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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.

From the New-York-Enquirer.

A Rational Ambition—Among the greatest of all blessings, that of being contented with our lot is one of the most desirable. No matter what that lot may be: if to labor under a fierce and intolerable sun, or to repose in comfortable obscurity in a cottage—if to pine amid the luxuries of a palace, or to live neglected in the bustle of a populous city, there is still a virtue, a philosophy in making ourselves contented with our condition. In not aspiring to what we cannot attain, or rendering ourselves miserable in disappointed efforts to soar beyond our reach. Contentment is happiness, is wealth & we have every motive to be content with our lot from the reflection that however miserable we may imagine ourselves, there are others, though unseen by us, more miserable.

Amidst the many great and invaluable blessings which our public institutions and form of government dispense with a liberal hand, one quality of rights may be considered the greatest. The highest office in the nation is attainable by all, every citizen is equally eligible but every citizen is not equal, and here is the stumbling block. We all know we are eligible, and yet forget that circumstances and education have not qualified us, and instead of following the beaten, successful, happy and profitable track marked out for us in early life, we attempt to soar, and fall; we lose the substance in grasping for the shadow.

The mechanic, who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow, is the most independent of men, his ingenuity and industry supply the wants and comforts of others, who in their turn, repay his labor, not only by affording him the substantial, but even the luxuries of life. However clever that mechanic may be in his peculiar line, he will fail when he bolts from the road, and pursues a new and intricate business. The humble but trite proverb, of "Shoemaker stick to your last," is full of instruction. When you ask a rich mechanic to leave his profitable business and to accept a seat in the cabinet, or act as president of a bank you lead him from a profitable business, which he understands, to bewilder him with difficulties, and to pursue ignis fatuus and for the folly of a title and a name, he sacrifices his hard earned gains, and finally, has to return to the very employment that he abandoned with so much indifference, and to fight his way again in the world.

Let us be contented with our lot. Fortunes are rarely acquired rapidly, and at the same time honestly; but if chance should favor some, the old proverb will again be quoted, "Let some, light go." One dollar painfully earned is more valuable than one hundred chance gains. The very facility of getting money is a mis-

for one, for we neglect its value, and when its all gone we see our error.

Recent events in this city, by which some reputable mechanics have been great losers, have called our attention to the subject: and which we hope may act as a beacon to others, and urge that greatest of all blessings, Contentment.

Raleigh, January 12.

The resignation of Judge Nash and the death of Judge Paxton, having left two vacancies on the Superior Court Bench, to be filled by the Legislature, an election was held to supply them on Tuesday and Wednesday last. On the first balloting on Tuesday, the votes were as follows:

Robert Strange	100
Willie P. Mangum	75
James Martin	58
Joseph Pickett	45
Thomas P. Devereux	26
Robt. H. Burton	38
Scattering	27

It appeared on counting the ballots that there was one more vote given than there were voters in the two Houses. A motion was made to set aside the balloting on this ground, but it was decided that the election was a valid one, inasmuch as no other candidate besides Mr. Strange had received a majority of the votes, and he would still have a majority if one vote should be taken from him.

Previous to a second balloting on Wednesday, the name of Joseph Pickett was withdrawn from the nomination. The result of the balloting was,

Martin	71
Mangum	68
Burton	29
Devereux	18
Blank	1

A third balloting was had immediately, which resulted in the election of James Martin, the names of Robert H. Burton and Thomas P. Devereux having been previously withdrawn. The vote was, for

Martin	102
Mangum	84
Blank	4

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS

The following extract is from the Message of Governor Clinton to the Legislature of New York, now in session.

"As the spirit of internal improvement is rapidly extending in every direction, it has become a question of great moment, whether the general government has power, with or without the consent of the state governments, to construct canals and roads in their territories, and whether such power, if not already vested, ought not to be granted? High authorities are to be found on both sides of the question; and after devoting to it all the consideration to which, from its importance, it is entitled, I think it due to a sense of duty and a spirit of frankness to say, that my opinion is equally hostile to its possession, or exercise by, or its investment in the national authorities. I can perceive in it nothing less than the harbinger of certain destruction to the state governments, nor can we but see that it at once breaks down the barrier between a government for national or exterior affairs, and local governments for domestic or interior concerns. As well might Congress take cognizance of agriculture, common schools, universities, penal codes, civil rights, and the whole range of local and internal regulation, as of roads and canals. As, however, the general government is possessed of

the national domains, and has exclusive authority over the most productive sources of revenue, I believe that the power of distributing the necessary funds among the several states for objects of improvement, ought to be incorporated in the constitution, if not recognized, as already in existence."

[From the Baltimore Gazette.]

Defeat of the Brazilians.—A letter from the Coast of Brazil has just reached us, which contains information unpleasant to the cause of the emperor. It is dated SANTOS, September 26th, and to this effect:

"There has been a serious conflict between the Buenos Ayrean troops and the Brazilians, near Montevideo, in which the latter were defeated with the loss, it is here currently reported, of seventeen hundred prisoners, the number of killed and wounded not mentioned; but, as the contest is supposed to have been a sanguinary one the loss must have been excessive.

"General ALVAREZ is marching with a sufficient army for Rio Grande, and the impression prevails among well informed and intelligent political men, intimately acquainted with the defences of the country, and the disposable force under the Brazilians, that the Province will be abandoned to the Buenos Ayreans without much opposition. Should this event take place, I apprehend that our Brazilian friends will find some difficulty about jerked beef, in addition to their other troubles, as it is at that place they obtain their principal supply; and the Buenos Ayreans have determined, as a matter of policy, to suspend the preparation of beef, and devote their entire energies to the successful prosecution of the war."

"There is now no doubt that Admiral Brown of whose exploits and unexampled bravery you must have heard frequently, has taken the command of the Chilean squadron, and is daily, and I might more properly say hourly looked for on the Coast. As this place lies so conveniently to the mouth of the La Plata and affords a good harbor and facilities for operations against the Brazilians, Admiral Brown will in all probability make his first demonstration here. His possession is a matter of the first importance to Buenos Ayres, should her military views extend really to the occupation of Rio Grande, and its loss to Brazil could only be felt once, and that forever."

"Santos may be considered a point d'appui of much interest, and whether the Brazilians held it in this situation or not, I am uncertain; but of one thing I am pretty confident, that were it in the hands of Brown, its advantage to the trade and military designs of Brazil would be most strikingly exemplified."

GOOD MANNERS!!

Two men of this city, the one a Universalist, the other reputed orthodox, were conversing respecting their different religious opinions, when the derivation of Universalism happened to be mentioned. The orthodox gentleman observed, that it was the "Devil's doctrine"—to which the other replied, "it is St. Paul's doctrine;" when to the utter astonishment of the latter, and the subversion of all modes of sober decency, the humble disciple of Calvin rejoined—"YOU LIE!"

Herald of Salvation.

Legislature of N. C.

SENATE.

Monday January 8.

On motion of Mr M'Leary the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law respecting executors and administrators, as to make their settlements with the Court final, at some limited time, after the heirs come to mature age.

On motion of Mr. Pickett, the title of the bill regulating the duty of grand jurors in regard to presentments for affrays and for assault and battery, was amended. The bill was then read the second time, and, on motion of Mr. Stokes, made the order of the day for Friday next.

By Mr. Beard, of Rowan, a bill to establish a Medical Society, and to regulate the practice of physic and surgery within this State, referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Beard of Rowan, K. G. Montgomery, Love, and Gray.

The Senate entered upon the orders of the day, and took up the bill to amend the emancipation laws of this State; which being read, was on motion of Mr. Sneed, committed to a committee of the whole House and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

Tuesday, Jan. 9.

A message from the other House, proposing that the two Houses proceed this day to ballot for two Judges of the Superior Courts, to supply the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Judge Nash and the death of Judge Paxton, and stating that Willie P. Mangum, James Martin, Robert Strange, Thos. P. Devereux and Joseph Pickett are in nomination; which proposition was agreed to.

Received from the House of Commons, the engrossed resolution, directing the Public Printer to obtain from the Secretary of State an authenticated copy of an act therein mentioned, and print it with the acts passed the present session, which was read the first and second time, and laid on the table.

The proposition from the House of Commons that the Governor's message, and the resolution of the Legislature of Georgia which accompanied it, be referred to a select joint committee, was agreed to, and Messrs. Seawell, Pickett, M'Kay, Spaight of Craven, and Stokes were appointed said committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Bell presented a memorial of the Pasquotank Auxiliary Colonization Society referred to the joint committee appointed on the memorial of the American Colonization Society.

Mr. Stokes, from the committee of Finance, reported a bill to allow further time for the payment of the purchase money on entries for vacant land made in 1824, which elapsed on the 15th December, 1826, Mr. Roberts presented a bill to repeal part of the 1st section of the act of 1811, to divide the militia of Surry county into two separate regiments, and Mr. Parker, a bill to authorise the County Courts of Guilford to appoint a committee of Finance. Which bills passed their first reading.

The Senate entered upon the orders of the day, and resolved itself into a committee of the Whole. Mr. Wilson of Edgecombe in the Chair, on the bill giving to the people the election of Sheriffs, and, after about two hours spent therein, the committee rose and reported the bill with an amendment to strike out the first section. On the question to concur with the report of the committee, the yeas and nays being quorum—31 yeas—the speaker gave his casting vote in the