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THE PATRIOT,

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From the Liberator, Vol. 1, No. 1.

Com. Porter and Mr. Adams.

There is a paper published in the city of New York (lately established) edited by Mr. W. W. W., a cashiered Lieutenant, and by a Mr. F., a dismissed Chaplain of the United States Navy. This paper is called "Coram's Champion"—and was established to write down the Secretary of the Navy, and to give vent to the personal malignity of its Editors, neither of whom appears to deserve the slightest credit. They have been publicly accused, by Maj. Sterling Clark, of N. Y., of having uttered falsehoods in relation to himself, and the facts of the case, evince the truth of the accusation. Maj. Clark was an officer of the U. S. Government. The Editors of the "Champion," from loose rumor, chose to assume that Maj. Clark had been aggrieved by the Government; and what do these impartial gentlemen, these Romans of the age of Brutus, but draw up a history of the circumstances they had heard in relation to it, and proffer the aid of their columns and talents to procure the Major justice! Maj. Clark assured the editors that what they had heard was untrue—that he had never been aggrieved by the government—and told them they must not publish the narrative they had gratuitously and so patriotically drawn up. They agreed to suppress it; but, notwithstanding their promise to suppress it, the next No. of their paper ushered it forth to the world as a true and veracious history! Maj. Clark then publicly contradicted it, and told the facts which had occurred; but still, the cashiered Lieutenant and the dishonored Chaplain continue to avouch that it is all true! We make a sober appeal to the public. Are these men to be believed? They surely are not. And yet, the "Richmond Enquirer," of the 1st inst., gives currency to one of its newly fabricated slanders against Mr. Adams, not only without any signs of incredulity, but with an effort to sustain it. It is not true, as all the narratives of the times agree, that, when Com. Porter offered his hand to Mr. Adams, at the launch of the Brandywine, the latter turned away from him. The remarks attributed to Gen. Lafayette, are not true. It is true, that at the instance of Gen. Lafayette, Mr. Adams intended to return Com. Porter his sword, and restore him to the service from which he had been dismissed by a Court

Martial at that time; it is true, that Com. Porter, with a knowledge of this fact, suffered an article, subscribed by his name, to appear in the Washington prints on the very morning of that day, in which he indulged in a strain of acrimonious and unbecoming invective against the Court Martial and the National Executive; and it is true, that in consequence of this fact, Mr. Adams declined annulling the decision of the Court as he intended. It is further true, (if the narratives of that day are entitled to credit, and they are surely worth more than the naked assertions of men who are now suffering the punishment inflicted on them by the offended laws of their country and who have been demonstrated to be unworthy of credit) that Mr. Adams showed Com. Porter's publication to Gen. Lafayette, and consulted him as to the course he ought to pursue, winding up, in substance, with this remark, "I cannot now, consistently with what I owe to my own feelings, and to the feelings of the Court, restore Com. Porter to his rank, and return to him his sword." And it is also true, that the General approved of Mr. Adams' determination.—Such was the narrative given at the moment, it was then uncontradicted; has remained uncontradicted until this day, and is now only contradicted by a Lieutenant who was broke for passing the flag of his country in a forbidden traffic, and by a Chaplain who was dismissed, we know not for what; but not, we presume, because he possessed too much honor as a man, or too much humanity as a Christian. If the slander had been confined to the columns of the "Champion," we should have taken no notice of it; but as the "Enquirer" (which has an extensive circulation) has thought proper to translate it into its pages, with approbatory remarks, we have determined to send the antidote with the poison, as far as our paper circulates.

FOREIGN

By the packet ships Florida, Captain Tinkham, and Leeds, Captain Stoddard, the former of which sailed from Liverpool on the 20th, and the latter on the 25th ult. regular files of London and Liverpool papers are received.

Mr. Gallatin transacted business for the first time with Mr. Canning, at the Foreign Office, on the 17th ult.

The most important article, which presents itself to the American reader, is an Order in Council, which was adopted on the 28th July, but was not published until the 28th of August, which, among other provisions, goes to prohibit our direct intercourse with the British possessions in the West Indies, &c. after the first day of December next.

This will be no doubt matter of surprize, but still we are certain, that the British Government has not taken this course, in any hostile spirit but in the spirit of commerce policy. Fixing so late a day for the operation of order looks as if it was supposed some change in the disposition of the United States might allow of its revocation. It is fortunate that, in this conjuncture, Mr. GALLATIN is on the spot. He is a man fully possessed of the merits of the question, by being familiar with it, and of the views of his Governments and what

the effect of this measure may be cannot be predicted at present, even should it be persisted in, which we much doubt, although the British Editors seem to consider it as the first step, in retraction of the liberalized colonial policy of that country.

PARIS, August 11.

We have news from Greece to the 29th July—it is of a very unsatisfactory nature for that country. The Greeks are less united than ever. The new government has less energy than the old. It has just removed to a small Island, Bougy, opposite Napoli, which is still occupied by the Sulists and Romelists, who are not willing to deliver up the fort until they receive their arrearages.

Several villages of Attica have surrendered to the Turks.

Ibrahim is directing his attention to the Mainotes, who, having never left their mountains to relieve the other Greeks have never received any succour from them.

The American squadron, under Com. Rogers, is in the Dardanelles.

Lieut. Gen. Paulucci is at Smyrna, with the naval Austrian division Vice admiral Neale is there also.

FROM PORTUGAL.

Capt. Weston, arrived at Boston, from Lisbon, writes to the "C. P." the 18th August, informs that the Constitution was popular with the people generally; but between two and three hundred persons, who were opposed to it, were confined in the castle and additions were making to the number daily of those who even spoke unfavorably of it; still however, it was quiet at Lisbon when he sailed.

Capt. Scribner, who left Maracaibo on the 31st ult. states that General Bolivar was expected to arrive there about the middle of this month.

[N. Y. Mer. Adv.]

Increase of the New York Canal Navigation.—We presume that but a few, even of those who are in the daily habit of seeing boats pass and repass upon our canals, are aware of the constant and rapid increase of business transacted through the medium of these artificial rivers. We have taken the pains to obtain from a correct source, the number of arrivals at this city, and the result is as follows:

In 1823 here arrived	1329 boats
1824	2687
1825	3336
1826 to 1st Sept.	4380

It is probable that the arrivals this year will not be far short of seven thousand; and there is every prospect that increase will in future be in the same ratio with the past until it will become absolutely necessary to make another canal, double the locks, or adopt some other means to facilitate the transportation of the products of the West, which must all concentrate at this point on their way to market.—When the Ohio Canal shall have been completed, an immense sum will be added to our canal revenue.

[Albany Daily Adv.]

From Beyond the Mississippi.

Lvile Re k, Ark Aug 17.

Convention of Indians.—We are credibly informed, that instructions have been issued by the Indian Department, to the United States Agents for the Osages, Chickasaws, Delawares, Shawnees, and Kickapoo Indians, directing them to collect the

Chiefs and Warriors of these nations, and proceed with them forthwith to St. Louis, at which place a Council is appointed to be held, on the 10th of September next, for the purpose of endeavouring to effect an amicable adjustment of the differences at present existing between them, and which has for some time past been expected to break out into an open rupture.

More Indian Depredations.—We are sorry to learn, by the following letter from a respectable source in Miller county that the Indians have committed another depredation on the citizens of that county. Their boldness, in coming into the settlements, and within a short distance of the garrison, must be rather alarming to the citizens of that quarter; and the frequency of their depredations, latterly would seem to justify, in our opinion, the sending out into their own country, a competent force to chastise them for their temerity. Forbearance on the part of the Government, under existing circumstances, would only encourage them in the commission of other and greater acts of aggression on our citizens, which may now be averted by the application of the proper means.

MILLER C. H., A. T., Aug 3 1826.

Dear Sir: We have just received information, that the Osage Indians have been committing outrages upon some of our citizens, just beyond the limits of our country. A party of six men, some of whom were from Hempstead, having obtained a permit from the Commandant at Fort Towson, to go into the buffalo range for their health, proceeded about two days travel, when they discovered Osages making towards them. At first they determined to give them battle, but finding the number of Indians about thirty, declined a contest, and all retreated except two, who were taken prisoners, and stripped of all their clothing except their pantaloons. The Indians also took a pack mule and horse, and after abusing the prisoners with blows from their tomahawks, turned them loose and let them come home, but followed them to the settlements, and stole some horses. The citizens are now assembling to pursue them to their villages, and it is stated that some regular soldiers will go also, to get some horses, which were at the same time stolen from the officers at the garrison. It is also stated the Mad Buffalo headed the party.

In addition to what is stated above, we learn by the mail carrier from Miller county, that the horses were stolen within four miles of Cantonment Towson, and that some of them belonged to officers of that post; and after committing this theft, the Indians only retreated 12 miles, and encamped for the night in a corn field belonging to one of the citizens of that county.

NARCHITOCHEE, Lou. Aug 4.—Ind an murder.—We have lately conversed with a gentleman from the river Brazos, Texas, who states, that Captain Clark and family, consisting of his sister and two children his nephew, a Spanish boy, and three friendly Indians, who were encamped three leagues this side of the Brazos, on their return to Toyac, Ayish Bayou District, Texas, were attacked by a party of Wayco and Tawanka Indians, and murdered. Judge Tate, who was in company with them, made his escape, after receiving four or five wounds.

Our esteemed and accomplished countryman Washington Irving, is at Madrid, where he is engaged upon the life of Columbus, now nearly finished. He thinks it will be his best work.—N. Y. Gaz.