



AND
NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

"Ours are the plans of fair, delightful Peace,
"Unwarp'd by party rage, to live like Brothers."

VOL. XXIII.

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From Johnson's Memoirs.

PARENTAGE AND EARLY LIFE OF GENERAL GREENE.

Continued.

When it was, that a part of Greene's family became Quakers, is not known, but originally they were not so, nor were they ever all so. And of those who were, they generally must have been of that description commonly denominated fighting Quakers. The original proprietor of the Potowome Mills had recently sold out to Greene's father. (his copartner and younger brother.) to pursue a military career as an officer in the Canadian war. And whatever may have been the severity of the father's tenets, there was no one of the sons who hesitated at braving the anathemas of the meeting, when summoned away by the sound of the drum.

In the midst of such society, it would have been wonderful, if the ardent mind and warm feelings of our hero had not become deeply interested in the discussions of the day. He soon became firmly convinced of the justice of the American cause, and as firmly resolved to take part in the opposition. But, as yet, the effects of early habit and education hung too heavily upon him to admit of his aspiring to military command.

It was not long before an event occurred, which wholly changed the direction of his thoughts, and pointed out to him the career for which heaven had destined him.

The sons were now generally well grown, and the vigour, skill, industry and fidelity of eight such labourers, showered down wealth upon the venerable parent. He resolved to extend his business, and accordingly purchased another mill-seat at Coventry, in the same neighborhood, eight or ten miles distant from Potowome.

To the charge of this establishment Nathanael had been advanced, and he was admitted to a participation in the profits of the concern. This to him was a most enviable change; it gave him the command of money, and that was the command of books. In a few years, he accumulated a library of two hundred and fifty volumes; which, at that time, in that remote place, was viewed as a prodigy. It also gave him, comparatively, a command of time. And one of the uses he made of that time decided his fate.

In the year 1773, the states had begun seriously to organise and discipline their militia; and a grand parade was announced to take place at Plainfield, in Connecticut, not far distant from the Coventry Mills.

Military parades, and assemblages leading to idleness, had always been prohibited to the sons, as sternly as cards or dancing. But the day arrived, the county was all moving towards the gala scene, and Greene could not resist the impulse. He mounted his horse, and galloped away with the rest. And here he first saw an assemblage of men, "in all the pomp and circumstance of glorious war." From that time, he could think of nothing else. It was in vain that the father reprimanded severely, and the Church threatened to throw him over the wall; nothing could afterwards prevent him from devoting his thoughts to a military life.

Military books became now a necessary of life, & it was not to be expected that his early friend and mentor, Dr. Stiles, could direct him, or would encourage him in this study; he was left to grope in the dark. Accident threw in his way Marshal Turenne's works, and Sharp's Military Guide; and under these two preceptors he entered himself a disciple of Mars. From these books, his attention was directed to others on the same subject, and by the aid of his friend in New York, and occasional trips to Newport, he was enabled to make a respectable collection of military books. Plutarch now became his bosom companion; a translation of Caesar also afforded him a treasure of amusement and information; and with a military eye he read and studied the history of all the wars of celebrity, both ancient and modern.

But the vigilant eye of the peaceful disciples of John Fox did not let the visit to Coventry pass unnoticed. He was duly summoned to answer for this breach of ecclesiastical rule, and warned, that he must discontinue such practices, or be debarred the privilege of

mingling his dust with theirs. The charge against him, as it stands on the minutes of the monthly meeting, is that of "attending a place of public resort, where he had no proper business." A committee was duly appointed "to visit him on the subject," and that committee reported, "that they had treated with him, but he had not given any satisfaction as yet." Still, however, the door of repentance was kept open to him; but, after holding the subject for several months under advisement, the meeting despaired of recalling the prodigal, and entered in their minutes the following record of his final doom: "As he has not given the meeting any satisfaction for his outgoing and misconduct, therefore this meeting doth put him from under the care of the meeting, until he make satisfaction for his misconduct."

Such satisfaction was never made, for in this conflict of duties he wisely decided to obey the calls of his country. Yet he always entertained the most pious veneration for the sect, and never let pass an opportunity of doing towards them a civil or benevolent action. He always, in fact, professed himself a Quaker, but modelled his duties as such, to the state of society in which God and nature had placed him. Yet he not unfrequently afterwards had occasion to chide some of the sect with making their peace principles subservient to their political or avaricious views. Of what sect are there not hypocrites?

He had been established but a few years in Coventry, when he was elected to represent the county in the state legislature. This was in the year 1770. And from that time, even until after he took command of the southern army, he was uniformly returned as a member from the same county. His military engagements whilst in the army, of course prevented his attendance as a member, except on extraordinary occasions; but he had, by that time, acquired a popularity in the state, and a distinction as a commander, which made his constituents unwilling to give him up.

At the Coventry Mills a genteel establishment was prepared for him; and he led, for several years, a studious and retired life. Yet order, neatness, industry, and hospitality reigned in his house; and the fame of his acquirements and of his library, was already diffused through the state. There is still living a highly respectable gentleman of that State, who has filled several conspicuous offices, who remembers to have visited him in this place, in search of some rare book which could not be procured in Providence. His object, was his only introduction; but the social converse of one evening fastened his affections on his hospitable and interesting entertainer, for the residue of his life. He is himself a man of liberal education, and at that time filled the place of a professor in the college. He was, therefore, competent to judge of the mind and acquirements of his new acquaintance, and was often afterwards heard to declare, "Mr. Greene was a very extraordinary man." Of his habits of early rising, he well remembers this particular. That being under the necessity of reaching Providence at the hour of recitation, he apologized over night to his host for the necessity he was under of leaving the house before the family would be up in the morning. But what was his surprise at finding in the morning the table neatly set, his breakfast ready, and Greene at the fireside poring over a book, before daybreak.

This habit of early rising had been early inculcated on him by his father. He invariably adhered to it through life, and the consequence with him, as with all early risers, was, that he was always beforehand in his affairs. Few men have prospered in the world, or enjoyed vigorous health, good appetites, well ordered houses, and unclouded tempers, who were not early risers. "The mornings feed the traveller and the plough," Greene found, or made a sufficiency of time for labor, for study, and for the society of his friends; nor was he inattentive to his duties to society. The first school ever established at Coventry, was set up under his auspices, and it was his constant habit to persuade and assist all around him to improve every opportunity of acquiring useful knowledge of every kind. Thus occupied, he advanced to his thirty-fourth year.

But there is a void in the heart of man that woman only can fill up. His circumstances now admitted of his marrying, and the object of his choice yielded to his solicitations.

In July, 1774, he married Catharine Littlefield, then in her eighteenth year. A lady of respectable connections, an agreeable person, sprightly, interesting and intelligent, and altogether an exceedingly engaging woman. To the substantial enjoyment of life, there was now nothing wanting. But the political horizon bore a portentous aspect, and public duty was soon to claim him from the arms of his family.

As a member of the legislature, he had taken a decided part against the royal government, and the firmness, public spirit, and great good sense which he displayed on all occasions, had acquired for him a highly respectable standing in that body. He seldom spoke, for a consciousness of his want of early education hung upon him, and rendered him diffident. But when he did, his manner was bold, commanding, and unembarrassed, and he was listened to with marked attention. Yet he was often employed on important committees. And on one occasion, when envoys were to be sent to Connecticut to concert measures preparatory to arming for defence, he was one of the delegates selected.— This was a delightful opportunity to Greene to visit his early and venerable friend, Stiles, then President of Yale, and he gladly embraced it. An entry on the minutes of the Legislature shews, that his expenses on this mission amounted to ten pounds, about thirty-three dollars. Such were the frugal habits of the men of that day.

It was in the Kentish Guards, and in the year 1774, that Greene first assumed the panoply of the soldier. He had now thrown off the respectable dress which, with many excellent qualities and correct opinions, covers a few tenets not adapted to this sublunary world. The corps that he had joined, was organized under a law of the State, in imitation of the British Guards, and their captain took the rank of colonel. It was composed of the most respectable young men of the country, the sturdy yeomanry, the companions of his youth. And never, perhaps, in the same number of men, did there exist more excellent materials for a military corps. More than thirty of them bore commissions afterwards in the revolution, and several became highly distinguished officers. Greene proposed himself as a candidate for a lieutenancy, but did not succeed. His Quaker education most probably prevented him. Yet, unabated by this defeat, his military ardour felt nothing of the dampening influence of disappointment, but displayed itself in a devoted attention to excel in all the discipline and manoeuvres of a single corps. An opportunity soon presented itself of exhibiting a specimen of that daring and decisive turn of mind, tempered with proper wariness and caution, which so eminently qualified him for military command.

The year 1774 was a year of very extraordinary excitement throughout the United States. Great Britain had wholly thrown off the mask, and the necessity of open resistance was obvious. Arming and disciplining was the order of the day. It was the amusement of the young, and even the hoary head assumed the casque and plume, in a late novitiate, for the approaching contest. Good fire-arms were very scarce, and as every individual provided for himself, it became an object of soldierly pride to procure the best. The Kentish Guards, in common with other corps, felt the inconvenience, and Greene more particularly, found it impossible in the country to equip himself in a suitable manner. Nor did any place but Boston offer a prospect of supplying his wants. He soon formed his resolution, and as promptly carried it into effect. An old account due by a customer of his father was the pretext, and an old coat and hat of the true quaker cut, well marked with the evidences of his callings furnished the passport which introduced him into the streets of Boston.

Here a new and interesting object caught his attention. The town was full of British troops. Morning and evening they were regularly paraded, and here were lessons to be received,

that could be acquired no where else in the United States. A protracted and perilous residence in Boston was the consequence; every motion and manoeuvre was carefully observed and noted down; and in a few days he acquired a stock of military knowledge, that as many months would not have taught him in any other place. In the mean time, he had found means to purchase a musket and accoutrements, probably from a deserter; and as the intercourse between the town and country was still kept up, he managed to bribe a waggoner to conceal his purchase in the straw in the bottom of his waggon. Thus were they safely transported beyond the British posts, whilst he cautiously followed at a distance, anxiously watching the success of his adventure. Fortune also threw in his way another boon, which proved of no small utility in training the corps of which he was a member. This was an experienced British sergeant, a deserter whom he either brought out of Boston with him, or met with on the road, which, is now forgotten. But the man is still remembered, and his excellence as a fuzleman, gave a taste and style to the discipline of the guards, which is still the subject of eulogium.

On the next parade Greene made his appearance with his new musket and his drill master, and the adventure being soon noised abroad, acquired him no small eclat among his compatriots. The musket is still in the family, after having been faithfully used, and almost superstitiously guarded, for more than forty years.

(To be concluded in next week's paper.)

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

MEDICAL LECTURES.

THE Medical Lectures in this Institution, will commence on the First Monday in November next, and end the 1st week in March following. The Course of Instruction will be on

- Anatomy and Surgery by Dr. Dudley
- Institutes of Medicine } " Dr. Caldwell.
- & Materia Medica } " Dr. Brown.
- Theory and Practice } " Dr. Richardson.
- of Medicine } " Dr. Blythe.
- Obstetrics & Diseases } " Dr. Richardson, Dean.
- of Women & Children } " Dr. Blythe.
- Chemistry } " Dr. Blythe.

W. H. RICHARDSON, Dean.
August 10. 99 4t

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Land in the county of Warren, containing, by an old survey, 700 acres, and lying near the Stage road leading from Warrenton to Petersburg, about ten miles from the former place, and five from Robinson's Ferry, over the Roanoke. The above Land is well calculated for the production of Wheat, Corn, Cotton or Tobacco. There is on it a comfortable dwelling-house for a small family, and most out-houses usually found on a farm in this country. There is open land enough to work eight or ten hands to advantage, on the three-shift system; at this time well inclosed, and in a state of improvement. I will sell on a credit or make an exchange for young Negroes.

WILL. MILLER.
Warren co. Aug. 13. 96-4f

FOR SALE

The Premises occupied as the
WARRENTON FEMALE ACADEMY.

AGREEABLY to an award of referees, I being duly authorised, shall on the 14th day of October next, proceed to sell on the premises, all the Lots of Ground, and the Buildings thereon, jointly belonging to Joseph Andrews, Thomas P. Jones, and Achilles Plunkett—usually called the Warrenton Female Academy.

The Premises will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

JOHN ANDERSON.
August 28. 97tds

N. B. The above sale will be made subject to an existing lien on two thirds of the property, and a lien will be required on the other third, in addition to the bond and security.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
Gates County.
Superior Court of Law and Equity,
April Term, 1822.

Timothy Freeman,
vs.
Thomas Freeman,
Job Winslow, and
Harman Hurdle, Ex'rs.

Appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that Thomas Freeman is not an inhabitant of this state; on motion, therefore, it is ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for three months, that unless the said Thomas Freeman shall appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Gates, at the Courthouse in Gates, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur, the same will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard ex parte.

JOHN V. SUMNER, C. M. E.
June 15, 1822. 89

NOTICE.

ON Monday, the 30th of September next, at the Court-House in Greensborough, will be sold at public sale, One LOT in said town, No. 3, northwest from the Court-House, known by the name of Patrick's Lot, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax thereon for the year 1820, which is eighteen dollars & eighty cents, beside costs.

WM. ARMFIELD, S'ff.

August 28. 98 3t

NOTICE,

THAT at the last County Court, held in Louisburg, Franklin county, N. C. June Term, 1822, Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscriber on the Estate of Wilson Denson, Esq. dec'd. This is therefore to notify all those indebted to said Estate to come forward and make payment; and those having claims against said Estate are required to bring them well authenticated within the time prescribed by law—otherwise they will be barred of recovery.

D. SILLS, Admr.

August 15. 99 3t

NEW AND FASHIONABLE

GOODS.

S. BOND has just received a fresh supply of Goods, suitable for the present and approaching season. He will sell them at a very moderate advance for Cash, or on a credit to punctual customers.

Among his assortment, are Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, second quality ditto, Flannels, Silk, Mersailles and other Vestings, white & brown Linens, Sheetting ditto, Long Lawn, Thread Cambrics, Handkerchiefs and Drapers, 6-4 and 4-4 Cotton Cambrics, plain, checked and striped Muslins, Robes, Mull, Jaconet, India and Book Muslins, Chintz and Calicoes printed Muslins, Domestic Sheetting, Imported ditto, Dumity and Jeans, Senshaw, Sarsnet and Levantine Silks, Canton Crapes, Hat ditto, plain and figured Bombazets, Lady's and Gentlemen's Silk, Cotton and Lamb's-wool Hosiery, ditto Beaver, Kid, Silk and Bucks'n Gloves, Cravats, Silk, Flag and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Straw Bonnets and Ribbons, Morocco Reticules, Domestic Checks and Plaids, Ozonburgs, Lady's Prunel, Morocco & Leather Shoes, Men's Shoes, Gentlemen's and Boys' fine Hats, Cotton and Wool Cards, Wire and Hair Sifters, Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Powder and Shot, Hardware and Cutlery, assorted, Pots, Ovens, Spiders and Oven Lids, Cart Boxes, Chair Traces, Writing Paper, Bed Cords and Plow Lines; with a variety of Articles too tedious to enumerate.

August 13. 95 3t 99ft

CARRIAGE MAKING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to return his grateful thanks to those who have favored him with their patronage since his commencement of Business in this place, and to inform them and the Public, that he has removed his Workshop to a most central and eligible situation on Wilmington-Street, about 60 yards from the southeast corner of the State-House Square; where he will constantly keep an assortment of COACHES, CARRIAGES, GIGS and light SULKYS, for travelling, of the most fashionable and convenient construction, made from the best materials that can be procured, and of a superior style of workmanship—which he will sell at very moderate prices and on accommodating terms.

Having made arrangements to be constantly provided with a complete stock of Trimmings and all other necessary Materials of the best quality; he most respectfully solicits that patronage from the public, which it has ever been his earnest wish to deserve.

JOHN RORKE.
Raleigh, Sept. 10. 99 8w

BY THE GOVERNOR
OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, the Governor of the State is authorised to cause the unsold Lands lately acquired by Treaty from the Cherokee Tribe of Indians, to be offered for sale.

Now therefore, I, GABRIEL HOLMES, Governor of the State of North-Carolina, do hereby declare and make known that a Public Sale for the disposal, agreeably to law of the said lands shall be commenced at Waynesville, in the County of Haywood, on Monday the 28th of October next, under the superintendance of a commissioner appointed for that purpose, who is authorised by my letter of instructions to adjourn the said sale to or near the site which shall previously be laid off for a Town on the said lands, should such adjournment be deemed advisable: One eighth part of the purchase money will be required of the purchaser at the time of the sale, and bond and security for the payment of the balance, in the following instalments, viz: one-eighth at the expiration of one year, one-fourth at the expiration of two years, one-fourth at the end of three years, and the remainder at the end of four years. The sale to continue for two weeks and no longer.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the State, at Raleigh, on the 10th day of September, 1822.

99 13 GAB'L HOLMES.

Blank of all kinds for sale here.