

# THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1826.

[NO. 83]

VOL. I.]

## THE PATRIOT,

is printed and published weekly by  
T. EARLY STRANGE.

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

No paper to be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor; and a failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered a new engagement.

## 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.

[By Request.]  
AN ADDRESS.

Delivered before the Orange Peace Society on Christmas day by its corresponding Secretary John Stafford.

Fellow Citizens, by the irresistible dispensations of Providence, sickness in Person and family. I have been unable to prepare you an appropriate address, though I hope this will not prevent those whose abilities far exceed mine, from unfolding their views upon the subject on which we are engaged. It is indeed a matter of astonishment and regret that orators and writers, of able talents and noble minds so seldom touch upon the degrading and pernicious practice of public hostilities, yet a matter of minor surprise when we reflect that it has been the chief road to fame for more than five thousand years, and is at this time, the wonder & admiration of two thirds of mankind, astonishing how far men have been led astray by the fascinating view of robbery and murder, how far they have been led from the path of reason. There is nothing that distinguishes man from the brute creation, which does not blush at the thought of appealing, to violence, for a redress of grievances, or a recovering of justice. Suppose there was a man, for every rod of ground upon the whole earth, and an equal division made and a battle commenced, can any reasonable creature say, that such a vast destruction of the lives of men and tremendous waste of human blood, would be more likely, to bring victory, in favour of the unoffending party than a battle between ten men or a single combat between two individuals. If not, national disputes might as well be decided, by raffing, or any other uncertain, or unreasonable game. Alas how many millions of men have been destroyed, what rivers of human blood have been poured out by brutal and malignant passions whilst it reasonably and evidently appears that all national disputes, that have occurred, during the last fifteen hundred years, might have been as justly settled by tossing up cross or pile. How can such palpable inconsistencies, such manifest, injustice and cruelty exist at so late an age as the nineteenth century, in a country called civilized, and among beings of so noble a structure as man it is evident that men are misled by early education, charmed by the popular sound of war, enslaved to acts of lasting shame and crimes of the largest size. The object of this association, is to divest this worse than brutal custom, of all its borrowed plumes, and place it before the present, as well as rising generation, in

its naked and deformed state, that they may be able to judge of its reasonableness and necessity. I though we are well aware, that there are some established in their belief and nothing but the close of life, will find society of their unfounded and bewildered opinions, still we wish to act towards them not with violence or cruelty but in a manner becoming rational and accountable beings, to convince by friendly solicitation, I hope none will be discouraged in a cause of such vast importance, as to convince the world of wrong, but faithfully pursue the rational course pointed out by the finger of wisdom, it is not the work of a day, a week, a month or a year, but the work of ages; let us endeavour if possible to convince our fellow members of the impolicy malignancy and folly of war, by examples of peace and love, it is a matter of great importance that men act consistently with the principles they profess, that they do as well as teach. Let men of all classes so act and then the spirit of war (which is the fountain of every oppressive evil) will cease throughout christendom and all will be peace and loving kindness between man and man, I should fail in justice to the occasion, did I not avail myself of it, to say to those who doubt the soundness of our views, or efficacy, of our labours, that if as christians, they wish christianity to prevail, they would cultivate the spirit of peace, and imitate the example of him, whose birth we this day commemorate.

From the Boston Gazette.

We have conversed with Mr. Miller, who visited Greece about two years ago, under the patronage of the Greek Committee of this city, and the account he gives of the destitute and suffering condition of that oppressed people is most appalling. It confirms the statements given in papers for some time past, of their privations and distresses. The women and children as well as the soldiers suffered extremely during the siege of Missolonghi; so did those, afterwards, who escaped. Many chose death rather than be captured. The wants of most of the inhabitants of the Morea are extreme; and those captured are treated in a most brutal manner. In Attica and Aetolia, the people are in a destitute condition. But nothing will induce them to submit to their cruel oppressors. They are entirely devoted to free themselves from the Turkish yoke, or to be sacrificed in self defence. They do not fear death. It is only the power of the infidel for which they dread.

Mr. Miller says that provisions would be as acceptable to them as men or arms. Though they are not in regular disciplined armies, they unite and fight bravely when the enemy approaches.—But that it is difficult to form and keep up a regular standing army. He thinks, if the Porte is otherwise occupied, as may be the case in a war with Russia, or the present difficulties with the Janissaries, that the Greeks will soon be able to recover from their suffering situation, and be free and prosperous. Mr. M. is a very intelligent man, and his opinions are entitled to full credit. He went to Greece with honorable and disinterested views. And he will always have the satisfaction to reflect, that he labored and suffered in behalf of the much injured people.

Since penning the above paragraph, Mr. Miller handed us the following, having been requested to

express his views concisely for publication.

The present state of Greece is inconceivably wretched. Not only are thousands of its inhabitants destitute of clothing sufficient to protect them from the inclemency of the approaching winter, but are in want of provisions to enable them long to support life. The standard of the cross was raised in the Peloponessus more than five years ago; since which time the Greeks have shown a determination worthy of their origin; and, in many a hard fought battle, have fully demonstrated, that they will live free of the Turks or die in arms. They have committed great mistakes, but not greater than one, acquainted with their condition, might have expected. During my residence among them, instead of being surprised at their crimes, I have often been astonished in seeing so much virtue, amidst such misery and confusion. The result of their struggle, I think, is uncertain; but any thing which can be done to relieve their present wants will be a deed of charity, worthy of those who rejoice in lessening the aggregate of human misery. There is indeed, enough of misery in every part of the world; but that of which I now speak is of a peculiar kind, and which must reach the heart of every American. The Greeks are struggling as our fathers did, for freedom and independence; though not from a Christian but a Mahometan power. The sacrifices they have made, I believe, are greater than were ever made by any other people. They cannot submit at discretion, without jeopardizing their lives, and exposing their wives and daughters to the lustful passions of a beastly soldiery. The history of former Turkish treaties teaches them what they may expect if they submit or capitulate. What can they do? Tell me not of Turkish mercy, or of Turkish faith. They are merciful only when there is fear of retaliation; and keep their promise only when it is not for their interest to break it. This is the unhappy state of Greece. For my own part, after having seen much of the nature of the present struggle, and learnt something of the character of the modern Greeks, I have no hesitation in saying, that I consider them deserving the sympathy and aid of the christian world."—*Bost. Gaz.*

## PANAMA.

We see in a London paper, the following: "The Dartmoor frigate from Jamaica, with the British minister from the Congress of Panama, arrived at Portsmouth Oct. 12th."

Where is the American minister to the congress of Panama, about whom the nation was in a ferment last winter?

Is he about returning to the United States, or has he been engaged a whole year, in regulating the elections in Pennsylvania, instead of attending to the public business?"—*N. Y. Eng.*

We are indebted to the polite attention of Captain Boissiere, for files of Panama Gazettes to the 17th September, and a Guayaquil Patriot of the 29th August. In a paper of the 3d we find a description of a large meeting held in the City of Panama, by the municipal authorities and a number of citizens to take into consideration the situation of the republic, in consequence of the proceedings held in the departments of Guaya-

quil, Asuay, and Quito, respecting the events in Venezuela. The meeting concluded by recommending to the Vice President of the republic, the adoption of pacific measures in the agitated departments, in the belief that they would be more likely to conciliate all parties than what could be effected by the adoption of hostile measures—and urging the return of Bolivar to the country as one of the most powerful means to restore the country to its former state of tranquility.

At a meeting held in Guayaquil on the 28th of August, it was resolved—1st That the exercise of the sovereignty, should be devolved upon Bolivar, the father of his country—that the Liberator, being invested with dictatorial power should take charge of the destinies of the Republic—That he shall call a Grand Colombian Convention to fix the Constitution of the republic? That a copy of the foregoing Resolution should be transmitted to His Excellency—That all the departments of the Republic should be invited to follow the example of Guayaquil—and That, until His Excellency should arrive and undertake the Dictatorship, the authorities of Guayaquil should remain the same, and in the same state as before.  
*Balt. Fed. Gaz.*

The following information cannot fail to be highly interesting and gratifying to all persons whom political duty, trade, or pleasure, may invite to travel between the Mississippi and Atlantic countries:

CINCINNATI (OHIO) Nov 4.

An experiment has been made with a small steam boat, during the present state of low water, which proves beyond a doubt that travellers need not in future be detained between Cincinnati and the mouth of the Ohio. The Triton, carrying about 80 tons, had her engine taken out a few weeks since, and towed over the falls, where she was again refitted. Since that time, this fine little boat has been running without intermission or stoppage of any kind, and with a full complement of passengers, between Louisville and Trinity, near the mouth of the Ohio. It is generally agreed that the river has not been so low, as it now is, for many years; and if such boats as the Triton can now navigate it, no fears need in future be entertained as to the possibility of keeping up a constant communication between this city and what is called the "lower country," at any season of the year. A few steam boats, of the proper size will no doubt be organized into a regular line of packets, to ply systematically between the Falls and the Lower Mississippi.

By this means an important improvement, and even a change will be effected in Western traveling during the early weeks in the Fall. So much difficulty has hitherto existed from low water, that the idea has become prevalent, that the lower Ohio is scarcely navigable at this season. An opinion of this kind has prevented many of the Southern inhabitants from returning home this way, and sent them by sea.—It will be a gratifying piece of intelligence to our friends below, to hear that in future they may depend upon a certain and safe steam boat journey home at any period. It is but an act of justice to the owners of the steam boat Triton to state, that we have seen letters from her passengers which speak in the highest terms of the manner in which this boat is managed and conducted.—*(Comm. Reg.)*

Tennessee.—A bill is before the Legislature of this State, which seems likely to pass, which has for