinuance will be considered a new engagement.

Those who may become responsible for Ten copies shall receive the 11th gratis.—An allowance of ten per cent will also be made to authorized agents for procuring subscribers and warranting their solvency or remitting the cash.

ADVERTISEMENTS,

Not exceeding 12 lines, will be neatly inserted three times for one dollar—and twenty-five cents for each succeeding publication—those of greater length in the same proportion.

All letters and communications to the Editor, on business relative to the paper, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

COMMUNICATIONS.

"But still remember, if you mean to please,
To press your point with modesty and ease."

FOR THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

MR. EDITOR:—Minerology has been an important study in Guilford County since gold has been found in so many places. This metal exists in many different associations; and thus in different mines, different methods must be used in collecting it. Antimony and arsenic, both destructive to the quicksilver, exist in most of our mines. When the ore is red, the arsenic predominates; when black, the Antimony. When the arsenic prevails, the gold is mostly in a flint state, and carried off by the water in washing it.—This is remedied by triturating the gold in quicksilver, or by a chemical process. Gold is also associated with iron, sulphur and copper. In such mines, as to the process of collecting by washing, trituration and chemically, it would require some time to explain what has been written on these subjects.

I shall in this communication show how the purity of quicksilver may be certainly tested, and how, when adulterated, it may be restored to its power to act on gold. Vinegar will not act on gold, but acts on lead, copper and tin. Take thin, strong vinegar, and rub the quicksilver in this fluid; if the vinegar changes its colour, the quicksilver is certainly adulterated in proportion to the discolouration: if the vinegar is not discoloured, the quicksilver is fit for using at the gold mines. When quicksilver has become inert by using it at the mine, the common method recommended to restore it to activity, is to wash it several times through a solution of vinegar saturated with common salt. The impurities will wash away if it be arsenic or antimony. There is a speedy process recommended by chemists, for taking out lead from quicksilver, by straining it through goat-skin. But this great adulteration which so effects quicksilver is more certainly removed by distillation, than any other process. As to the best plans of collecting gold, this depends much on the quantity of the ore and the minerals with which it is associated in the mine; so that nothing certain can be said. The different processes, by the rolling stone, pounding and washing at the same time, and by triturating under quicksilver, ought to be described as recorded.

T. C.

Guilford, Oct. 20 1829.

SELECTED.

"And 'tis the sad complaint, and almost true,
Whate'er we write, we bring forth nothing new."

DR. P. BRADLEY'S LETTER.

The letter of DR. P. BRADLEY, and that of MR. McLEAN, the late Postmaster General, are pregnant with matter deserving the dispassionate and attentive consideration of their fellow-citizens. Dr. Bradley's letter had, before its publication, been denounced by the Administration and its Organ "at the Seat of Government," as being of an "offensive character," "abusive," and too contemptible to deserve notice. A subsequent attempt to prejudice the highly meritorious author of that letter, has been made by the COMBINATION, through their usual channel, in the sneering article concerning himself and his venerable brother that appeared in the Telegraph of Monday—an article which, to the eyes of all honorable men, would appear in a yet darker hue, if its pensman were generally known. Dr. Bradley's letter is now before the People, and no man, who is not paid for slander, will insinuate that there is anything in it, either "offensive," "abusive," or contemptible.—A more dignified composition, or one more creditable to the head and heart of a writer, never, we hesitate not to aver, issued from the American press. The perfidy which it proves on the Post Master General in his deliberate violation of a deliberate, though voluntary engagement to Mr. Abraham Bradley, glaring as it is, ought not to surprise any one; for Mr. Barry took office under a stipulation to be perfidious or to be any thing else, whenever the "greatest and best of men" should require him. But the example of perfidy which it puts forth, deserves the deep deliberation of every American citizen who wishes to understand the true character of the present Administration, is a guide to his suffrage at the next Presidential election. It invokes the sentence of ev-

ery American citizen who has not yielded to the fear that the success of the Combination, however transitory, has made good faith and honor only a shadow and a dream. Not merely is it now shown that Mr. Barry has falsified his solemn promise of official security to Mr. A. Bradley, but that he has so far forgot the decorum of even his servility, as to refuse to that gentleman the only fit means of settling his accounts; and to place the reputation of the latter at the mercy of his "bitterest foe," and his supplanter!

The insidious attempt to which we have adverted, to depreciate the official services of the Bradleys, was, when made, viewed with contempt by all who understood, and dared to assert, the merits of those gentlemen. It is now, forever, put down, before the whole nation, by the testimony of the late Postmaster General. This testimony, will, of course, subject him to new revilings from the Administration and its Organ. But it will sink deep into the minds of the American People.—*National Journal.*

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
16th September 1829.

SIR: I was surprised yesterday by a visit from C. K. Gardner, which was not at all diminished when I learned the object of the visit, and that he had been commissioned by you to assure me that my continuance in office was safe as long as I wish to remain.

After the unexpected, and to me inexplicable removal from office of my brother, whose fitness, capacity and fidelity, I so well knew, and so highly appreciated, I could not expect that I could be spared. After the positive, unsolicited, and unequivocal assurance you had personally given him that he could remain in office, which had been repeated, as he was informed and believed, by his and by your friends, under your authority and by your direction—assurances of the same character, and almost in the same language as those with which I have been favored—I could not trust to my own continuance here for one hour. When he had been expelled, after long and devoted services as my own, without any ostensible pretext, or previous intimation, in a manner so unaccountable; when I knew that he had given the prime and vigor of his life, and was now affording the unremitting exercise of an unbroken mind, to the public service; and that you are aware that, with all his frugality and the rigid economy of his domestic arrangements, he had been unable to make provision for this contingency, and was now more destitute of the means of support than when he first, in the freshness of life, entered into his country's service—I could not hope or desire to escape. Yet under all the excitements of these inflexions, a sense of what was due to myself as a public officer, and to the public whose servant I am, taught me that private grief should be made to yield to what I believed public duty. My reply was prompt and decisive, and I now repeat it: "I will not resign; if I am to be dismissed, I am prepared for it." But Sir, although I may be permitted to remain, it will be impossible to discharge the duties of my office with credit to myself, advantage to the public, or satisfaction to you, unless some thing is done to shield my brother's reputation from every shade of reproach which his enemies may desire to cast upon it. Wholly unprepared for the event which has overwhelmed him, his accounts unsettled, his quarterly returns not received, he will be but too much exposed to any effect they may wish to produce. Unwilling to submit all that is yet left to him, to the custody of his successor, and not being advised by you on the subject, as his best, most prudent, and safest course, he deposited the key of the Office Treasury in your hands, on the same day in which he was dismissed. He has learned to his utter surprise, that it was delivered immediately to the custody of the very man from whom he designed most sedulously to guard it. Now although his poverty is too well known here, his probity and virtue highly appreciated abroad, and I know every dollar which he possesses, you cannot but perceive the situation in which he is placed. No charge has been preferred against him, no reason assigned for his removal, and yet all that is left to him, his reputation, has been subjected in some degree to the control of his bitterest foe; of one who has pursued him for months with the secret & fell purpose of a bad man. He has been suddenly sent forth into the cold and heartless world without the means of supporting, however frugally, his family, but without reproach, and without shame, while it has been put into the power of the only man whom I believe to be truly his enemy, to awaken both against him.

Now, Sir, you cannot, in justice to yourself, having ordinary regard for the opinion of society, and a decent respect for one whose greatest misfortune has been the truest and purest devotion to his country's good—you surely will not refuse to place him in such a situation as will enable him to prepare and adjust his public business.

You know that for nearly forty years he has been employed in this department, and for almost thirty years its financial concerns have been in his charge, during which latter period its accounts have swelled from hundreds to tens of thousands; that vast sums of money, amounting to millions, have been received & paid out in substance by him, besides the millions which have passed through his hands in the shape of drafts: that all this business of the department is settled quarterly, and that he has been dismissed in the midst of a quarter, which cannot be settled for some time, even with the assistance of those able & correct gentlemen who heretofore have been under his direction. You know that he has no means now, either to employ any one to assist him in the settlement of his accounts, or even to support his family while he is doing. I therefore beg leave to submit to your consid-

eration this proposition: "That he shall be reinstated in his former office, for as long (and not a moment longer) as may be necessary to settle his accounts; that you appoint any two of the efficient and intelligent accountants in the office to assist him in such settlement, and that, in the mean time, his former salary be restored to him. The latter is essential to his support; the former to the procurement of vouchers, and the adjustment of balances."

If you refuse this, will you do me the favor to suggest some modification of it, such as I can submit to his consideration?

If neither can be done, and my dismissal from office has been decided upon already, to take effect at some future day, or if the same causes which operated to produce his removal can operate upon me, I can only say that the sooner it comes, the more welcome it will be to me, and the more beneficial to the public business which has been committed to my charge.

I have sedulously endeavored, in sitting before you a plain matter-of-fact story, in the behalf of an elder and beloved brother, to avoid every thing which could be offensive to your feelings, that it was not absolutely necessary to say. If I have not succeeded in doing so it will cause me regret, and I beg you to consider, Sir, my situation, and that it may have no effect in preventing a calm, deliberate and unbiased examination of all that I have said, and of the reasons which readily present themselves in favor of my proposition. I had intended to say something about the manner, and the means pursued by my brother's successor, for some time past, aided by the counsel and fellow feelings of one other person at least, to effect his removal; all of which I have long known. But this letter has already grown to too great a length, and this must be reserved for another time, or to be unveiled as time and circumstances may require.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. BRADLEY.

The Postmaster General.

Extract of a letter from the late to the present Postmaster General.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1829.

"Before I left Washington, I expected to have the pleasure of taking you by the hand, and introducing you to the gentlemen of the Post Office Department. But, as I am deprived of this pleasure, I cannot, in justice to yourself and the public service, refrain from recommending the continuance of the Assistant Postmaster General, who have been long identified with the Department, and have been faithful to the trusts reposed. I name these gentlemen to you, because I have understood that efforts are making to remove one or both of them. I should extremely regret such a step, as well on your account as that of the public.

"With the operations of the Department I am well acquainted, I am anxious that its reputation shall be sustained; and I am convinced this cannot be done if the above named gentlemen be removed. This remark is made with a perfect knowledge of all the facts. After you shall have acquired a full knowledge of the office, their services may not be so important; though I do confess, with my experience and knowledge of the business, I should not, were I to remain in the Department, think of changing the assistants.

"With sincere regard, yours,
J. McLEAN."

FEMALE EDUCATION.

There is no subject so much connected with individual happiness and national prosperity, as the education of daughters. It is a true, and therefore an old remark, that the situation and prospects of a country may be justly estimated by the character of its women, and we all know how hard it is to engrain upon a woman's character, habits and principles to which she was unaccustomed in her girlish days. It is always extremely difficult, and sometimes utterly impossible. Is the present education of young ladies likely to contribute to their own ultimate happiness or the welfare of the country? There are many honorable exceptions, but we do think the general tone of female education is bad. The greatest and most universal error is teaching girls to exaggerate the importance of getting married; and of course to place an undue importance upon polite attentions of gentlemen. It was but a few days since, I heard a pretty and sensible girl say, "Did you ever see a man so ridiculously fond of his daughters as Mr.—? He is all the time with them. The other night, at the party, I took Anna away by mere force; for I knew she must feel dreadfully to have her father waiting upon her all the time, while the other girls were talking with the beaux." And another friend of mine said, with an air most laughably serious, "I don't think Harriet and Julia enjoyed themselves at all last night. Don't you think, nobody but their brother offered to hand them to the supper room?"

That a mother should wish to see her daughters happily married is natural and proper; that a young lady should be pleased with polite attentions is likewise natural and innocent;—but this undue anxiety, this foolish excitement about showing off the attentions of somebody, no matter whom, is attended with consequences seriously injurious. It promotes envy and rivalry; it leads our young girls to spend their time between the public streets, the ball room, and the toilet; and worst of all, leads them to contract engagements without any knowledge of their own hearts, merely for the sake of being married as soon as their companions. When married, they find themselves ignorant of the important duties of domestic life; and their quiet pleasures soon grow tiresome to minds worn out by frivolous excitements. If they remain unmar-

ried, their disappointment and discontent are of course in proportion to their exaggerated idea of the great attendant upon having a lover. The evil increases in a starling ratio;—for these girls, so injudiciously educated; will, nine times out of ten, make injudicious mothers, aunts and friends; thus follies will be accumulated unto the third and fourth generation. Young ladies should be taught that usefulness is happiness and that all other things are but incidental. With regard to matrimonial speculations, they should be taught nothing. Leave the affections to nature and to truth, and all will end well. How many can I but this moment recollect who have made themselves unhappy by marrying for the name of being married! How many do I know who have been instructed in such watchfulness in the game, that they have lost it by tripping their own tricks!

One great cause of the vanity, extravagance, and idleness that are so fast growing upon our young ladies, is the absence of domestic education. By domestic education I do not mean the sending of daughters into the kitchen some half dozen times to weary the patience of the cook, and to boast of it the next day in the parlour. I mean two or three years spent with a mother, assisting her in her duties, instructing brothers and sisters, and taking care of their own clothes. This is the way to make them happy as well as good wives, for being early accustomed to the duties of life, they will sit lightly as well as gracefully upon them.

But what time do modern girls have for the formation of quiet, domestic habits?—Until sixteen they go to school—sometimes these years are judiciously spent, and sometimes they are not wasted—too often they are spent in acquiring the elements of ornamental sciences; without being thoroughly acquainted with any;—or in a variety of accomplishments of every doubtful value. Some of moderate talents, as soon as they leave school (and sometimes before) they begin a round of parties, and dancing, and with gay young friends. Dress and flattery take up all their thoughts.—What time have they to learn to be useful? What time have they to cultivate the still and gentle affections, which must in every situation of life have such an important effect upon a woman's character and happiness? As far as parents can judge what will be a daughter's station, education should be adapted to it; but it were to no purpose that it was always easy to know how to spend talents, and always safe to know how to bear poverty.

A superficial acquaintance with such accomplishments as music and drawing is useless and uninteresting. They should not be attempted unless there is some talent, and time enough to attain excellence. I have frequently heard young women of moderate talents say, "I have not opened my piano these five years. I wish I had the money expended upon it. If I had employed as much time in learning useful things, I should have been better fitted for the cares of my family."

By these remarks I do not mean to discourage attention to the graces of life.—Gracility and taste are always lovely in all situations. But good things carried to excess are often productive of bad consequences. When accomplishments and dress interfere with the duties and permanent happiness of life, they are unjust and displeasing; but when there is a solid foundation in mind and heart, all these elegancies are but becoming ornaments.

Some are likely to have more use for them than others; and they are justly to be spending more time and money upon them, but no one should be obliged to consider them valuable for mere parade and decoration. Making the education of girls such a series of "slip traps," makes the whole system unwholesome, by poisoning the motive.—*Massachusetts Journal.*

FAIR.

This fertile country yields, to every grain sown, 50 grains of corn, 15 grains of barley, 6 or 10 of maize, and 24 grains of rice. Its other agricultural productions are milled, beans, peas, clover and hay, which give abundant crops. One moiety of its produce of wheat, beans and peas, one-third of that of maize, and two-thirds of its produce of flax and rice, are sent over from its domestic consumption, for the purpose of exportation. Of cotton—the better species of which resembles the best kind of Brazilian—more than 2,000,000 cwt. have been brought to market in one year, though the cultivation of this article has not been pursued above seven years. The sugar cane is grown in Upper Egypt, and produces between 40 and 60,000 cwt. one half of which enters as merchandise, in a raw state. Were this article treated with proper skill and attention, it might not only be cultivated with much profit and to an immense extent, but would be found, from its natural excellence, far superior to any West India produce for the market's use. The raising of indigo has been attempted on a considerable scale, and with great success in one year; and of this product 60,000 cwt. of the best quality, have been sold from one two-thirds of its growth. The finest of the honey produced in the island is esteemed quite equal to the best East India indigo. Some Christian states from Syria and beyond the cultivation of silk; but nothing comparable is known as to its fitness, for the purpose of exportation. Nature has endowed this country with a vast and fertile soil—whether we look at its capabilities for vegetable or animal productions; and strength has calculated, that if it enjoyed the advantage of a mild and temperate government, of aught, independently of any considerable export trade, be rendered capable of supporting a large population of 10,000,000 of inhabitants, and that whereas, under the present mode of its agriculture, it does not support above 2,000,000, including 500,000