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## THE PATRIOT,

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### ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding 16 lines, neatly inserted three times for one dollar, and 25 cents for every succeeding publication; those of greater length in the same proportion—Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

*The Parti-Colored Shield*—We are glad again to meet with an old story which follows, and insert it with pleasure. In times of excitement like the present, when it is far too common that persons traveling in different directions are equally anxious to ascertain truth, how necessary is it that they should examine both sides of a question before they wangle about what may be easily established in many cases, if they really wish to know the facts, and are willing to submit to them!

In the days of knight-errantry and paganism, one of the old British princes set up a statue to the goddess of victory, in a point where four roads met together. In her right hand she held a spear, and rested her left upon a shield the outside of this shield was of gold and the inside of silver; on the former was inscribed in the old British language, to the goddess ever favorable; and on the other, for four centuries obtained successively over the Picts and other inhabitants of the northern island.

It happened one day that two knights completely armed, the one in black the other in white, arrived from opposite parts of the country to this statue, just about the same time; and as neither of them had seen it before, they stopped to read the inscription, and observe the excellence of the workmanship. After contemplating on it for some time, the golden shield," says the black knight "Golden shield!" cried the white knight (who was strictly observing the opposite side) "why, if I have my eyes, it is silver." "I know nothing of your eyes," replied the black knight, "but if ever I saw a golden shield in my life, this is one."

"Yes," returned the white knight, smiling, "it is very probable, indeed, that they should expose a shield of gold in so public a place, as this; for my part, I wonder even a silver one is not too strong a temptation for the devotion of some people that pass this way; and it appears by the date that this has been here above three years." The black knight could not bear the smile with which this was delivered, and grew so warm in the dispute, that it soon ended in a challenge; they both therefore turned their horses, and rode back so far as to have sufficient space for their career, then placed their spears in their rests, and flew at each other with the greatest fury and impetuosity. Their shock was so rude, and the blow on each side so effectual, that they both fell to the ground, much wounded and bruised, and lay there some time as in a trance. A gooddear, who was travelling that way, found them in this condition. The druids were the

physicians of those times as well as the priests. He had a sovereign balsam about him, he had composed himself, for he was very skilful in all the plants that grow in the field or in the forest; he staunched their blood, applied his balsam to their wounds and brought them as it were from death to life again. As soon as they were sufficiently recovered, he began to enquire into the occasion of their quarrel: "Why this man," cried the black knight, "will have it, that his shield yonder is silver?" "And he will have it," replied the white knight, "that it is gold;" and then told him all the particulars of the affair. "Al!" said the druid, with a sigh, "you are both of you my brethren in the right, & both of you in the wrong; had either of you given him some time to look upon the opposite side of the shield, as well as that which first presented itself to his view, all this passion and bloodshed might have been avoided, however, there is a very good lesson to be learned from evils that have befallen you on this occasion. Permit me, therefore, to entreat you by all our gods, and by this goddess of victory in particular, never to enter into any dispute for the future, till you have fairly considered both sides of the question."—*Miles' Reg*

### CHARACTER OF THE REAL YANKEE

*They are the Scotch of America*—Take the Scotch, they are an warlike, cold, severe and selfish; inwardly cool, steady, and about as warm as people who are brought up to be "just before they are generous," ever are. Take the Scotch too, they are sawed, sensible, inquisitive; sincere, frugal, and hardworking. Take the Scotch too, they are an educated people, educated as a people, in the substantial parts of education, to such a degree as to fit them for all the common duties of life. And, like the Scotch, they are grave, moral and religious, to a proverb.

As a people, they have more political knowledge, (because they have more need of it, having so much political power,) and more newspaper knowledge, than, perhaps, any other people on earth, not excepting the English themselves, who have more than the Scotch. As a people, too, they speak better English, and as it may appear and laughed at as they are for saying so, than any other body of people existing on our earth. Still, however, they are neither statesmen, orators, speakers or writers; and their every day language is so altered here by a puritanical tone, there by the rapidity and vivacity of their articulation, which is like that of one who is about to be overbid or over-reached in a bargain, as to appear like bad English. There is not a man of their whole number so ignorant as the multitude of Europe; hardly a man, that you would be willing to put among the bores, the rusties, the peasantry, or the provincials of three fourths of Europe; but, then, they do not abound in very superior men—they have but one and there one who would be qualified for companionship with the first men of Europe. More they will have; but just now their chief men are but solitary stars in the sky of their country.

They have all the Scotch hardihood, the Scotch probity and a good share of the Scotch forbearance, or submissiveness, which they call resignation, up to the point where submission is no longer profitable; but nothing of the *Scotch Archy* or the *Moscycopiant*—sketches by the way, which we hold to be a caricature of individuals, not of a nation—a caricature not of the Scotch people, but of Scotchmen. The Yankees are, to

a proverb, a "mortal and religious people." They are obstinate, persevering, and old-fashioned in all their ways of thinking and acting; frugal yet prone to a sort of old English hospitality.—They are capable of any thing if prepared early; but in general are deficient in warmth, refinement, enthusiasm, delicacy and peculiarity of temper.—They are chiefly remarkable, abroad for their great good sense and industry, their plain dealing, their equitable temper, their perseverance, their sound practical morality, cool courage, and variety of resource after the overthrow of any hope whatever. The true Yankee is never discouraged.

Of him, as of the Scotchman, if caught young, much may be made; any thing indeed but a very fashionable man, or ha which is not a gentleman just now. The native New Englander, or genuine Yankee is unteachable, so far as he wants the profane ease, the well-bred gracefulness, the superb self possession, the very essence of gentility, which the native male of a more southern latitude is born to—the art, in a word, of trifling gracefully, every where, at all times, in all places, with an air which nothing can ever discompose, and a look which it were in vain to describe.

The New-Englander is not sufficiently tall, or when tall enough, is too broad over the shoulders, too stiff, and much too sturdy, ever to acquire the proper proportion for a ball-room or a drawing room. His carriage every where is that of one who would be out of place in the world of high fashion, who could not breathe freely in the atmosphere of Courts, and if he should happen to get there, he is apt to become too wise and much too thoughtful for the occasion, sure to behave like one who at the same time is too awkward, and too conscientious for the people about him, too grave and absurd for the elegant hypocrites of high life. He cannot look people in the face, nor, sometimes, squeeze their hands, and swear that he is glad to see them, while in his heart he is wishing them at the bottom of the Red Sea, nor, if you were to talk with him for ever, such is the stupidity of the animal, would you be able to make him perceive that such behavior is either expedient, or wise, or manly.

To give the character a decided shape—if you are on the look-out for a friend—a friend that will stick by you through good report and through evil report, so long as you are able to satisfy him, whatever the world may say—a friend of few words and of plain words, who will prove his friendship, whenever there is need of moral proof as few other men would, though, to prove his impartiality, he would be sure to abuse you behind your back for that which he would forgive in another, and before your face, for that which he would approve were he not your friend;—if you are on the look-out for friendship like this and are willing to wait a year or two, or an age, or two, as the case may be until you deserve it, or if you have occasion for a hearty steadfast foe, one who will be sure to keep you at work, night and day, for the rest of your life—the "Genuine Yankee," the end, upright, square looking native New-Englander is your man. So too, if you are in search of a deep theologian, a severe critic, a profound lawyer, a general (for defending you,) a statesman, a noble politician, a husband, who, however much he may respect and love you in a serious way, will be sure to forget you are a woman every day in the week and every hour in the day, if you behave like a fool—say, though you are not half his age,

though you married for love, and a in search of a wife, who will have her own way, however dear you may be to her, whenever she believes it her duty to have her own way—go to New England—*London New Monthly Magazine*]

### MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

A list of the names of members of the present Congress has been published among the documents, showing also the place of their nativity—the following summary statement may not be devoid of interest:

- MAINE 7—representatives, 4 natives of the state, 2 Messrs. Lincoln and Sprague, of Massachusetts, and 1, Mr. Burleigh, of New Hampshire.
  - NEW HAMPSHIRE 6—5 natives, 1, M. Whipple, of Massachusetts.
  - MASSACHUSETTS 13—all natives, except Webster, of New Hampshire.
  - RHODE ISLAND 2—Mr. Pearee, native, Mr. Burgess, born in Massachusetts.
  - CONNECTICUT 6—all natives.
  - VERMONT 5—Messrs. Bradley and Wales, natives; Messrs. Mallary, Mattock, and Meech, Connecticut.
  - NEW YORK 34—19 natives, Messrs. Adams, Fosdick, Marvin, Porter, Storrs, Strong, of Connecticut; Messrs. Ashly and Whittemore, of New Hampshire, Mr. Cambreleng, of North Carolina; Messrs. Badger, Hayden Kellogg and M. H. Hale, of Massachusetts; Mr. Rose, of Virginia; Mr. A. G. of Rhode Island.
  - NEW JERSEY 9—all natives.
  - PENNSYLVANIA 26—23 natives; Messrs. Miner and Sill, of Connecticut, Mr. Wurtz, of New Jersey.
  - DELAWARE 1—native.
  - MARYLAND 8—8 natives, Mr. Little P. of Virginia.
  - VIRGINIA 22—19 natives, Mr. Floyd, of Kentucky; Mr. Armstrong, of Ireland; Mr. Johnson, of New York.
  - NORTH CAROLINA 13—11 natives; Messrs. Calhoun and L. of Virginia.
  - SOUTH CAROLINA 9—7 natives, Mr. Pickens, of North Carolina, Mr. M. D. of Georgia.
  - GEORGIA 7—3 natives, Messrs. Forsyth, Haynes and Thompson, of Virginia, Mr. Cary, of Maryland.
  - KENTUCKY 12—4 natives, viz: Messrs. Henry, Lecompte, Wickliffe and Young; all the rest Virginia.
  - TENNESSEE 9—1 native, Mr. Bair, Messrs. Alexander, Allen, Cooke, Houston, Marable, Mitchell of Virginia; Mr. Isaacks, of Pennsylvania; Mr. P. of North Carolina.
  - OHIO 14—not one native; Messrs. Barclay, Findley, Sloane, Thompson, Vance and Wood, Pennsylvania; Mr. Campbell, of Virginia, Mr. Jennings, of New Jersey; Mr. M. of Kentucky, Messrs. Bercher, Wright and Whittlesey, Connecticut, and Mr. Vinton, of Massachusetts.
  - LOUISIANA 3—not one native, Mr. Brent and Mr. Gurley, of Connecticut, and Mr. Livings, of New York.
  - MISSISSIPPI 1—Mr. Rankin (deceased) of Pennsylvania.
  - INDIANA 3—Mr. Boon, North Carolina, Messrs. Jennings and Test, of New Jersey.
  - ILLINOIS 1—Mr. Cook, of Kentucky.
  - ALABAMA 3—Messrs. M. Kee and Owen, of Virginia, Mr. Moore, of North Carolina.
  - MISSOURI 1—Mr. Scott, of Maryland.
- The whole number of members are 313—of whom 5 are natives of the state, 19 of New Hampshire, 20 of Massachusetts, 2 of Rhode Island, 22 of Connecticut, 2 of Vermont, 21 of New York, 19 of New Jersey, 32 of Pennsylvania, 1 of Delaware, 1 of Maryland, 42 of Virginia, 15 of North Carolina, 7 of South Carolina, 4 of Georgia, 2 of Kentucky, 2 of Tennessee, and one of Ireland.