

John S. Gallaspie

# THE PATRIOT.

Vol. 1]

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C. SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1827.

[NO. 52

## 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 expira-  
tion of that time.  
No paper to be discontinued until all arrear-  
ages are paid, unless at the option of the  
Editor; and a failure to notify a discontinu-  
ance will be considered a new engage-  
ment.

### ADVERTISEMENTS,

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

### MESSAGE.

Of the President of the Manumission  
Association at their last semi-annual  
Meeting.

FELLOW MEMBERS.—Anticipat-  
ing that matter sufficient to occupy  
your time during the short Session,  
will come before you from other  
sources, it would seem to supercede  
the necessity, and absolve me from  
the duty of presenting a written com-  
munication at this time, yet as in-  
stances of this kind, do not remain  
long stationary, they will either ad-  
vance or retrograde, the principles  
they profess are far from being in-  
ert, but some visible effect will be  
produced whenever they are pro-  
moted, so long as a spark of patri-  
otism shall glow in the American  
bosom, and as the past half has not  
been wholly barren of events, I have  
thought it not incompatible with my  
duty to submit a brief general view  
of the progress of liberal principles  
in regard to the coloured population  
of this country, together with some  
observations on events which have  
transpired since your annual meeting.

It is known to you that in some  
of the United States Slavery has  
vanished before the reforming ener-  
gy of free popular legislation; & that  
others, from the commencement of  
their political existence, have erected  
a perpetual barrier against it in their  
State constitutions, forming together  
a preponderating weight in the scale  
of the Union: Notwithstanding these  
particular States, are compar-  
atively free from the evil under  
which we labor, yet solicitous for  
the honor, and the welfare of the  
United States, to which the citizen  
owes his first and highest allegiance,  
societies are almost daily springing  
up in them for the express purpose  
of co-operating in the great work  
of bringing about a general, safe and  
entire extermination of slavery from  
the nation. Indeed, were the na-  
tion to remain silent on this sub-  
ject, after hearing promulgated to the  
world her declaration of Rights, well  
might it be supposed that paralysis  
had seized her political virtue, & that  
having abandoned her first princi-  
ples corruption was fast invading  
her vital functions producing those  
fearful symptoms of stupefaction  
and torpor which are the precursors  
of desolation to Republics. But  
the fact is far otherwise, while reso-  
lute efforts are making in at least  
four of the slaveholding States; the  
Free States are vigorous and active.  
The correct feelings, and political  
views of the people are carried into  
the several Legislatures of the lat-  
ter, and in that capacity they are  
beginning to turn the attention of their

slaveholding sisters to this monu-  
ment of the nations disgrace, wheth-  
er we direct our attention to the Res-  
olutions passed by the Legislatures  
of the States of Ohio and Indiana  
in '825, that of the State of Vermont  
of 1836—or those more recently in-  
troduced by Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ and adapted  
by the Legislature of the patriotic  
State of Pennsylvania, they are e-  
qually honorable to themselves and  
the nation: How the two former  
have been met and reciprocated by  
the Slave States, or rather by cer-  
tain functionaries in them posterity  
will learn with shame and indigna-  
tion.

A proposition has recently been  
made in the Legislature of Mary-  
land, to make an annual appropri-  
ation for transporting and colonizing  
her free coloured population, under  
the direction of the American Colo-  
nization Society. It is indeed, very  
desirable that a similar policy should  
pervade the other States—the occas-  
ion would in a few years vanish,  
if exerting the power of Legislation  
to the utmost warrantable extent,  
"to prevent the migration of persons  
of colour into N. C." We will  
not here enter at large on the en-  
quiry whether the stern feature of  
our laws, in their application to  
persons of this description was not  
sufficient to deter emigrants, with-  
out the passage of the late "Act?" or  
whether the assertion of such a princi-  
ple of legislation comes with a  
better grace from a republican as-  
sembly, than the justly abhorred doc-  
trine of perpetual allegiance proceed-  
ed from the ministry of a European  
Monarch a few years ago?—we cer-  
tainly were not prepared to consider  
the mischief profered to be remedied  
of such magnitude as to require a  
large portion of the venerable time  
of our representatives, even if the  
remedy did not conflict with consti-  
tutional principles and the best de-  
fine rights of Men whom the law  
acknowledges to be free. It may,  
however, be fairly enquired whether  
an act to prevent the migration, or  
rather the egress and ingress of free  
white citizens with droves of human  
creatures seeking a disgraceful mar-  
ket in N. C. would not have reflect-  
ed as much honor on the legislature  
and contributed as much to the fu-  
ture happiness and prosperity of the  
State?

When we see the slave population  
congregating in the Southern States,  
where congeniality of climate gives  
quicken impulse to their increase,  
while the shackles are falling off  
their brethren in South America,  
Texas, and the Islands, and political  
liberty elevating them in the scale  
of nations, and these States closing  
their eyes on those events—and in-  
stead of calling on the general gov-  
ernment to exert her constitutional  
powers, and offering to concede  
where these are inadequate—are  
wantonly and vainly insulting their  
sister States, and becoming refrac-  
tory to the general government.—  
we feel a momentary alarm lest Di-  
vine providence is through our vol-  
untary agency preparing the means?  
Just retribution—and of effecting  
that reformation which our success-  
ful revolutionary struggle admon-  
ishes us to make—and which both  
our political and religious faith con-  
spire to amend at the hands of a  
virtuous and consistent people.

But we shall not dwell on this ob-  
trusive picture; causes more power-

ful it is believed are in operation un-  
der the guidance of providence to  
counteract the effects of the former.  
The reformation we contend for is  
one which appeals to all that is hon-  
orable, just and humane in the char-  
acter of man: It cannot, therefore,  
be made in vain to Americans.  
History and the experience of our  
own times warrant this conclusion,  
how many of our sister States have  
recently actual experiment the cor-  
rectness our principles, and the  
practicability of our object—and are  
at this moment exulting in the hap-  
py issue! How many more have  
sprung into existence unfettered by  
this disgraceful ob-—and how rapid  
has been their progress to political  
maturity.

That occasional ebullitions of pas-  
sion and prejudice will attend the  
agitation of the question in our Le-  
gislation we are prepared to ex-  
pect: But to suppose that a senti-  
ment in power of perpetual slavery  
will ultimately predominate in N. C.  
is to insult her virtue and patriotism.  
Oh that, while the free States are  
pressing forward, giving to art and  
industry a degree of perfection un-  
known to any former age;—She  
is retrograding in moral principle  
cherishing with fond predilection a  
system which paralyzes her inven-  
tion, and enterprize—and like a  
canker is gnawing the roots and  
vitals of her republican virtue—is to  
sink her political character to the  
lowest depths of degradation.

Before closing this short commu-  
nication, permit me to invite your  
attention to one subject, I mean the  
expediency of representing your-  
selves in the next session of the A-  
merican Convention. Among the  
many considerations which point  
out the propriety of this measure,  
that of harmonizing the views of  
all, on the great subject of African  
Colonization is not among the least.

With devout wishes for the suc-  
cess of the cause in which you are  
engaged

I am Fellow Members yours &c.  
**MOSES SWAIM.**  
March 8th, 1827.

Extract from the minutes of the late  
semi-annual session of the Manu-  
mission Society of N. Carolina.

The General Association of the  
Manumission Society of North-Car-  
olina, convened at Uharee Meeting-  
house, in Randolph County, accord-  
ing to adjournment, on the ninth of  
the present Month. It appeared  
from the returns produced from the  
several Branches that the following  
were represented by the number of  
delegates attached to their names,  
viz.

- Center 4, Deep River 3, Caraway  
2, Richland Creek 5, Springfield 5,  
Deep-Creek 4, Trotters Creek 3,  
Cane-Creek 4, James Town 1, Eman-  
uel 3, Rocky River 2, Uharee 6, Fe-  
bernae 5, New Salem 3, Union 3,  
Bethel 2, Dover 3, Muirs Chapel 1,  
Belweys Creek 1, Providence 1, West-  
field 1, Jersey Settlement 1, South-  
Fork 1, Loves-Creek 1, and Mount-  
Olivet 1.

The following Branches were not  
represented: viz. New Garden; E-  
benezer, Newberry, Sandy-creek,  
Mary's Creek, Shiloh, Hunting  
Creek, Prospect, Reddy Fork, Bush-  
Creek, Hillsborough, Greensborough,  
Bean's Shoals, R-hoboth, and Mud-  
dy-Creek (will they do so any more?)

Received a communication from  
the Chair, which was referred to a se-  
lect committee consisting of Richard

Mendenhall Gen. Alexander Gray,  
and D. David Worth.

Received a communication from  
each of the Female Benevolent As-  
sociations of New Salem, Center, and  
James Town; these communications  
were ordered to be preserved in the  
Secretary's office; & the thanks of this  
Association presented to said soci-  
eties, through the medium of the Pre-  
sident.

Moses Swaim Esq. President of the  
Association, tendered his resignation  
which the house accepted and elec-  
ted Benjamin Swaim, to fill the va-  
cancy occasioned by such resigna-  
tion.

The committee to whom was refer-  
ed the communication from the chair,  
Recommend that it be sent for pub-  
lication in the Greensborough Patri-  
ot; and that so much thereof as re-  
lates to sending a delegate to the A-  
merican Convention be laid over for  
consideration till the next session."

The board of Managers report  
that they have transmitted a memori-  
al to Congress, praying that a law be  
passed to prohibit the traffic in slaves  
between the several States; and that  
Romulus M. Saunders, has pledged  
himself to introduce it.

General Gray, informed the hono-  
rable that the memorial from this soci-  
ety to the late General Assembly, pray-  
ing that a law be passed to prohibit  
the importation of slaves into this  
State was introduced by himself, and  
referred to a committee: which, from  
some cause unknown to him, never  
made any report.

The board of managers tendered  
their resignation; which the house  
accepted; and appointed Richard  
Mendenhall, Dr. David Worth, Zim-  
merman, Thomas C. Hunt, Phineas  
Nixon Jr. and Aaron Coffin to fill  
the vacancy.

On motion of Gen. Gray.—Resolv-  
ed that the board of Managers be in-  
structed to draft a memorial to the  
next General Assembly, praying for  
the enactment of a law to prohibit the  
introduction of slaves from other  
States into this—particularly by spee-  
ulators—and that they be instructed  
to procure as many signatures as pos-  
sible to such memorial, and make re-  
port thereof to the next Association.

On motion of Robert W. Hudson—  
Resolved that this Association re-  
member with pleasure the uncommin-  
dations of our worthy friend Vernal  
Coffin, in promoting the objects of  
this Society; and that we duly appre-  
ciate the loss sustained by his death,  
to Society and to the cause of human-  
ity.

The committee, consisting of Phi-  
neas Nixon, Henry B. Hill, and John  
Linshaw, appointed to receive con-  
tributions in aid of the funds report  
that they have received \$3671 which  
sum was ordered into the treasury of  
the Association.

On motion of Nathan Hunt—ad-  
mended by Dr. Worth.—Resolved  
that a committee consisting of Moses  
Swaim, and William Reynolds be  
appointed to prepare an essay of a  
memorial to the next Congress pray-  
ing for the abolition of Slavery in the  
district of Columbia; and for the  
patronage of the General Government  
to be extended to Colonization Society  
and that they report to the next meet-  
ing.

On motion of General Gray—Re-  
solved that the thanks of this A soci-  
ation be presented to the citizens of  
the neighbourhood for their hospitali-  
ty attention to the members of this  
house during the present Session.

On motion of Phineas Nixon—Re-  
solved that the thanks of this A soci-  
ation be presented to Moses Swaim  
Esq. for the able dignified, and im-  
partial manner in which he has dis-  
charged the duty of President during