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ADVERTISEMENTS

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FAMILIES OF ADAMS AND JEFFERSON

Appended to the Eulogy of the Hon. JOSEPH E. SPRAGUE, of Salem, is the following note.

Mr. Jefferson was married Jan. 1772, to a daughter of Mr. Waynes, an eminent lawyer in Virginia. Mrs. Jefferson died in the autumn of 1782, leaving two daughters. One of these daughters married John W. Epes, a distinguished member of Congress from Virginia.

She left two children, one of whom alone survived in 1817—who, we believe has died since.

Mr. Jefferson's other daughter married Thomas Ma. Randolph, late Gov. of Virginia. Gov. Randolph possessed an estate near Monticello, but his family generally formed a part of that at Monticello. Mrs. Randolph has had eleven children, two or three of whom have died. She has two daughters married; she lost a married daughter last winter. Mrs. Bankhead Heron, Thomas Jefferson Randolph, the executor of his grandfather, is about 24 or 25 years old; he has, I think but one brother. Mr. Jefferson mentions in his will, two grand-sons-in-law, Nicholas P. Trists and Joseph Coolidge, of Boston.

Mr. Jefferson gave his Library to the University of Virginia, and his valuable manuscripts and papers to his grandson and executor, Thomas Jefferson Randolph.

The University of Virginia has requested permission to erect a monument over Mr. Jefferson's remains.

None of our Presidents have had sons except Adams and his son John Q. Adams. Neither Washington nor Madison had any children—Jefferson and Monroe only daughters.

John Adams was married in 1764 to Abigail the daughter of the late Rev. William Smith, the respectable clergyman of Weymouth. She died October the 13, 1818.

The eldest child was daughter, now deceased. She was married in England, in 1785, to William Stevens Smith, who had served in the Army as inspector general and aid to Washington, but was then Secretary of Legation. Three of their children survive, two sons, and one daughter, the wife of John P. Dewitt, of Fishkill N. Y.

Their second child, John Q. Adams, married in London in 1797, to Louisa Katharina daughter of Joshua Johnson, Esq. of Maryland, then Consul at London. They have three sons, George Washington, now representative from Boston in our Legislature and two younger sons. The second son, John Adams, private secretary to the President, was born July 4.

The third child was Charles Adams, now deceased. He married the sister of Col. Smith, now living and left two daughters, the one the wife of Alexandria B. Johnson, Esq. of Utica, N. Y. who has several children, the other the widow of Charles Clark, Esq. who has a daughter, and who resided with her grandfather.

Their youngest child was the Hon. Thomas Lyellson Adams, late Judge of the Common Pleas, and member of the Executive Council, who married the daughter of Joseph Harrod, Esq. of Haverhill, and has six children, all minors, two daughters and four sons. They lived in the family with the late resident after the death of Mrs. Adams.

Mr. Adams bequeathed to his son John Q. his mansion house and valuable papers. He gave to the town of Quincy a valuable lot of land, estimated at 10,000 dollars, to erect a granite house, for the church of which he was a member for sixty years. He also bequeathed another lot of land to the town for an Academy, and his library of more than 2000 volumes for the use of that Academy.

OREGON TERRITORY.

The total silence, during the last session of Congress, of those who were heretofore the most noisy as to the Territory of Oregon, has been a matter of unexplained surprise in the West. We have been favored with a copy of the following letter, which we publish, as it throws some light on the subject, as well as the assent of troops in Oregon, for and

St. Louis, January, 1826.

SIR: Believing that the proposed measure of establishing a colony, or even a military post, at the Mouth of the Columbia River, will, if carried into effect, operate against the interests of this section of the country; and as it has been heretofore urged by western men, and as a western measure, I take the liberty, as one of the former, to state to you reasons why I think you ought to vote against it.

It would have a tendency to take from us migrants that would otherwise settle upon our fertile lands, and strengthen our State, and the United States; troops, that would otherwise be assigned to protect our frontier—and for the trade, both in its equipments and returns; and I am at a loss to conceive, what interest, or profitable communication, we could have with a colony distant from us 3,500 miles, and from which we are separated by a lofty range of mountains and deserts, only practicable to light hunting parties.

To judge sanely of this matter, we must take practical facts, not imaginary speculations. The freight paid by the government from this place to the Council Bluffs, distant 600 miles, has never been less than 2 1-8 cents per pound, (as much as ten cents per pound has been paid,) it, therefore, costs 85 to carry a barrel of flour one-sixth part of the distance to the Mouth of the Columbia River. Supposing the whole route to be, like that to the Council Bluffs, a steam boat navigation, that there were no portages, no mountains to cross, no changes in the transportation necessary, it would even then cost 830 to carry a barrel of flour from St. Louis to the Mouth of the Columbia River. Gen. Ashley, whose sagacity is equal to his enterprise, told me, that he would have willingly given one dollar per pound to transport his furs from the centre of the Rocky Mountains to St. Louis. Taking this as a data, the probable cost of carrying a barrel of flour from the Mississippi to the Pacific would be 230 or 400 dollars. I understand that the value of freight

from New York to Canton is from 30 to 32 dollars per ton, which is about 3 dollars per barrel. One dollar per barrel is a high freight from this to New-Orleans. One dollar more would be paid to carry it to New York, and three dollars would transport it from there to the Columbia River; so that a barrel of flour could from St. Louis to the Council Bluffs by the other. As the cheaper route would always be preferred, the conclusion is inevitable, that the supplies to the Indian traders, the troops and the colonists, instead of going from the western country by the route of the Missouri, would be stopped at New York or Philadelphia, for the mouth of the Columbia, and the furs collected in all that region of country, would be carried direct to China or Europe. I consider that the western country has such to apprehend from this measure, and that it can be as little benefited by the establishment of a military post, or colony, at the Mouth of the Columbia as it is by those on the continent opposite to it; nor do I think any part of the Union is to receive benefit from it. To say nothing of the doubtful policy of establishing very remote colonies, when we have such an immense extent of unsettled country and one hundred millions of acres of it contiguous to our present settlements, fit for cultivation, surveyed and unsold, has not experience taught us the distinction between the rapid advance of population where the new settlements are contiguous to the old, and the stately growth of isolated colonies, 3000 miles from their primary sources? Compare the advance made by Kentucky and Ohio, and other western states with the tardy progress made in the early settlements on the eastern slope of the continent. If we have resources to spare, let them be applied to encourage the extension of our present settlements. Our eastern manufacturers and merchants have infinitely more to expect, from the creation of a substantial market by the rapid increase of our population, who must be their customers, than from any thing they could derive from supplying a feeble colony, which, for a long time, will be without other means of payment than those derived from a source, to which they themselves are called upon to contribute, and which will be a market for them only until the colonists can set up for themselves, and hold direct communication with Europe and China.

It may be said, that those who would emigrate to the Pacific are persons who would not emigrate to the West; but, if their passages are supplied, as they would be, by those who would otherwise emigrate westwardly, the effect is the same.

It would be very erroneous, indeed to suppose, that because our enterprising citizens can furnish to the inhabitants of the northern parts of Eastern Mexico, to a limited extent light goods at a cheaper rate than they can obtain them by the way of their own seaboard, that the same operation could be carried on to any settlements that might be formed on the Columbia River. Independent of the greater length and difficulty of the route to the latter point, from our settlements, the Mexican parts on the Gulf are shoal and inconvenient, and the straits to the principal one has been, until lately controlled by the Royalists. Their rivers are unfit for navigation, their roads execrable, and infested with banditti, and the quickening influence of liberty has not yet completely aroused the subdued energies of our Mexican neighbors. On the western coast, there are spacious harbors, and an immense navigable river, and

should our Western traders go there, they would meet the most formidable commercial opponents in the world—our eastern countrymen.

There is an empire of wild and between the Missouri and Mississippi, of much better quality than any on our coasts upon the Pacific.

A military post is not asked for by our whale fishermen, or other traders, who frequent that coast, nor have their great rivals, the English, any protection of that kind, but is urged by the people of the west! Troops stationed there would be at a greater expense than elsewhere. Every thing must be transported an immense distance, and double supplies kept for fear of accident. The military character of the troops would become merged in that of the civil; they will become colonists, hunters, and fishermen, and in the event of war, their military services will be lost, by the remoteness of their situation, by the habits they have acquired, or by their becoming a prey to a naval preponderance.

The English traders who have, until 1828, more rights than our own citizens in that country, roam through it without the aid of protection from military posts. They start from Hudson's Bay, and traverse the northwest coast to the 40th degree of latitude, without any other fear than that of meeting opposition in trade, from those with whose territorial rights they have been strangely permitted to participate.

The idea of protecting Indian trade in this country, by permanent posts and immovable garrisons, is as illusory as it would be to protect our commerce on the high seas, by a chain of posts along the coast from New-Orleans to Boston. Our advances beyond the Mississippi have brought us in contact with a mounted Tartar of America. If we wish to protect the fur trade, or have an influence over the Indians, we must adopt our means of control to their situation. Instead of stationing up the troops at the mouth of the Columbia, let them be stationed at some point on the Missouri from which they can make periodical excursions into the Indian country. A large part of the force should be mounted, and a depot formed, to which they could occasionally resort to obtain provisions, &c. and recruit their horses. From this point, let them rove or cruise over the immense plains of Western America. They will soon become an expert in obtaining the means of subsistence as the Indians. Let them cross if necessary, the mountains, and go to the Pacific; let it be their business to afford convoy and protection to traders—to go wherever their presence may be necessary, or wherever the Indians themselves can penetrate, and carry punishment upon transgressors in their most hidden recesses. It is by this means alone that any strong impression can be made upon those wandering hordes. Soldiers of unexampled efficiency will thus be formed and the extraordinary spectacle avoided of accumulating Indians on our borders, and removing to the mouth of Columbia the means of controlling them. But perfect security to those who are compelled to traverse the Indian country, cannot be obtained until a more summary mode of punishing aggressors is legally authorized. I believe it would be true humanity to the red and white skins both, if the former were placed under martial law, and that the surrender of a murderer by his tribe should be considered as legal evidence of guilt, and authority for his immediate execution. I am your most obedient servant.

T. OS. BIDDLE.