

From the Greensborough Patriot.

ADMINISTRATION MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting was held in the Academy of this place on Tuesday last, John Caldwell, was called to the chair, Ralph Gorrell and T. Early Strange, appointed secretaries. The chairman explained the intention of the meeting in a feeling and patriotic address.

On motion a committee consisting of J. Gibson, R. Gorrell, R. P. Carson, J. M'Nairy, esquires, Maj. Robert D. Nell, and Dr. Donald Stewart were appointed to draft a series of resolutions which retired a short time and brought to the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this meeting highly approve of the Administration Convention held at Raleigh on the 20th of December last, and that they heartily concur in the Electoral Ticket for the state which was there formed.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the office of President of the United States to be ably executed, requires the exertion of the most noble and most powerful faculties of the human mind, guided by prudence and experience, and governed by honesty and integrity; that a profound knowledge of our domestic relations, of the multifarious and intricate connections of this, with foreign governments, and of the politics of other nations which have communication with this, is absolutely and indispensably necessary.

Resolved, That John Quincy Adams possesses in an eminent degree all the qualifications necessary for the faithful discharge of the important duties of his office, and that we will therefore use all diligence and fair and honorable means to procure his continuance in office, as well by our personal suffrage as by the influence we may have upon the opinion of our fellow citizens.

Resolved, That this meeting views with deep and fearful concern, the attempt which has been and is still making to raise Gen. Jackson to this highly important and responsible office, attempts which in their honest opinion, is hazardous if not ruinous to the vital interest of our country; that they conceive Gen. Jackson utterly destitute of the smallest qualification for this important trust, except his military pretensions, which are rather to be discountenanced than encouraged in a free government.

Resolved, That this meeting highly approve of the administration of John Quincy Adams; that they believe he is honestly endeavoring to promote the prosperity and happiness of his country, without regard to sectional feelings or party prejudice; that they feel the greatest confidence in his wisdom, integrity and political experience, and that they repose without fear their country's welfare in his hands.

Resolved, That this meeting entertain the high opinion of the talents, purity and services of Henry Clay; that they view with deep regret and keenest indignation the many ungenerous and disabulous attempts to ruin his character, and blast his prospects, and that they view the authors of such scandalous attempts as calumniators of honest fame, and assassins of a fair and well earned reputation.

Resolved, That a committee of correspondence and vigilance, consisting of five to be appointed, whose duty it shall be to promote the object of this meeting, and to correspond with other and similar committees throughout our State.

Resolved, That a committee of four persons be appointed, to draft an address to the people of the county on the presidential election.

On motion the following gentlemen were appointed a committee of vigilance and correspondence, five or more to transact business, viz:

- Ralph Gorrell, esq. Dr. James Gibson, Dr. George Swain, Joseph Gibson, esq. James M'Nairy, esq. Col. Daniel Campbell, D. Dana Stewart, Esq. Smith, esq. D. James A. Folkes, Dr. David Campbell, T. Early Strange, Abraham Gentry, esq. Maj. Allen Peoples, David Thomas, esq. Robert Caldwell, Benjamin Russ, esq. Dr. Alexander Woodson, J. C. H. H. esq. John Hanner, esq. Ed. H. King, esq. R. V. H. Tatton, R. V. J. Hanner, Maj. R. B. L. Down, Com. Seth Starbuck, Capt. Andrew Lindsay, James Crowder, James Brantley, esq. Capt. Wm. Gilbreath, Esq. P. G. esq. John Low, John Sootly, Robert M. y. esq. Maj. James Johnson, C. L. W. L. M. Condit, J. Harper L. esq. J. Nabha Park, esq. Abel C. H. esq. J. esq. John S. esq. Th. S. McCracken, Richard Middleton, Nathan Mendenhall, Wm. Brantley, esq. Capt. Robert Gentry, James Finley, C. William D. esq. Nathan W. esq. Wm. Upham, esq. William P. esq. D. R. H. Dalton, Dr. D. Worth and James Clinton.

On motion, Ralph Gorrell, esq. Joseph Campbell, esq. T. E. Strange, John D. Campbell, were appointed a committee to draft an address to the freemen of Guilford county, and read the same public.

On motion, Resolved, That the committee of vigilance and correspondence meet at twelve o'clock, on Tuesday of

the Superior Court next, in the Male Academy in Greensborough.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Greensborough Patriot, and that all Editors of newspapers throughout the state be requested to give them an insertion.

JOHN CALDWELL, Chm. RALPH GORRELL } Secretaries T. E. STRANGE }

From the Cape-Fea Recorder. We publish the address of this morning, the address of the administration convention in this state, ascribed to the pen of William Gaston, esq. of Newbern.

The perusal of this address must afford pleasure to every reader of taste; and will no doubt be peculiarly gratifying to the state pride of the citizens of North-Carolina, without distinction of party.

The exordium which is conciliatory in its spirit, and persuasive in the topics it employs, to propitiate the bigotry and to appease the violence of party, is followed by a well drawn and faithful picture of the present state of parties. The address contains two great divisions: In the first, which is the larger division, Mr. Gaston founds his reasoning on the impolicy of changing the administration before the customary period—the end of the second term; and in the course of his reasoning is led to the refutation of some of the principal charges against Mr. Adams, which he does by alleging facts and adducing arguments, that to us appear to be unanswerable. Others, however, who are quick sighted, or whose are better logicians than we, may detect in fact, which have escaped our penetration.—The last division of the address is occupied by an inquiry into the pretensions of Gen. Jackson, which is presented, we think, with all due respect for the hero, and with ample praise and liberal concessions, so far as relates to his military talents and services. Whether or not Mr. Gaston has dealt out an equal measure of equity to both candidates, we do not presume to decide.

The conclusion is modest, solemn and impressive. Its warnings point with warmth and force, to every variety of error, that can warp the judgment, heat the understanding, or mislead the heart. On the whole, this address is a fine display of the powers of an accomplished orator. It is a luminous exposition of the subjects, which fall within its range, interspersed with observations just and appropriate, striking and profound; it attracts attention by its perspicuity, and fascinates it, by grace and elegance of language and beauty of illustration.

West India Trade.—It would give us great pleasure, (says the Norfolk Herald) to see our intercourse with the British West Indies renewed, upon terms that might be some the honor as well as the interest of the United States; no one can desire it more than we do. But it is due to truth to declare, that since the intercourse stopped lumber here has generally supported high prices, and the demand for it has been more slowly met than before. And even at this time, the article is in great demand and at a better price, in Elizabeth City, N. C. than the average of those times when the intercourse was open to the British Islands—and the tonnage employed has rather increased than diminished, (as also has commercial business generally) in that flourishing little town (now the third in commercial consequence in the state of N. Carolina.)

MANUFACTURES IN VIRGINIA.

Mr. N. S. in his Weekly Register, (says the Richmond Whig) makes the following remarks on the newly awakened manufacturing spirit in Virginia: to encourage which our legislature has recently passed several acts. "REBELLION!—Petersburg, Fredericksburg and even Richmond, itself, the very seat of the sleepy king, LET US ALIVE, seem resolved to raise the standard of rebellion against his descending majesty, and make use of the means which GOD and nature has given them for the improvement of their condition, by encouraging industry, the child of LIBERTY and SCIENCE in applying the waters of the Appomattox, Rappahannock and James rivers to useful purposes.—streams which, in the east, would be metaphorically called rivers of gold, for the power afforded by them for the creation of value. We hope that many other towns and places in the eastern part of Virginia, will like Wheeling in the west, and Winchester, Leesburg, &c. in the valley, throw off their allegiance to king LET-US-ALIVE and set up for themselves, worthy them complete success in all their undertakings—to the same rivers, sink in a vast number of unproductive manufactures.—an disturb the stillness of desolation, with the cheerful hum and happy bustle of productive freedom."

EXTRAORDINARY.—For Shenectady (N. Y.) Courier, says:—On Monday, the 4th inst. Mr. George Sanders, a respectable, industrious mechanic, residing in

the vicinity of this city, ejected a Snake from his stomach nine inches long, and about in the proportion of the common adder, but not resembling in colour any snake heretofore seen in this country. The back a light brown, the belly red and green, extending in two stripes lengthwise, and the eyes white. Whether its colour is owing to its confinement in the stomach or not, naturalists must decide.

Mr Sanders has been troubled for more than a year past with unusual pain in his stomach, which gradually increased. For a month past it has been constant and frequently severe, accompanied by a motion like the crawling of some living animal.—He often told his wife, that he had a snake in his inside. She ridiculed the idea, thinking him hypochondriac—but he persisted. On the Saturday previous he felt unusual pain in his stomach which extended to his neck and head—he took a dose of medicine, but got no relief; on Sunday he took a larger dose, but still relief was not obtained. Monday morning, at breakfast, after swallowing a piece of meat, he felt such a nauseous sickness, that he left the house and commenced a severe vomiting, in the course of which he brought up a living reptile.—It expired immediately and is now reserved for the inspection of the curious.

Mr. Sanders is now enjoying good health, and may emphatically be said to be "a new creature."

To be remembered by the Ladies.

A correspondent assures us that chloride, sold by apothecaries, under the name of bleaching salts, in small tin boxes, will certainly take out the most inveterate green spots from a silk dress, or cotton garments. Carpets however badly spotted by the upsetting of a lamp, can be as easily restored to their former beauty, as one can blow dust from a dry surface. For the elbows of a gentleman's best broadcloth, who uncharacteristically leads into a dish of gravy, or spans the breadth of his landlady's butter plate, there is nothing so clarifying, as a white powder, which a cockney might carry in one corner of his snuff box; a little of it is to be dissolved in warm water, the spit wiper, and the grease will attend to his ordinary & extraordinary business at the same moment. Another virtue of French say the chloride is the most powerful disinfecting agent in nature. The bad air of cellars, yards, stables, &c. can, and indeed should be purified with it, very frequently, as noxious effluvia is completely changed in character, wherever it has been used. To the arist, to the unfortunate owners of good clothes, and to suits and staves, this chloride is a rare discovery.

STRIKING FACTS.

Recent letters received by a member of congress from two commission merchants, of Wheeling, on the Ohio river, state that they alone, during the last year, sent by wagons (principally to Baltimore) on the Cumberland Road, 3,500,000 lbs. equal to 1750 tons of country produce—leading from 900 to 1000 wagons. There are 8 or 10 other commission merchants at Wheeling, and many others in the intermediate towns, between that place and Baltimore, engaged in the same business, besides the vast amount forwarded by the western country at large. One of these gentlemen expresses the opinion that, if the cost of transportation was reduced one third, or one half, there would be sent eastward from Wheeling alone, 200 millions of pounds, or 100,000 tons, annually.

Such are the effects of the Cumberland Road, and such will be the effects of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. With such facts before us, who can doubt the propriety of preserving the former, and constructing the latter with all possible despatch? Nat. Intel.

DRESS.

There is a false shame in the world with regard to appearance; and many a woman clothes herself in a style of expense much beyond her ability, merely to avoid the suspicion that she is not able. It is a false and foolish pride, which we do not fail to operate, and operate disastrously. It is therefore for those who are really able, to produce the remedy; and we look upon any lady who dresses plainly, whose ability to do otherwise is undoubted, as a benefactress to her country. She holds an enviable station in society, for she holds the power of regulating all others. Let her assume simplicity and economy in her dress, and she leaves to those below her no excuse for extravagance. Economy will become fashionable when those whose wealth enables them to be expensive to their dress choose to be simple and unostentatious. Surely if such females could be convinced that they are the arbitresses of fashion, the dispensers of prosperity in the community, they would not fail to exercise so beneficial a prerogative.—And nothing is clearer than the fact that they are so. We know of more than one lady who deserves the highest praise for such a course. With wealth to indulge in the highest style of fashion, and with taste to make splendor attractive they seem

voluntarily to study simplicity and moderation in their dress. No circumstance can give to such a female a higher degree of dignity. We respect and honor such a course of conduct; nor will it ever fail to command a respect wherever it displays itself, abundantly more solid and enduring than is ever to be obtained by the costliest magnificence or the most brilliant exhibition of show. Char-w Spectator.

DESPERATE NAVAL BATTLE.

By an arrival at Charleston from Key West, intelligence is received of a desperate sea fight between the Mexican brig of war Guerrero, Capt. David H. Porter, (previously captured by the Spanish brig L'Esperance. Capt. Porter had previously captured two Spanish brigs of war, one of the 18 guns and 180 men, the other ten guns and 130 men. The Guerrero mounted 22 guns and had a crew of 136 men. The brig of this name was built in Havana, with the figure head of 54 guns and 500 men imminently expected. She is said to be a remarkable fast sailer, and the brig being in a very crippled state was soon overtaken by the frigate, where a desperate fight ensued, which lasted two hours and twenty minutes, our boat and a quarter of which time the two vessels were within speaking distance. During the engagement the crews of the Guerrero were twice shot away and replaced. The two previous engagements and his long and close fight, exhausted the waste of the powder and shot of the Guerrero, even as a consequence, she ceased firing, and being so crippled to spare and disabled, Capt. Porter determined to strike her colors. The frigate's company were seen about that way, continued her fire, and it was after the frigate had surrendered, Capt. Porter was killed by a grape shot passing through his body. Thus fell Captain David H. Porter, after as gallant a battle as history records. Such conduct deserves a better fate. We cannot avoid feeling a pride of country in so gallant an exploit, performed by an American, although he was engaged in a foreign service, at war with a nation with whom we are at peace.

We learn that the Guerrero lost 49 men killed, the number of wounded not known. The loss of the Spaniard is said to be near 200 men, and the frigate very much cut in her hull and rigging. Captain D. H. Porter was a nephew of the commandant. The latter had a son on board the Guerrero.

FROM THE WESTERN CAROLINIANS.

REVOLUTIONARY BATTLES.

The following list of the battles fought in the Revolutionary War, may be worth a place in your paper to amuse the rising generation.

- Battle of Concord, 19th April, 1775. Battle of Bunker Hill, 15th June, 1775. Battle of Old Hampton, Virginia, where we took five decked vessels, some time in November, 1775. Battle of the Great Bridge near Norfolk, Va. 18th December, 1775. Battle of Fort Mifflin, 26th November, 1776. Battle of Fort Mifflin, 10th November, 1776. Battle of Trenton, when general Washington and his army took one thousand Hessians, &c. 26th December, 1776. Battle of Princeton, 2d January, 1777. Battle of Brandywine, 11th September, 1777. Battle of Germantown, 4th October, 1777. Burgoyne's army taken near Saratoga, 17th October, 1777. Battle of the Red Banks, 22d October, 1777. Battle of Monmouth, 28th June, 1778. Battle of Stony Point, 16th July, 1779. Battle of Long Island, 27th August, 1779. Cornwallis and his army taken at Yorktown, Virginia, October 19th, 1781. Battle of King's Mountain, I think was some time in October, 1781. Battle of Guilford, N. C. 16th March, 1781.

The above is a true statement of the battles fought in the Revolutionary War, except some of those in the southern states, which I was not knowing to, or not acquainted with.

THE LATE GOV. CLINTON.

The funeral of the late Gov. Clinton, took place on Thursday week at Albany. His remains were followed to the grave by both branches of the legislature, the judiciary of the state, the various societies, and institutions of Albany, by the military of the city, and the citizens generally. Business on that day was entirely suspended, and an universal stillness and solemnity every where prevailed. The procession then moved through the different streets, to the place of sepulture, where the military escort opened to the right and left, through which the hearse, followed by the relatives and other mourners, and by such of the procession as circum-

stances would permit, proceeded to the vault. The mortal remains of DE WITT CLINTON were then deposited in the "narrow house;" military honors were paid to them, and the procession dismissed at half past five.

The Albany Daily Advertiser, says that every thing was done that duty and sympathy required, and so done as to confer honor upon the legislature and the state. The solemnities, without being ostentatious, were appropriate and imposing. They were calculated to call out the finer feelings of the heart. To remind those who witnessed them, of the solemnities consecrated in ancient days, to the memory of heroes and mighty men, and to furnish at the same time, a noble incentive and bright reward to public virtue.

The legislature have taken further steps to manifest their respect for the memory of Gov. Clinton, as will be seen by the following report of the proceedings on Friday last.

In the Senate Mr. Spencer brought in a bill to defray the expenses of the funeral of the late Gov. Clinton. The bill was forthwith ordered to a third reading, and then passed unanimously. Mr. Michael gave notice that he would on a future day bring in a bill directing the payment to the legal representatives of De Witt Clinton, a proper compensation for his services as a canal commissioner.

In the House, Mr. Speaker Root made his appearance and took the chair. On motion of Mr. Edgerton, a committee was appointed who reported a bill providing for the payment to the minor children of De Witt Clinton of the salary attached to the office of Governor for the residue of the present year; and providing also for the payment to them, of a salary equal to that received by any other Canal Commissioner, for the period during which Mr. Clinton filled that office. The bill was read twice and committed to a committee of the whole.

FROM THE NEW YORK TELEGRAPH.

DE WITT CLINTON.

Who would not court death in any garb, however appalling, and with any torments, however severe, if his coming, in all his terrors, would convert the curses of persecuting enemies, into the benedictions of mourning friends? Who would not build for himself that mausoleum which would hide his defects, draw the thick veil of oblivion over his faults, and obliterate from every mind the remembrance of his follies and his vices? Every living tongue answers there are none. What monument, then, shall be reared to him, who, persecuted for a long series of years, by the public press, hunted from office as a wolf in the fold, slandered in politics, and vilified in private life, has descended to the tomb, amidst the loud, spontaneous and undisguised grief of our whole population?—whose bitterest opponents, while living, bless him in his grave, and seek for themselves a temporary notoriety, by writing IMMORTALITY on his tomb? It would be well, or at least excusable, if the policy, or consciousness of having been unjust, which dictate these posthumous and merited praises, could be rendered durable; but party spirit has no memory for benefits, and gratitude is not to be found in its nomenclature of virtues. DE WITT CLINTON, the living politician, was corrupt; the living statesman, was imbecile; the living scholar and philanthropist, was a pedant as the one, and denied the homage of the other. DE WITT CLINTON dead, is worthy of all honor! None ever opposed him, but because he was of an opposite party! No acerbity of heart ever mingled its wormwood and gall in the chalice which his opponents commended to his lips! No man questioned his integrity, his talents, his learning, his great moral worth! Is it not sickening to the soul, that the anathemas against the living, should be quoted as having had no intended point, and that we are to be enjoined into the belief that they were blessings in disguise? The last Message of this distinguished individual is replete with biting reproof of those who sacrifice character, even that of females, to party spirit; and should be remembered by all who act as if their party, like the constitutional king of England, can do no wrong.

Party thrust him from power, and the people reinstated him; Party hung on his garments almost to the very charnel, but party and the people would call him oh! how gladly from his sleep. It is in vain to talk of his mistakes of policy, and misconception of our interests—the united voices of the population of the state cry, silence!—and undissembled