

John S. Talarpa

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## THE PATRIOT,

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From the National Intelligencer.

## SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

(Extract.)

It is known, we believe, to our readers, that we have never accorded to the doctrine, that party spirit, in a free Government, is dangerous to the public interest. It has always been our opinion, on the contrary, that the existence of party spirit to a certain extent, is greatly to be preferred to the calm of despotism, whether that despotism be one of opinion or of physical strength. An opposition to the measures of a Government, when founded upon principle, is entitled to respect and consideration, even from the Administration to which it is opposed. When founded upon different principles, or rather upon no principle at all, but that of a combination to obtain possession of the offices and patronage of a Government, it is still useful; because it induces caution, and a regard for public opinion, on the part of those who administer the Government, which cannot fail to serve and protect the public interest. We must have good reasons, however, before we engage in an opposition to an existing Administration, of the nature first above stated, and we never will, under any circumstances, engage in one of the nature last described.

With respect to the present Administration of the Government, it will be remembered by all who read this Journal, that, at the time of its induction to office; on its subsequent organization; and at a later date, we have expressed our conviction that the election of the President had been honestly made, and that the President had acted wisely, and with exclusive regard to the public interest, and to the circumstances of his election, in the appointment of the Officers, who preside over different Departments of the Government, and represent our country abroad. More recently, we have had occasion to say, that judging the Administration by its measures, we believed, for any thing that we could see, that the election of President by the House of Representatives resulted beneficially to the country, there being more to approve than to disapprove in the measures of this Government. We have yet seen nothing to change this opinion. "Unwarped, by party rage," or even by personal attachments; wholly unconnected with the Executive Administration of the General Government; free from any engagement, understanding, or alliance, from any

party, or party men, this is the unbiased dictate of our deliberate judgment.

This sentiment, such as we have heretofore expressed it, we now repeat, with entire deference to the opinions of others. We have not sought to seduce others to our opinions; still less have we denounced those who have come to different conclusions, or acted upon different principles from us.

Recent circumstances, however, have disclosed the existence of an organized opposition to the present Administration, the object of which is to put it down, right or wrong. The first open application of this principle having been made contemporaneously with its avowal, to us personally, occasioned us no little surprise. It is with pain, indeed, we find ourselves obliged to direct the attention of our readers to some features of the scheme by which the Machiavelian principles of a very few individuals are sought to be made the rule of action for a great People—of the scheme, in the prosecution of which, public utility, faithful services, and acknowledged integrity, are to be sacrificed to the Muck of party—of the scheme, by the successful operation of which this Administration is, in the language of a highly respectable member of the party, to be put down, though it be as pure as the Angels which stand at the right hand of the throne of God!

We shall endeavor to say nothing personally offensive to any human being in our present exposition of this matter; but we should be treacherous to the great national interests of which we are proud of being the advocates—we should be faithless to our readers, who look to us for the development of passing events—if we did not speak plainly what we know and disclose frankly what we believe. If this be offensive to the prejudices or convictions of any of our readers we shall regret it.—But circumstanced as we are, the suppression of truth, on such a subject, is equivalent to the expression of falsehood. If we were to withhold what we know and believe, on a matter so vital to the great interests of our country as that we are about to open our daily paper would be a daily lie to the community.

## FOREIGN.

By the packet ship New York, which arrived at New-York on Tuesday, we have received London papers of the 30th of January. The Times and Morning Chronicle of that day contain some extracts from the French papers of the 27th and 28th of January; but they communicate nothing of importance. The Journal des Debats of January 27th has the following paragraph.

"Intelligence from Bayonne states that according to letters from Madrid a Constitutional column, nearly 300 men strong had disembarked on the coast of Malaga. The commandant of the province, and the royalist volunteers, pursued them, and took 33 prisoners, who was subsequently shot."

There are, in these papers, accounts from Lisbon of the 13th January. It is said that the English troops do the police service of the City, in conjunction with the Portuguese troops; and it was said that some of the British troops were about to march to occupy some of the most

important points of the provinces. The Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs, had found it necessary, in consequence of the broils which took place between the British troops and the inhabitants, to issue an order calling on the criminal magistrates to take nightly rounds through the city, to close the taverns and drinking houses at certain hours, to make landlords responsible for any changes by day or night, and to prevent them from receiving any supplies of arms and clothing from the British soldiers in payment for drink.

For the following Extracts we are indebted to the New York papers:

Some difficulties exist between the Portuguese government and Lord Bexford and it is said that he is about relinquishing the idea of taking the command of the Portuguese army previous to his departure on his return to England. He was to sail for England, in the Ocean, about the 20th of January.

A branch of the Apostolical Junta is said to sit nightly in Lisbon, and to contribute its subscription to the grand collection made on the part of the Church in Spain, and the rest of the kingdom, to resist the Constitution.

The British troops already in Portugal amount to 6000. They will be sent into the disturbed districts in three divisions. But the writer of the letter before us says, this force will be altogether inadequate to hold the country.

The better opinion is, that the cause of the Portuguese rebels is desperate. The Marquis of Chaves, defeated, has been compelled to withdraw to the frontiers, and must soon retreat into Spain.

The Spanish army was moving upon the Portuguese frontier, and the oxen and mules, &c. on the Portuguese side of the line, had been purchased up and driven into Spain.

Mailed dates are to Jan 15th A Manifesto had been issued from the War Department to the Commanders in chief of the different provinces. In regard to Portugal, it is decidedly pacific. It speaks of the "magnanimous King of England."

The Monitor gives, under the date of Madrid, December 11, the order in which the Swiss brigade was to leave that Capital, between the 12th and 16th inst. Their departure was certain, and the actual arrival of them at Bayonne is expected on the 6th of next month.

The following is extracted from a letter from one of the Portuguese Deputies: "The Infant Don Miguel has sent to his brother Don Pedro IV. the original invitation—the oath taken at La Serna, and the other papers sent to him by the rebels in Spain calling him to the absolute Sovereignty of Portugal, with a solemn protest, wholly disapproving of such an attempt as his best and most faithful subject, which was officially transmitted to the government, and by Austria to its Minister at Lisbon."

The Duke of Wellington succeeds the duke of York in the command of the army, and has announced his intention of retaining the whole of the Duke's Official establishment.

The Greek frigate Hope, now called the "Deceatur Miltonica," arrived at Napoli on the 6th of December. She was received with great enthusiasm. Maulis took command of her, and the Lausanne Gazette says that gallant admiral had already accompanied by the rest of the flotilla attacked the Egyptian fleet, and captured several vessels laden with ammunition.

Another column of Rumelians had entered the Morea, marching against Ibrahim Pacha, who being beaten at mara to occupy some of the most

the plateau of Tripolizza, and to retreat to Modon.

Letters from Marseilles say that Lord Cochrane is at St. Tropez arming a brig of 400 tons, and making active preparations to join the Greeks with a considerable amount of funds.

A letter is mentioned from Lord Cochrane to the Greek Government, in which he says, that the time is approaching when he will come to their relief, and that he may be expected in the Morea in the month of March.

Geneva, Jan. 18. M. K. had lately addressed to the Nouvellist Vaudois, the following extract of the happy and important news which he has received from Greece:

"Since the letter which I had the honor to write to the Committee of Lausanne the 17th of January (this should perhaps be December,) I have received numerous letters from Napoli di Romania, of the 12th, 13th and 18th of December. All of them bring us favorable news of Greece, of which the following is the substance:

"Col Heideck writes nearly in the following terms.

"After a fatiguing passage, and some dangers, we arrived at Napoli the 5th of December, and entered the Port at the same time as the American frigate. The Turks have been defeated by land in Eastern Greece, and obliged to raise the siege of Athens.

"The Egyptian fleet, through which we happily passed, though it consisted of 75 sail had only provisions on board, and no troops for Ibrahim. The Greeks are joyful and full of hope. The National Assembly has not yet fixed on the place of its sittings."

"Admiral Miaulis has taken the command of the frigate, and is going with it to Piro.

"Karaskaki has covered himself with glory at Aracona, towards Livadia; he there attacked Mustan Bey Koffa, of Rumelia, with 2,000 men, and completely defeated him. Before the action the Turk proposed to retire. Not replied Karaskaki, Missolonghi demands blood, and 1,800 barbarians were sacrificed to the manes of those sacred victims. This fury of the Greeks shows how the wounds in the hearts of the victors were still bleeding. (The greater part of Karaskaki's troops is composed of the defenders of Missolonghi, who lost every thing they held dear, when that town was plundered.) A rich booty in arms and baggage, was the result of this brilliant success.

"The expedition of Colitti promised a happy result, and the inhabitants seconded it with all their power, offering all the provisions they could spare, and some money.

"The distribution of provisions had commenced, and M. Bailly had exerted himself to make the best use of the two cargoes going to the assistance of the most important points, and especially to Karaskaki, who thows himself every where with continual success &c. &c.

"The letters from Napoli announce, besides the arrival of six vessels with provisions, a ship sent from Zante.

"Accept, &c.

J. G. EYNARD.

Austrian Jealousy — The Austrian Ambassador at Paris has refused to acknowledge the titles granted by Bonaparte to his Marshals and other officers, which are borrowed from the territories of Austria. He would not lately receive the Marshals and other persons bearing these titles, but caused them to be announced by their French names.