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ters to the Editor must be post paid.

For the Patriot.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. No. 1. I.

The first part of the Message ad-
viced to in the preceding number,
to which I will direct your attention,
is that which relates to "reclaiming
waste lands," so far as it stands
connected with the subject of eman-
cipation.—"What" (says Governor
Burton) "can stay the tide of emi-
gration now flowing to the West, but
the improvement of our State?"—
His reflections of this kind received
that regard, in due time, which
was, and is yet demanded by their
importance, they would have con-
tributed much to the advancement
of our property, and found our pre-
sent prospects infinitely superior to
what they now are. But whether
draining the swamps will be found
a sufficient "improvement" to "stay
the tide of emigration," may well be
doubted. A brief glance at the con-
dition of things will convince us
that more powerful causes than this
contribute to the depopulation of the
State by emigration.—The alarm-
ing increase of the coloured popula-
tion, together with the deleterious
effect produced by it, upon moral
and physical energies of State, may
be regarded as the prime cause
of that diversity of feeling and inter-
est which has unsettled the founda-
tion of prosperity; produced such
a discontented restless and wandering
disposition among the people; and
actually driven such vast numbers
of them from this State to where an
equality of rights has produced a
corresponding harmony in the senti-
ments, feelings and interest of society.
The reason is obvious: A large
portion of that part of our soil which
can be made subservient to profit-
able cultivation, is monopolized by
slave-proprietors; and immediately
torn to pieces, and converted into
barren waste by the stupid drudge-
ry of inanimate Slaves.—While
thousands of freemen, whose condi-
tion is by no means to be envied,
are left destitute of profitable em-
ployment. These poverty smitten
hosts of our countrymen discover
that penury has stamped their char-
acter with inferiority in the estima-
tion of their more fortunate neigh-
bours.—They see themselves slighted
and despised by their superiors; ne-
glected by the world and destitute
of the means necessary to raise them-
selves to eminence or even respect-
ability.—They therefore seek refuge
from the insults of affluence, in
land where their labour will be re-
spected and rewarded.—The most
substantial settlers of our State, to
who depend upon the "Sweat of the
brow," for the means of subsistence,

in consequence of the small profits
arising from free labour in a land
of slaves, find themselves unable
to settle their sons in profitable
business; they therefore dispose of
their decaying property for each
and take up their line of march
for the North West. The young
men, on whom the State must build
its future prospects, are gliding into
the same current of emigration; or
strolling through the country, un-
able or unwilling to take up their
permanent residence, and prosecute
an honest employment in this state,
without which we must, eternally re-
main barren of resources! Would
to God this were all! But the
desolating calamity stops not here!
The defective population left in the
State by the causes just mentioned,
together with the unparalleled in-
crease of the coloured population,
which is uniformly regarded as
hostile to our existence; has driven
thousands from this country, in or-
der that their children may be shel-
tered from the gathering storm of
insurrection. This lamentable state
of things has, not only subverted
all rational prospects but has in fact,
driven the spirit and the means of
improvement, with many of our most
respectable citizens, from amongst us
to the fertilizing valleys in the West.

May not Governor Burton ask
himself the question, whether a few
drains cut through our swamps will
be found sufficient to countervail
these powerful inducements to emi-
gration? And may we not "fairly
presume" that if the subject "in all
its bearings were fully understood
at the South," a spirit very differ-
ent from that which has unhappily
characterized the late executive com-
munications, would be manifested,
not only by "the powers that be;"
but by "the great mass of people"
who are more deeply and seriously
afflicted with it than they generally
imagine.

The foregoing remarks are not
only applicable to this State but the
situation of things to which they
refer, is at this time visible in all
the old slave-holding States and
time will invariably produce the
same frightful effects, in all the
states of more recent organization
where this suicided system of op-
pression and avarice is permitted to
exist. The non-slave holding States
see this, and are convinced by every
other consideration except absolute
certainty, that internal commotion
will be the inevitable result. They
feel themselves bound by the ties of
fellow feeling, and by the sacred
constitution of the land to warn
their inconsiderate Southern sisters
of impending danger, and protect
them from harm. They regard
the American Union as one great
family all interested in promoting
the welfare of each other; and bound,
by a reciprocal interchange of senti-
ment, counsel and motion—to rec-
tify abuse, reform existing absurd-
ity, and thus to accelerate the ad-
vancement of all towards a general
and lasting prosperity.—They, in-
fluenced by these considerations, and
possessing the transcendent advan-
tages of successful experiment, have
given us their friendly counsel; held
forth their gentle solicitations; and
offered to extend their helping
hands to relieve us.—But, alas!
deafened of meeting their generous
return with corresponding em-
phatic "liberal feeling" on our part,
we graciously charge them, through

the medium of our Executive Ma-
gistrate, with an impertinent in-
termeddling in our "eternal police,"
and insultingly tell them to "mind
their own business!!"

AMICUS.

Guilford County, February 1827.

From a late English Paper.

ADAMS AND JEFFERSON.

Our columns, this day, contain
some slight notices of the two great
American patriots, ADAMS and JEF-
FERSON, whose death we announced
last week. Of all the extraordinary
coincidences in the history of human
events, the departure from life, at a
very advanced age, of both these very
splendid men, on the same day, and
that, the day of the declaration of
American Independence, in which
most important act they were the
advisers and principal agents we
know of none more extraordinary—
The way in which we account for it
is this. They were both very old
and very infirm, and, in the common
course of human casualty, not far
from the grave. The approach of
this day, which, to them, could not
fail, on every return, to have been a
day of great triumphant emotion,
not only from the reflection on their
own conduct, and the success of their
councils, but from the contemplation
of the increasing importance and
prosperity of the republic, from cir-
cumstance had become a season of
high excitement. In all human prob-
ability, it was the last commemora-
tion of American Independence they
would witness. They had been warm-
ly solicited to take a share in the
annual festivities which are thought
due to the mighty struggle in which
they had been victorious. Their sen-
sibilities, too strong for their corporeal
infirmity, bore them down, and in
the extacy of their feelings, the ani-
mal machine gave way.—There is
nothing either irrational or improb-
able in this conjecture. There is no-
thing beyond the accustomed connex-
ion between cause and effect, that they
should both die on the same day, since
they were both very old and infirm,
and equal partakers in the recollac-
tion of the noble ardour in the cause
of liberty and humanity, as well as
knowledge of the glorious results of
disinterested labours. Be all this
as it may, we feel it to be our duty
to hold these men up as objects of
respect and veneration, to all by
whom these observations may be read.
They strove together, and their strife
was not, as is often the case, a rival-
ship for superiority of power, but
which could do must to benefit his
country. They have gone to their
everlasting rest, with characters un-
stained by the imputation of dark
intrigue, or lawless violence, or sel-
fish gratification. In public life they
secured the respect of their enemies,
from the supreme power, which they
wielded for the public good, they re-
tired to private life with dignity and
grace and in their retirement, their
days have been spent in cultivating
their minds, in promoting schemes of
of usefulness amongst their fellow
citizens, and in proving that human
happiness does not depend on human
aggrandizement, but human virtue.
Their deaths were as instructive as
their lives, calm and manifesting
perfect resignation to the decrees of
Providence. That they finished their
career in a degree of seclusion, will
not detract either from their fame or
their characters as truly great men,
as founders of a great empire, as en-
dowed with exalted mental powers,
and as dedicating their excellent tal-
ents exclusively to the promotion of
the happiness of their fellow citizens.
On the contrary, it enhances their
and we venture to say that there is

not a sober-thinking individual on
the face of the earth, who would not
prefer the reputation of an ADAMS
or a JEFFERSON, to that of the great
east despot that ever domineered over
wide spread regions. It is not ne-
cessary to enter into the politics of
the day when they were in their prime.
On them there were differences of
opinion, not only between English-
men and Americans, but between
English men themselves. We speak
of them merely as Americans and
American patriots, and as such, we
are justified in stating, that the breath
of calumny has not on either side of
the Atlantic fixed a stain upon either
their integrity or their wisdom. They
have left neither magnificent palaces
nor immense revenues, nor richly
endowed families. No sufferer from
their rapacity is left to curse their
names, but every where, in the new
and old worlds, we read only of to-
kens of respect and admiration.
What King, but does not in his heart
envy the honours and happiness they
have enjoyed, and wish that his lat-
ter end may be like theirs! What an
instructive lesson, do they read to all
human beings, but especially to the
ambitious and the powerful! What
a mistaken course they are taking in
their search for fame, and happiness.
These men have secured the esteem
of all the world by following the
simple dictates of virtuous benevo-
lence, unaided and unadorned by the
dazzling trappings of royalty, or the
glitter with which wealth surrounds
itself. As mere citizens, they have
been the means of establishing a state,
boasting of twelve millions of people,
and in the long living annals of hu-
man actions their names will stand
prominent as friends of man, in strik-
ing and beautiful contrast with the
tinsel tyrants who commanded
immense armies, and were bowed to
by crowds of flatterers. In the narra-
tive of their lives posterity will read
of liberty asserted and secured to
millions; of one desert regions well
peopled; of civilization cultivated;
of knowledge diffused, of commerce
promoted, of property protected, of
justice equally administered, and of
a flourishing and satisfied population
all the fruits of their efforts assisted
by those of a few others. Compared
with them, what was ALEXANDER,
LOUIS XIV. BONAAPARTE? What
man fifty years hence, will think it
worth his while to repeat the names
of any of the latter? Truly was it
anciently said, that virtue is the only
nobility. Truly has the poet sung
that virtue alone is happiness below.
Truly may it be added, that virtue
alone secures lasting regard.

CONGRESS.

February 15.

In the Senate, Mr. DICKINSON,
from the Committee on Manufactures
reported the bill for altering the rates
imposing duties on imported woollens,
without amendment. The Senate
took up the bill appropriating five
hundred thousand dollars annually,
for six years, for the gradual improve-
ment of the Navy of the U States—
and after a long discussion and the
adoption of several amendments, the
bill was laid on the table, with the
understanding that it would be taken
up to-day.

In the House of Representatives
the discussion was resumed on the
bill in the General Appropriation
bill, which provided an outfit of \$9,
000 for a Minister to succeed Mr.
Cass to the mission to Tucuman,
and when finally it was determined
not to fill the blank with that sum, by
a vote of 117 to 47. The blank was
then, on motion of Mr. Cook, filled
with \$45,000, and thus amended it