

John P. Gillasp

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

INTERESTING FACT.

The following fact of a young In-
dian Chief, of the Pawnee nation, at
the foot of the Rocky Mountains,
who was on a visit to Washington
in the winter of 1824, is extracted
from a letter of the Rev. Richard
Rees, to the Editor of the London
Westeyan Methodist Magazine.

"This young warrior, of fine size,
figure and countenance, is now ab-
out twenty-one, his heroic deeds
had acquired for him in his nation
the rank of 'brucest of the bruce.'
The vague practice of toying
and burning to death their prison-
ers existed in this nation. An un-
fortunate female taken in war, of
the Paduca nation, was destined to
this horrible death. The tale had
just arrived, the triumphant victor
far from her home and our friends,
was fastened to the stake; the whole
tribe was assembled on the surround-
ing plain to witness the usual scene
just when the fire was about to be
kindled, and the spectators on the
tip-toe of expectation, this young
warrior, who sat composedly among
the chiefs, having before prepared
two fleet horses, with the necessary
provisions, sprang from his seat,
rushed through the crowd, loosed the
victim, seized her in his arms, plac-
ed her on one of the horses, mounted
the other himself, and made the
most speed towards the nation and
friends of the captive. The multi-
tude, dumb and nerveless with am-
azement at the daring deed, made
no effort to rescue their victim from
her deliverer. They viewed it as an
act of the Great Spirit, submitted to
it without a murmur and quietly re-
turned to their village. The releas-
ed captive was accompanied through
the wilderness towards her home,
till she was out of danger. He then
gave her the horse on which she
rode, with the necessary provisions
for the remainder of her journey,
and they parted. On his return to
the village, such was the respect en-
titled for him, that no inquiry
was made into his conduct; no cen-
sure was passed on it, and since
this transaction, no human sacrifice
has been offered in this or any other
of the Pawnee tribes. Of what in-
fluence is one bold act in a good
cause!

On the publication of this anec-
dote at Washington, the young ladies
of Miss White's seminary, in that
city, presented that brave and hu-
mane Indian with a handsome sil-
ver medal, on which was engraved
an appropriate inscription, accom-
panied by an address, of which the
following is the close. "Brother,
accept this token of our esteem, al-
ways wear it for our sake; and when

you have again the power to save a
poor woman from death and torture,
think of this, and of us, and fly to
her rescue."

From the National Journal.

Among the interesting subjects pre-
sented to Congress by the President
in his peacemaking message; is that of
the trade of the United States with
the British Colonies. In conformity
to the principles of our institutions,
the people for whose benefit they
were established and are at the prop-
er time, informed of all that has
passed between the two governments
on that question; a question in which
several portions of our country nat-
urally feel a particular interest.
The correspondence will be eagerly
perused, and we hazard but little in
asserting that every American and
impartial reader will be convinced
that the Executive conduct of this
branch of our affairs has been charac-
terized by moderation, prudence,
and justice. The letter of Mr. Clay,
dated 11th November, which appear-
ed in our Journal of the 12th inst.
though in the form of an instruction
to Mr. Gallatin, is, in fact, an an-
swer to the letter of the 11th Sep-
tember, from Mr. Canning to Mr.
Gallatin, and may be regarded as an
official exposition of the principles
by which our government has been
guided, and of the grounds on which
it expects the public approbation.

It is plain from the whole corres-
pondence, that a negotiation was
opened by Mr. Rush and Messrs. Hus-
kisson and Stratford Canning, on this
and other matters, in 1824; and that
the parties were very near agreeing
on the terms by which the trade
should be regulated. One point only
prevented the conclusion of such an
arrangement; and this was, that the
United States insisted their produce
should be received in the British Col-
onial ports on the same terms as
similar produce might be received in
those ports, coming from any other
country, British or Foreign. They
believed that their produce (wheat
and flour for example) could not,
with an equality in the terms
of admission, maintain any thing like
an equal competition with similar
produce from Canada and other Brit-
ish American possessions. The
British Government, on the contrary,
concluded that they had a right to
lay protective duties in behalf of the
produce of any part of their domini-
ons.

On that point, and on that only of
difference, the negotiators separated
with a mutual understanding that it
should be referred to their respective
Governments, and that the negotia-
tions should be resumed at some fu-
ture convenient period. Meanwhile,
before the renewal of the negotiation,
the British Government passed an
act, on July 5, 1825, in which it is
enacted that, as to nations not pos-
sessing colonies, the British Colonial
ports shall be closed, if they do not
place the commerce of both Great
Britain and all her possessions ab-
road, on the footing of the most-fav-
ored nation. This act was suppos-
ed here not to have been intended to
be applied to the United States. It
never was officially communicated
to our Government; the British Min-
ister received no instructions en-
abling him to respond to questions of
interpretation arising upon it, of the
most obvious necessity; and the Brit-
ish local authorities themselves ap-
pear to have placed on it different
and opposite constructions.

Notwithstanding this act, it was
formally notified, so late as the last
of March of the present year, by Mr.
Vaughan to our Government, that
the British Ministry was preparing

to renew the suspended negotia-
tions, without any communication what-
soever that they had resolved to expect the
Colonial question from the subjects
treated of in the former negotiation.
The American Government, as soon
after as circumstances would admit,
sent out Mr. Gallatin to resume the
negotiation; and before his creden-
tials were delivered, he was met by
the order of Council, closing the Col-
onial ports against our vessels, from
the first of December, 1826. He was
subsequently informed by Mr. Can-
ning, in a note of which the scolding
and supercilious character must
strike the most cursory reader, that
the British Government would not
treat at all on the British Colonial
question; information which contra-
dicted the notifications of Mr. Van-
housen, and the previous acts of that
Government.

The instructions of Mr. Clay to
Mr. Gallatin appear to have author-
ized the latter to yield the point
which had prevented an arrange-
ment in the previous negotiation.
Whatever doubts may be entertained
as to the propriety of the American
Government consenting to a discrimi-
nation in behalf of British produce,
disadvantageous to the produce of our
own country, all must agree, that in
conceding that point, the President
evinced the strongest desire to eff-
ect an amicable arrangement with Great
Britain; and if it has not been made,
none will be at a loss where to fix the
responsibility for its failure.

It now appears,
1st. That the British Government
has all along levied the alien duties
in the Colonial ports; to counteract
those which are levied in our ports;
and that, in this respect, Gen. Smith
and others, who, at the last Session
of Congress, believed them to be re-
peatedly labored under a mistake.

2dly. That if we had then repeal-
ed those duties, the repeal would not
have satisfied the British Govern-
ment.

3dly. That if Congress had legis-
lated at the last session, it must have
legislated in the dark, and intellect-
ually.

4thly. That the British Govern-
ment requires that we should place
the trade of both Great Britain and
all her possessions abroad, on the
footing of the most favoured nation;
to entitle us to admission into the
British Colonial ports; demanding
concessions of privileges which she
refuses to make to us in turn.

Whatever solicitude may be felt
that we should be on good terms with
Great Britain, and we think the Ex-
ecutive has manifested quite enough,
we believe that no American can be
prepared to subscribe to such condi-
tions as are required of us; and the
firm and dignified tone pervading the
correspondence on the part of our
Government must, we think, command
the undivided approbation of the
country. It will belong now to Con-
gress to determine whether, on a
subject common to both countries,
one party alone shall be allowed to
legislate for each. On this subject,
we cannot disguise our fears (how-
ever earnestly we may otherwise
hope) that the recent conduct of the
Government of Great Britain is to be
traced to a jealousy existing in that
country of the growing power of the
United States. In July, 1825, Mr.
Huskisson, in a speech delivered in
the House of Commons, said, "in com-
merce in navigation, in naval power,
and maritime pretensions, the United
States are our most formidable rival."
In the course of that speech, the
same British minister said, "the
House is aware that our naviga-
tion laws have a twofold object;
first, to create and maintain in our
country a great commercial marine,

and secondly, (an object no less im-
portant in the eyes of Statesmen,)
to prevent any one other nation
from engrossing too large a portion
of the navigation of the rest of the
world." Is it in the spirit of British
policy thus proclaimed, that the re-
cent order in Council has been ad-
opted? We are by no means dis-
posed to sound unnecessarily the tocsin
of alarm, and have indeed no appre-
hensions that any disturbance of the
present peace of the country is men-
aced by that measure. But it be-
lieves with the United States to be watch-
ful of the conduct of a power which
thus regards them jealously, as its
most formidable rival, and to be pre-
pared by countervailing legislation,
to uphold the interests of our com-
merce and navigation, of which Great
Britain would prevent us from en-
joying what she may deem too large
a portion.

We are favored with, says the Na-
tional Journal a slip from the office
of the New-York Mercantile Ad-
vertiser, which contains the following
information: British vessels with
their cargoes have been permitted to
depart to peace from the ports of the
United States, but American vessels
(and English vessels with American
produce on board) are subjected to
seizure and confiscation:

Herald Office, New-haven, Dec. 11.
West India Trade.—We learn by
Captain Breezer, of the brig *Gold
Hunter*, arrived at this port on 16
days from St. Kitts, that a proclama-
tion had been issued by the Admiral
on that station, ordering that all
American vessels remaining in the
ports of the British Islands on and
after the first of December 1825
should be detained for ballasting, should be
seized and disposed of according to
the terms of the act prohibiting the
intercourse between the islands and
the United States—and also of declar-
ing that all English vessels from
other islands, with American produce
on board, would be seized and con-
fiscated.

We have likewise been favored
with the following extract from a let-
ter to a mercantile house in this city,
dated

St. Christophers, Nov. 26.—A
few days since, we saw published in
an Antigua paper, that the Collec-
tor of that port had declared that no
American vessel would be allowed
to clear out after the 1st December,
except in ballast only, and the Col-
lector and other officers of the cus-
toms here, pursue the same course."

In addition to the above, we find
the following in the National Ga-
zette of Tuesday:—

FOR THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

The enclosed advertisement of the
Collector of Antigua has such an im-
portant bearing upon the trade to
the Colonies, that I think for the
satisfaction of the commercial inter-
est, it deserves a place in your col-
umns.

The order, that American vessels
shall not be allowed to bring home
the proceeds of their outward car-
goes in Colonial produce after the
1st inst, is so unexpected that if the
same construction is put on the Act
of the 27th, throughout the Colonies,
as the Collector of Antigua has
done, the injury sustained by Amer-
ican merchants, having funds in the
British Islands, will be severe.

CUSTOM HOUSE—ANTIGUA.

"In consequence of His Majesties
orders in council, bearing date the
27th July last; no vessel belonging
to the United States of America