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### A THOUGHT OVER A CRADLE.

BY WILLIS.

I sadden when thou smilest to my smile,  
Child of my love! I tremble to believe  
That o'er the mirror of that eye of thine  
The shadow of my heart will always pass—  
A heart that from its struggle with the world,  
Comes nightly to thy guarded cradle home,  
And, careless of the staining dust it brings,  
Asks for its idol! Strange that flowers of earth  
Are visited by every air that stirs,  
And drink in sweetness only; while the child  
That shuttles within its breast a bloom for heaven  
May take a bluish from the breath of love,  
And bear the blight forever.

I have wept  
With gladness at the gift of this fair child!  
My life is bound up in her! But, oh God!  
Thou knowest how heavily my heart at times  
Bears its sweet burden; and if thou hast given  
To nurture such as thine this spotless flower,  
To bring it unspotted unto thee,  
Take thou its love, I pray thee! Give it light—  
Though, following the sun, it turn from me!  
But by the chord thus wrung, and by the light  
Shining about her, draw me to my child,  
And link us close, oh God, when near to heaven!

## THE CLIENT.

As we have frequent opportunities  
of committing moral crimes silently and secretly,  
we are also blest with similar occasions of doing  
good. The sacrifice of a little lucre—the indul-  
gence of gentle enthusiasm in the cause of right  
—the fostering of benevolence and general philan-  
thropy, afford us the most delightful tasks of check-  
ing evil in its birth, of reconciling the estranged,  
of protecting the weak, of crushing a bad design,  
of encouraging a noble undertaking. The right  
character of a lawyer should be almost as sacred  
as that of the clergyman. He should, it is true,  
be in the midst of strife, but he should act there  
like a friendly spirit in hushing the fury of the  
passions. I speak now of his moral duty before  
a suit is regularly commenced, for as when that  
crisis is past, he owes all his knowledge and power  
to his client, he need not embark in a speculation  
which he does not deem just. But for this,  
the law or custom which makes his duty to his  
client a paramount consideration, would be as  
wicked as absurd. I acknowledge there are cer-  
tain situations dangerous to the integrity of a poor  
beginner, and I shall close this article by mention-  
ing one.

A plain, uneducated man, much advanced in  
years, came to me one day for my professional as-  
sistance.

"I want you to take me through the act, sir,"  
he said.

"What amount do you owe, sir, and in what  
sums?"

"I do not know."

"That's strange. To whom do you owe them?"

"I do not know, sir."

I looked up to see if he was in his right mind.

"You are surprised, sir," he continued; "but  
what I tell you is true. The debts are not of my  
own contracting. I have been cheated most dread-  
fully. I took a friend of mine in whom I foolishly  
placed the most implicit confidence, into part-  
nership a few years ago, and I find he has turned  
out a great rascal. He has incurred the most ex-  
orbitant expenses in all quarters, and has gone  
off, the Lord knows where. People tell me that  
I am liable."

"You are, sir, I am sorry to say. The law  
supposes that no one would be so imprudent as  
to enter into business with a dishonest man, and  
therefore makes the firm liable for the debts of the  
individual."

"Well, sir, this I know," said my client; "but  
I must say it is cruel. No one knows how cruel.  
I am a poor man, sir, and have been a hard-work-  
ing man. I am turned of sixty now, and since I  
was ten years of age, I have toiled away like a  
beast of the field. Misfortune after misfortune  
pursued me in youth, but I never despaired. I  
always trusted in the overruling Power. I knew,  
at least I believed, that honesty and persevering  
industry must be successful in the end—and so  
they were. After I got married, the clouds seem-  
ed to break away a little from around me, and  
up and I have been gradually getting up and  
up in the world. We've two children—a boy  
who has gone to sea to get an honest living by the  
sweat of his brow, as his father did before him,  
the other a girl. We don't like to praise what's  
our own, but nevertheless, Mary has been a good  
child, and I have even now in my old age toiled  
and toiled from daylight to dark—and why did I  
to-day?"

I perceived the unfortunate man had on his first  
entrance mastered his agitation with a powerful  
effort, but that by this dwelling in his narrative

on the subject of his wrongs, he was gradually  
working himself up into a strong and very natu-  
ral excitement. I also noticed his appearance  
more particularly as his face lighted up with ex-  
citement. He was a noble specimen of old age,  
and in a white head to me there is always a beau-  
ty that speaks to my heart. His hair was near-  
ly silvered over with time, but here and there the  
raven color showed what it had once been. His  
forehead was high and receding, bold and wrink-  
led. Large black eyes looked forth with flash-  
es from under gray brows, so thick that they al-  
most curled. His nose was aquiline—his com-  
plexion darkened and bronzed over by healthy  
labor and exposure, and the outline of his head  
had a striking grace and picturesqueness of which  
the simple old veteran himself had probably no  
idea. His voice was rich and mellow—and he  
answered his own interrogatory with a deepening  
color and flashing eyes.

"Why did I toil so? Not to purchase for me  
any idle luxuries. I have lived like a plain man,  
and so I will die. No, sir, I had no care for my-  
self. I even overlooked my old wife. For she  
too has few wants—easily supplied—and neither  
of us expect or wish to be here long to want any  
thing. But for our poor daughter—we worked  
for her. She has been educated as well as money  
could do it, and we looked to leave her the mis-  
tress of a good competency when we went  
down—but all these long and strong hopes are  
nearly blasted by the base treachery and ingrati-  
tude of a villain!"

He struck the palm of his hand down forcibly  
on the table as he spoke the concluding word, and  
the tone of his now elevated voice rang in the air  
as he ceased speaking.

Like the physician, the lawyer must guard a-  
gainst the contagion of excitement. They must  
both tread among the despairing, the dying and  
the dead, with a cool step and unwearied eye.  
They must become familiarized to anguish of mind  
and body. Their duty calls them among the  
fragments of wreck and ruin. It is a difficult and  
painful task to keep up this habitual quietude and  
cheerfulness in the midst of surrounding distress  
—this apparent callousness to woe—but it is one  
imperatively necessary, and which is amply re-  
warded in the advantage it affords to observation  
and reason. I continued my inquiries of Mr.  
Armstrong without appearing to regard his state-  
ment except in its legal relations; although to  
confess the truth, I felt the flesh creep around my  
shoulders and the blood moving on more rapidly  
to his fingers' ends at the thought of such a family  
as his thus wrecked by perjury as he was a-  
bout quitting it forever.

"What is the amount of debts contracted by  
your partner?" I asked.

"I cannot say, sir; but this I know, the bills  
already brought in amount to five thousand dol-  
lars."

"And what are you worth?"

"About that sum."

"Then, to discharge these liabilities will leave  
you without any means of support?"

"Ay, sir—without a penny; like an old horse,  
who, after he has been worked till he is useless,  
is turned out in the winter, on the barren heath  
—to die—and Mary too!"

His manner suddenly changed to that of hope,  
and drawing his chair close to mine, looked around  
—made an attempt to speak—drew his chair still  
closer, and said, in a whisper:

"Are you sure no one hears?"

"There is no one present, sir, except ourselves;  
but what if there were?"

"I'll tell you what. Let me ask you a few  
questions before you give me any advice."

"Go on, sir."

"Does not a man owe a sacred duty to his fam-  
ily, to support them—to educate them, and when  
he dies, which I may to-morrow—to leave them  
enough to shelter them from this dreadful world  
to keep them safe and happy, and out of the way  
of temptation? Cheated, spurned, baffled, and  
trampled down as I, although a man, have been  
by the villains who compose society, do you im-  
agine I can leave Mary—a delicate, tender thing,  
full of beauty and hope and affections—all those  
dangerous qualities to such young girls; do you  
think I can leave her behind me without a far-  
thing, just leaving her to shift for herself, as chance  
and the rascality—I say it, sir—the rascality of  
the world can determine?"

I could not but admire how beautifully real ex-  
citement makes the plainest people deliver their  
thoughts.

"I think it would be hard—cruel—but how are  
you to avoid it?"

"I ask you again—do you think my very bones  
would lie still in their grave if any shame should  
come to Mary?"

"My dear sir, I feel for you sincerely, but what  
do you propose to do?"

"Let me first ask you another question, sir—  
I'll not keep you long. What is law made for?"

"Why, for the happiness and safety of the peo-  
ple."

"It's made for justice, sir," he added, with a  
Spartan sentimentality. "Law is certainly for  
justice. Now, let me ask you, sir—is it just then  
that any man should be made to pay another man's  
debts?"

"Certainly not."

"Then, sir, I'll tell you what I wish you to do.  
You shall take me through the insolvent act. I  
will convey away my property to a friend, it will  
give me no harm. He will shelter my child, and

when I am gone, will be her father. Tell me,  
sir—can I do this? It is the strongest wish of my  
soul."

"I grieve—I sympathize with you, Mr. Arm-  
strong, from my heart; but this cannot be done.  
You will have to break an oath."

"Manage it for me," he said, "in any way."  
(It was a weak moment, when I am sure he knew  
not what he said)—and I will pay you five hun-  
dred dollars cash."

There was a deep silence. I had no idea how  
my interest in the scene had been wrought up.

"Mr. Armstrong," I said, at length, "in doing  
what you propose, you must commit perjury, vio-  
late the law, and expose yourself to a criminal  
prosecution, besides the stings of your own con-  
science. I warn you against it. I would not, for  
millions, lead you into such a heinous error."

"Then," he exclaimed, in a broken voice, "I  
am a ruined man," and leaning his head down  
on the table, he wept bitterly.

I obtained a discharge for him under the insol-  
vent act afterwards, but all his little fortune was  
surrendered.—*Mirror.*

## The Sawtooth Mountains.

FROM PROFESSOR ORNSTEIN'S REPORT ON THE GEOLOGY  
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

After feasting for a week on the native luxuries  
of the Pilot, we next passed a few miles eastward  
to the Sawtooth mountains, which we ascended,  
at the highest point of elevation, called Moore's  
Mountain. This eminence, though higher than  
the Pilot, is less difficult and perilous in the as-  
cent, though sufficiently laborious. The view  
which its summit presents, is similar to the other;  
and if the outline of the Blue Ridge loses a little  
of its grandeur by a small increase of distance,  
the loss is more than compensated by the Pilot  
itself, which stamps on the landscape a most beau-  
tiful feature. The scenery that adorns the sides  
of Moore's Mountain, is also of a highly interest-  
ing character. On the ascent, we are conducted  
to a cascade which, though small, is eminently  
pleasing to the eye, presenting suddenly to the  
visitor, in a chasm between perpendicular rocks,  
sixty-five feet in height, a narrow sheet of silvery  
foam, falling first down a precipice thirty feet,  
and then rolling down an inclined plain with peculiar  
grace and beauty. This water-fall is so hidden  
among inaccessible rocks, as to be known to very  
few persons, and remained without a name.—  
But our party, learning that Mr. Schweinitz, the  
celebrated botanist, had recently penetrated to  
this spot, in pursuing his favorite objects among  
the mountains, and had expressed a high admira-  
tion of its romantic scenery, we agreed with one  
consent, to designate it afterwards by the name  
of *Schweinitz Falls*.

On our return, we visited a celebrated grotto  
called the *Tory House*. The access to it on all  
sides is precipitous and difficult. Hence it was  
selected during the Revolutionary war, by a num-  
ber of Tories, forming a party of marauders, who,  
like Scottish Highlanders of former times, sallied  
forth now and then on the neighboring lowlands,  
and plundered the inhabitants. In this secluded  
spot, we discovered an arched entrance, through  
which we passed, and found ourselves in a vaulted  
cavern of very regular structure, fifteen feet high,  
fifty feet long and twenty feet wide in the center,  
but converging towards the farther end. The  
arch throughout is remarkably well turned; hardly  
a nob or angular point appears to impair the  
smoothness of the surface. The rocks consist of  
angular pieces of quartz, so wedged as to fit each  
other with great precision, and of white micace-  
ous rocks nicely pared by the hand of nature to  
the same level.

We returned from our excursions with a full  
conviction, that if the limit of the Sawtooth  
Mountains, had inspired us with emotions less  
sublime than that of the Pilot, yet it was only be-  
cause we had there taken the first view of the  
landscape.

For measuring the elevation of Moore's Moun-  
tain, a good station is obtained on the banks of  
Dan river, which flows at its base. From such an  
observation, Messrs. Caldwell and Andrews ascer-  
tained the height of this mountain to be 1,834  
feet, and consequently 282 feet greater than the  
highest point of the Pilot.

From different persons who had attended us in  
our rambles over these mountains, we had heard  
frequent mention of the PINNACLES OF DAN—re-  
markable eminences, where the head waters of  
the Roanoke find their way through the Blue  
Ridge. Every one who had visited this spot, de-  
scribed its scenery in terms that made us im-  
patient to see it; and though it is within the limits  
of Virginia, and therefore outside from the route which  
we had prescribed to ourselves, yet our curiosity  
was too much awakened to permit us to rest, and  
we set off for this region of wonders. A day's  
ride from Moore's Mountain brought us to the  
base of the Blue Ridge, and having provided our-  
selves with guides, we set off early in the morning  
for the Pinnacles of the Dan, and reached the top  
of the ridge long before the sun (which shone  
gloriously on the conical mountains, that form an  
interesting series a little eastward of the main  
ridge), had removed the veil of light from the  
profound valleys which lay at our feet. I cannot  
without wandering too far from the principal ob-  
jects of this Report, attempt a description of the  
scenery with which we traversed this region of  
the clouds, where "Great Nature dwells in awful  
solitude." The sides are so well defined in some

places, that we were at one time within a stone's  
throw of the waters that empty into the Mississip-  
pi on the one side, and those that empty in the  
Atlantic on the other. Of the former are the head  
waters of the New River, and of the latter are the  
remotest fountains of the Yadkin and the Roan-  
oke. The Pinnacles of the Dan are sharp conical  
peaks, rising twelve or fifteen hundred feet  
above the bed of the Dan River, and converging  
so nearly to a point, that one standing on the ver-  
tex may almost reach round the mountain with  
his cane. There are several of these sharp peaks  
which together constitute the pinnacles. The  
mica slate rocks at their base project their per-  
pendicular strata (called by the inhabitants *saw  
teeth*) into the stream, first on one side and then  
on the other, forcing it into a zigzag course down  
the declivity, and maintaining an obstinate and  
angry conflict with its waters.

### SONG—The Frantic Maid.

To Mary's sad story, give ear, gentle stranger,  
And pity those woes which we cannot remove.  
A poor frantic maid! o'er the wild heath a ranger,  
She talks to the moon, and she asks for her love.

She once was as fair as the white blooming thorn,  
While yet on its blossom the dew drop is hung;  
She once was as gay as the bright summer's morn,  
And down by its cottage she cheerfully sung.

But now the poor inmate sits by the willow,  
All the long night by the rivulet's side;  
And here Henry, she says, lies low in the billow,  
For bravely he fought, and in battle he died.

Poor Mary, she wanders with unceasing feet,  
And gathers a garland to hang on each spray;  
And sings a sad ditty, more plaintively sweet,  
Than the wood-lark's wild note at the close of the day.

### INFLUENCE OF RELIGION.

He who is truly intent on promoting the eter-  
nal happiness of mankind, must look on futurity  
with so steady an eye, that he is in more danger  
of falling into indifference to the spectacle that is  
passing before him, than of suffering himself to  
be too much inflamed by it. He is under more  
temptation to desert his proper rank in society, to  
undervalue the importance of worldly activity,  
and to let opportunities of exertion slide through  
his hands, than to indulge turbulent and ambitious  
views.

Hence we find in the first ages of the church,  
heathens made frequent complaints of the in-  
activity of christians, but never accused them of  
turbulence; and that while many fled into deserts,  
from austerity and devotion, not one, during the  
prevalence of paganism, endured the chastisement  
of the laws for sedition or treason. The pious of  
every age have been among the quiet of the land.

If our legislators are aware (as I hope they are)  
of the inextinguishable benefits which are derived,  
in a political view, from the diffusion of pure and  
undefiled religion, no fascination of great talents or  
of high rank, no fear of misrepresentation or calu-  
mny, will tempt them to be guilty of a legisla-  
tive suicide, by exerting their authority to sup-  
press it; since nothing can ever give equal effica-  
cy to the laws or stability to the government.—  
The law of itself can only address fears; religion  
speaks to the conscience, and commands it to re-  
spect that justice on which the law is founded.

Human law can only arm itself with penalties  
which may be averted, despised, or endured; re-  
ligion presents, in the displeasure of our Maker,  
an evil that can have no bounds. Human laws  
can only take cognizance of disorders in their last  
stage, proposing only the punishment of the delin-  
quent, without attempting to prevent the crime;  
religion, by a tribunal in our own breast,  
which is which is concealed from every other  
eye is arraigned, and the very embryo of crime  
detected and destroyed.—[Robert Hall.]

### THE PINE TREE.

The white pine tree is common in New Eng-  
land, and is among the noblest trees in the world.  
On suitable land it usually grows to from 4 to 6  
feet in diameter. It is sometimes however, larger.

Mr. Douglas mentions that one was cut in 1736,  
near the Merimac river, just above the present  
town of Nashua, which was 7 feet 8 inches in  
diameter and perfectly sound. This tree is often  
from one to two hundred feet in height. Doctor  
Dwight in his travels says that a gentleman of  
Lancaster informed him that he had seen one  
which was 264 feet in height. The stem of the  
pine is often perfectly straight. The top is crown-  
ed with a tuft of green of a conical form. The  
leaf or straw, as it is called, is of a fine green ap-  
pear. This tree yields a resinous substance called  
turpentine, which possesses medicinal properties.  
A grove of pines is a beautiful sight to every ob-  
server and lover of nature. The sound of the  
wind in these groves is rather mournful, but has  
the magnificence of the distant roar of the ocean.  
How interesting and wonderful are the works of  
creation. We do not have to look far to see proofs  
of intelligence, wisdom, and power on the part of  
Him who has spoken all into being.

In the schools of Prussia there is a law which  
provides that "no punishment shall be inflicted  
which wounds the sentiment of honor." What a  
noble testimonial is this to the manliness of the  
nation!

It is the temper which cures the bills of home,  
or disturbs its comforts. It is not in the collision of  
intellect that domestic peace loves to reside. The  
home is in the forbearing nature, in the yielding  
spirit, in the calm pleasures of a mild disposition,  
unfettered to the calm and steady happiness.

## Miscellany.

### Table of Presidential Elections.

We have prepared the following correct state-  
ment of the electoral votes given to the various  
candidates for President and Vice President of the  
United States since the adoption of the Constitu-  
tion. It should be observed that at the first four  
elections the colleges of electors were required to  
vote for two persons, the highest of whom should  
be President, and the next highest Vice President,  
of the United States. In consequence of the equal  
vote between Jefferson and Burr, in 1800, the  
Constitution was amended so as to require the  
President and Vice President to be voted for sepa-  
rately as at present.

1789.

Two States entitled to 73 votes.

George Washington 69; John Adams 31; John  
Jay 9; Robert Harrison 6; John Rutledge 6;  
John Hancock 4; George Clinton 3; Samuel  
Huntington 2; John Milton 1; James Armstrong  
1; Edward Telfair 1; Benjamin Lincoln 1.

George Washington was unanimously elected  
President. Rhode Island and North Carolina,  
not having at the above time ratified the Constitu-  
tion, chose no electors. New York did not vote.  
Two votes of Virginia and two of Maryland were  
not given.

1792.

Fifteen States entitled to 135 votes.

George Washington 132 votes; John Adams  
77; George Clinton 50; Thomas Jefferson 4;  
Aaron Burr 1.

George Washington was again unanimously elected  
President, and John Adams, by a plural-  
ity of votes, Vice President. Two votes of Mary-  
land and one of South Carolina were not given.

1796.

Sixteen States entitled to 148 votes.

John Adams 71 votes; Thomas Jefferson 68;  
Thomas Pinckney 59; Aaron Burr 30; Samuel  
Adams 15; Oliver Ellsworth 11; George Clin-  
ton 7; John Jay 5; James Ingham 3; Samuel  
Johnson 2; George Washington 2; J. Henry 2;  
Charles C. Pinckney 1.

John Adams was elected President, and Thom-  
as Jefferson, Vice President.

1800.

Sixteen States entitled to 188 votes.

Thos. Jefferson 73 votes; Aaron Burr 73;  
John Adams 65; Charles C. Pinckney 64; John  
Jay 1.

No choice by the people. The House of Rep-  
resentatives, after balloting 6 days, and on the  
36th ballot, elected Thomas Jefferson, President.  
Aaron Burr was duly elected Vice President.

1804.

Seventeen States entitled to 176 votes.

PRESIDENT. VICE PRESIDENT.  
Thomas Jefferson 162; George Clinton 162;  
C. C. Pinckney 15; Rufus King 11.

1808.

Seventeen States entitled to 176 votes.

James Madison 122; George Clinton 113;  
C. C. Pinckney 47; Rufus King 47;  
George Clinton 4; John Langdon 9;  
James Madison 3;  
James Monroe 3.

One of the votes of Kentucky not given.

1812.

Eighteen States entitled to 218 votes.

James Madison 128; Elbridge Gerry 131;  
De Witt Clinton 80; Jared Ingersoll 86.

One of the votes of Ohio not given.

1816.

Nineteen States entitled to 221 votes.

James Monroe 183; D. D. Tompkins 138;  
Rufus King 34; John E. Howard 22;  
James Ross 5;  
John Marshall 4;  
Robert G. Harper 3.

Three votes of Maryland and one of the votes  
of Delaware not given.

1820.

Twenty-four States entitled to 232 votes.

James Monroe 231; D. D. Tompkins 218;  
J. Q. Adams 8; Richard Stockton 8;  
Daniel Rodney 4;  
Robert G. Harper 1;  
Richard Rush 1.

1824.

Twenty-four States entitled to 261 votes.

Andrew Jackson 99; J. C. Calhoun 138;  
John Q. Adams 84; Nathan Sanford 80;  
W. H. Crawford 41; Nathaniel Macon 21;  
Henry Clay 37; Andrew Jackson 13;  
Martin Van Buren 9;  
Henry Clay 2.

No choice by the people for President. The  
House of Representatives elected John Quincy  
Adams. (One of the votes of Rhode Island for  
Vice President, blank.)

1828.

Twenty-four States entitled to 261 votes.

Andrew Jackson 178; J. C. Calhoun 171;  
John Q. Adams 83; Richard Rush 83;  
William Smith 7.

1832.

Twenty-three States entitled to 288 votes.

Andrew Jackson 219; M. Van Buren 180;  
Henry Clay 49; John Sergeant 49;  
John Floyd 11; Wm. Wilkes 11;  
William Wirt 7; Henry Lee 30;  
Amos Ellmaker 7.

Two of the votes of Maryland were not given.

1836.

Twenty-five States entitled to 294 votes.

M. Van Buren 170; R. M. Johnson 147;  
W. H. Harrison 73; Francis Granger 47;  
Hugh L. White 26; John Tyler 47;  
Willie P. Mangum 14; Wm. Smith 23;  
Daniel Webster 14.

R. M. Johnson elected V. Pres't by the Senate.

1840.

Twenty-five States entitled to 294 votes.

W. H. Harrison 234; John Tyler 234;  
M. Van Buren 60; R. M. Johnson 48;  
L. W. Thurwell 11;  
James K. Polk 1.

A PAIR HIT.

The last number of the *Natchitoches Herald*  
contains a capital hit at a certain class of our popu-  
lation—men who can afford to spend a dollar for  
gambling for themselves, but not a cent for spell-  
ing books for their children—

"Do you know, my dear sir," said one gentle-  
man to another, a few days since, "how for two  
dollars a year you can have Blackwood's Maga-  
zine, a publication which from the time of Chate-  
aubriand North's edition it has been consis-  
tently overhauling with classic wit, good sense,  
and humorous thought? and for about the same

price you can have the Knickerbocker, or *Grah-  
man's Magazine*—those repositories of literary  
treasures from American intellect? They would con-  
tribute much towards forming the tastes of your  
fine sons and beautiful daughters."

"Why the fact is, my dear fellow," replied the  
other, "I once took a good deal of pleasure in  
reading such works myself; but times are so com-  
plicatedly crisscrossed and hard, that I cannot even  
afford to take a newspaper. As to my boys and  
girls, they had better be employed in hoeing corn  
and darning stockings, than cultivating a taste for  
books. The times demand of us all a system of  
toll and rigid economy." "Gentlemen," said he  
to the bystanders, "will you take a drink?" He  
disbursed eleven dimes for so many cocktails.

### Statistics of Lunacy.

Correspondence of N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

ALBANY, Feb. 12, 1841.

A very interesting report has just been made  
by the manager of the State Lunatic Asylum. I  
give you an abstract of some of the statistics,  
which I hope may not prove devoid of interest to  
your readers, for "man has sympathy for man."

...we dwell. It appears that love and jealousy, and envy, yet affect the mind, sometimes even to distraction.

The report says Johnson is a position verified by all the experience of the American, that "the most frequent and immediate cause of insanity, and the most important to guard against, is loss of sleep. It is rare that a case of insanity is not preceded by this. Loss of children—of fortune—of employment in addition—all these can be borne, if the mind gets relief in sleep.

Accurate measurements of the head in all cases have been taken, and the result of the inquiry is that there is no form or size of the head peculiar to the insane.

The pulse is more frequent than in health.

There are other results arrived at in this report, of which and of the Holy Howard-like memorial of Miss Dix, which accompanies it, I may write more hereafter.

SENTINEL.

## THE TEXAS QUESTION.

### MR. FORSYTH'S OPINION.

On the 24th of August, 1857, a few months after the accession of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency, a correspondence was opened with Mr. Forsyth, then Secretary of State, by Gen. McLean Hunt, Minister of the Republic of Texas, in which the annexation of Texas was formally proposed to this Government. The offer was declined by the President and this declaration was communicated by Mr. Forsyth to the Texian Minister in a letter under date of August 25th, in terms the most decisive and explicit. The following extracts are from Mr. Forsyth's letter:

"The question of the annexation of a foreign independent State to the United States has never before been presented to this Government. Since the adoption of their Constitution two large additions have been made to the domain originally claimed by the United States. In acquiring them this Government was not actuated by a mere thirst for away over a broader space. Paramount interests of many members of the Confederacy, and the permanent well-being of all, imperatively urged upon this Government the necessity of an extension of its jurisdiction over Louisiana and Florida. As peace, however, was our cherished policy, never to be departed from unless honor should be perilled by adhering to it, we patiently endured for a time serious inconveniences and privations, and sought a transfer of those regions by negotiations and not by conquest.

"The issue of those negotiations was a conditional cession of those countries to the United States. The circumstances, however, of their being colonial possessions of France and Spain, and therefore dependent on the metropolitan Governments, renders those transactions materially different from that which would be presented by the question of the annexation of Texas. The latter is a State with an independent Government, acknowledged as such by the United States, and claiming a territory beyond, though bordering on the region ceded by France, in the treaty of the 30th of April, 1804. Whether the Constitution of the United States contemplated the annexation of such a State, and if so, in what manner that object is to be effected, are questions, in the opinion of the President, it would be inexpedient, under existing circumstances, to agitate.

"So long as Texas shall remain at war, while the United States are at peace with her adversary, the proposition of the Texian Minister Plenipotentiary necessarily involves the question of war with that adversary. The United States are bound to Mexico by a treaty of amity and commerce, which will be scrupulously observed on their part so long as it can be reasonably hoped that Mexico will perform her duties and respect her rights under it. The United States might justly be suspected of a disregard of the friendly purposes of the compact if the overtures of General Hunt were to be even reserved for future consideration, as this would imply a disposition on our part to espouse the quarrel of Texas with Mexico—a disposition wholly at variance with the spirit of the treaty, with the uniform policy and the obvious welfare of the United States.

"The inducements mentioned by General Hunt for the United States to annex Texas to their territory, are duly appreciated; but, powerful and weighty as they certainly are, they are light when opposed in the scale of reason to treaty obligations and respect for that integrity of character by which the United States have sought to distinguish themselves since the establishment of their right to claim a place in the great family of nations.—It is presumed, however, that the motives by which Texas has been governed in making this overture will have equal force in impelling her to preserve, as an independent power, the most liberal commercial relations with the United States. Such a disposition will be cheerfully met in a corresponding spirit by this Government. If the answer which the undersigned has been directed to give to the proposition of General Hunt should unfortunately work such a change in the sentiments of that Government as to induce an attempt to extend commercial relations elsewhere, upon terms prejudicial to the United States, this Government will be constrained by a consciousness of the rectitude of its intentions, and a certainty that, although the hazard of transient losses may be incurred by a rigid adherence to just principles, no lasting prosperity can be secured when they are disregarded."

### GEN. JACKSON'S LETTER.

Gen. Jackson addressed to the Hon. Aaron V. Brown, now a member of Congress from Tennessee, the following letter in favor of annexation:

HERNANDO, February 12, 1841.

My Dear Sir: Yours of the 24th ultimo has been received, and with it the Madisonian containing Gen. Gilmer's letter on the subject of the annexation of Texas to the U. S.

You are not mistaken in supposing that I have formed an opinion on this interesting subject. It occupied much of my attention during my Presidency—and I am sure, has lost none of its importance, by what has since transpired.

Soon after my election in 1822, it was made known to me by Mr. Erving, formerly our Minister to the Court of Madrid, that whilst in that Court, he had laid the foundation of a treaty with Spain, for the cession of the Floridas, and the settlement of the boundary of Louisiana, fixing the western limit at the Rio Grande, agreeably to the understanding of France—that he had written home to our Government for powers to complete and sign the negotiation—but that instead of receiving such authority, the negotiation was taken out of his hands, and transferred to Washington, and a new treaty was then concluded—by which the Sabine and not Rio Grande was recognized and established as the boundary of Louisiana.

Finding that these statements were true; and that our Government had really given up that important territory, when it was its option to retain it, I was filled with astonishment. There is

to the territory was obtained from France. Spain stood ready to acknowledge it to the Rio Grande, and yet the authority asked by our Minister to insert the true boundary, was not only withheld, but in lieu of it, a limit was adopted which stripped us of the whole of the vast country lying between the two rivers.

On such a subject I thought with the ancient Romans, that it was right never to cede any land or boundary of the Republic, but always to add to it by honorable treaty, thus extending the area of freedom; and it was in accordance with this feeling, that I gave our Minister to Mexico instructions to enter upon a negotiation for the restoration of Texas to the United States.

This negotiation failed, and I shall ever regret it as a misfortune to both Mexico and the United States. Mr. Gilmer's letter presents many of the considerations, which, in my judgment, rendered the step necessary to the peace and harmony of the two countries, but the point in it at that time, which most strongly impelled me to the course I pursued, was the injustice done to us, by the surrender of the territory, when it was obvious that it could have been retained, without increasing the consideration afterwards given for the Floridas. I could not but feel that the surrender of so vast and important a territory, was attributable to an erroneous estimate of the tendency of our institutions, in which there was mingled somewhat of jealousy, to the rising greatness of the South and West.

But I forbear to dwell on this part of the history of the question. It is past, and cannot now be undone. We can now only look at it, as one of annexation, if Texas presented it to us; and if she does, I do not hesitate to say, that the welfare and happiness of our union requires that it should be accepted.

It is a military point of view alone, the question being examined, it will be found to be most important to the U. S., to be in possession of that territory.

Great Britain has already made treaties with Texas; and we know that far-seeing nation never omits a circumstance in her extensive intercourse with the world, which can be turned to account, in increasing her military resources. May she not enter into an alliance with Texas? and reserving, as she doubtless will, the North Western boundary question as a cause of war with us, whenever she chooses to declare it. Let us suppose, that as an ally to Texas we are to fight her! Preparatory to such a movement, she sends 20,000 or 30,000 men to Texas—organizes them on the Sabine, where supplies and arms can be concentrated, before we have even notice of her intentions—makes a lodgment on the Mississippi—excites the negroes to insurrection—the lower country falls, and with it New Orleans, and a servile war rages through the whole South and West.

In the meanwhile, she is also moving an army along the upper Western frontier from Canada, which, in co-operation with the army from Texas, spreads ruin and havoc from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.

Who can estimate the national loss we may sustain before such a movement could be repelled, with such force as we could organize on short notice?

Remember, that Texas borders upon us on our West to the 124 degree of North latitude, and is our Southern boundary to the Pacific. Remember, also, that if annexed to the United States, our Western boundary would be the Rio Grande, which is of itself a fortification, on account of its extensive, barren and uninhabitable plains.—With such a barrier on our West, we are invulnerable. The whole European world could not, in combination against us, make an impression on our Union. Our population on the Pacific would rapidly increase, and soon be strong enough for the protection of our Eastern wharves—and in the worst event could always be sustained by timely aids from the intermediate country.

From the Rio Grande, overland a large army could not march, or be supplied unless from the Gulf by water, which by vigilance could always be intercepted—and to march an army near the Gulf, they could be by militia harassed and detained, until an organized force could be collected to meet them.

But I am in danger of running into unnecessary details, which my debility will not enable me to close. The question is full of interest also, as it affects our domestic relations, and as it may bear upon those of Mexico to us. I will not undertake to follow it out to its consequences in those respects—though I must say, that in all its aspects, the annexation of Texas to the United States promises to enlarge the circle of free institutions, and is essential to the U. States, as lessening the probabilities of future collision with foreign powers, and giving them greater efficiency, in spreading the blessing of peace.

I return you my thanks for your kind letter on this subject, and subscribe myself, with great sincerity, your friend and obedient servant.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The following paragraph, written by the Washington correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, embodies the most plausible and popular arguments for annexation which have been urged:

"No question in my day, has equalled this in the magnitude of the stakes involved. We must press it upon national grounds—the richness of its soil, its peculiar adaptation to sugar, cotton, rice, tobacco, and indigo—it must become a rival of the United States in the growth of these articles—if she remains exposed to the sinister and busy influences of England—and from the greater surface she has, she must seriously cripple, if she does not ruin these interests in the United States. This rivalry—with the maritime rivalry of Great Britain—must combine against us, and produce the most serious evils. The commercial benefits must, for half a century, enure to the Northern States, if admitted. It will be the great consumer of the fabrics of the North, and the grain and pork, beef and whiskey of the North, West, &c., &c. Texas never can become a maritime power, nor commercial. She has neither harbors nor water for ships of freight, and if we do not have her, England will have her carrying trade, and give preference to her cotton, tobacco, &c., &c., brought in her bottoms."

### INTERFERENCE OF ENGLAND.

Apprehensions, real or affected, of the interference of England with the slave question in Texas, and which would consequently have an important bearing upon the same question in our Southern States, have been made the ground of inflammatory appeals in favor of annexation.—On this point, we give below a paragraph from the Washington correspondence of the New York Express, so explicit and so well fortified in its assurances, as to command the implicit confidence of all unprejudiced minds. In addition to this, in a correspondence between Ashbel Smith, Charles d' Alliance of the Republic of Texas, and Lord Aberdeen, Minister of Foreign Affairs in

England, the latter positively and explicitly disclaims any intention on the part of his Government to interfere improperly in the internal affairs of Texas:

"The only plausible argument I have yet heard for the proposed annexation of Texas is the declaration, which has come to us from many quarters, that if Texas be not annexed to the United States it will be added to England. In two of my letters I have stated that England, so far from contemplating any such purpose, had positively disavowed it. This is a most important fact, but one which I fear the public will not appreciate until they have it from an official source. My information before was sufficiently authentic to warrant the information I sent you, but assurance has become doubly sure, and it has appeared to me that so important a fact ought to be brought from the archives of the State Department, if it is there, and laid before the public. I assert again most positively that the President knows—knows officially—that England contemplates no other connexion with Texas than the United States contemplates with England, or England with France, or any one Government with another—a connexion by treaty for trade and commerce, in which, of course, she will seek to make the most for her people that can be made by all possible skill in diplomacy. I repeat that Mr. Tyler has been officially assured by the British Minister that England had no intention whatever of negotiating even for the annexation of Texas—none of interfering with the institution of slavery in Texas—none of seeking any other alliance than the legitimate one I have named."

### THE ORIGINAL CLAIM.

The friends of annexation have seized upon the notion that Texas was properly a part of the territory which our Government bought of France under the name of Louisiana, and that it was by some error ceded to Spain. For the purpose of strengthening their argument, they put forward on all occasions a proposition for "re-annexation." This proposition is pressed by some with an impudence only to be equalled by their ignorance of the principles of natural justice. They are answered in the following paragraphs:

From the N. Y. Evening Post, (den.)

"To talk as coolly of re-annexation as if our right to Texas had never been disputed, and to assume as undeniable a fact which we did not venture to assert in any serious way, either against the exhausted monarchy of Spain or the infant republic of Mexico, is certainly a novelty in argument. The effort subsequently made under Gen. Jackson's administration to acquire by purchase the territory of Texas is, if possible, a yet more conclusive confirmation that although the United States may in good faith have believed their claim to the Rio del Norte to be valid, still that they perceived that it rested on facts altogether too remote and on data too vague to warrant its assertion in that peremptory manner in which the claim of territory should always be put forth, and that the dispute could only be settled by compromise.

"What would be thought of the conduct of a private individual who, after twenty years' litigation with his neighbor about boundary, should definitely establish the line, give and receive mutual releases, make a subsequent offer to purchase a portion of the land surrendered, and after all this finally start up and allege that the line was run wrong, and that the compromise was a nullity? Obstinate, unreasonable, and litigious would be the most flattering epithets applied to this conduct in private life; and just so obstinate, unreasonable, and litigious is this pretence that Texas was once 'all our own,' and this insidious effort to substitute re-annexation for a less plausible term.

"Away with all these legal quibbles. If we are to have Texas, let us take it with an open front—assign the real reasons which impel us to the act, and not rely on a subterfuge so manifest."

From the National Intelligencer, (Whig.)

"For the solid, the sound-minded part of the people of this country, (we would hope a majority at least,) a right once obtained without recall, by solemn compact with another nation, is a thing which national dignity will not suffer to be at once moment called in question, under any pretence, or even any fact, of inequality in the bargain, of inadequate consideration, or of none at all. Had Spain made us a present of Florida, we should resent, as in the last degree monstrous and shameful, any attempt of hers to resume the gift.—Were France to say that she sold us Louisiana for a song, or to allege that her Government had no right to alienate its citizens and territory, or that it parted with them for some corrupt end, its negotiator or ruler, and that therefore the cession should not stand, every sober citizen of the United States would look on such conduct as not only a shameful injury, but a gross insult to ourselves who have, in a solemn treaty, made any cession of a territorial claim, real or imaginary—and the judgment of all the better part of our countrymen will still be the same, as to any pretended reasons for looking behind the plighted public faith and seeking excuses, after the lapse of twenty-five years, for violating it."

Mr. Tyler's Luck.—A Jest.—The Washington correspondent of the True Sun says that some evenings after the accident on board the Princeton, a large crowd being assembled at Gadsby's, a stranger was overheard to say, "I wish to heaven Captain Tyler had been sitting astride the gun when it was fired." A gentleman stepped up and rebuked him strongly, and said, "I shall make a personal affair of it." The stranger replied, "You had better hear me out before you say so. I intended to have added, that if he had been seated on the gun, his good luck would have prevented the explosion!"

A general huzza awarded him for his ingenuity.

Amos Noble Remark.—A friend congratulated Mr. Webster on the successful termination of the treaty of Washington, when he answered,—"Sir, said he, 'I remembered that I was negotiating for a Christian people, with a Christian nation, and that we were living in the nineteenth century of the Christian era.'"

**J. & B. SLOAN**  
HAVE RECEIVED THEIR SUPPLY OF  
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.  
April 22nd, 1841.

**Almanacs for 1841.**  
The Methodist Almanac, for 1841.  
The Presbyterian do  
For sale by D. P. WIER.  
**4000 lbs.** SHOT from the Wytheville Shot Manufacturing Co. for sale at 6 and a half cts. per lb. by  
April 22nd, 1841  
J. & B. SLOAN.

## THE PATRIOT



### GREENSBOROUGH:

Saturday Morning, April 27, 1841.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,**  
OF THE COUNTY OF ORANGE.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**HENRY CLAY,**  
OF KENTUCKY.

### Summary of Whig Principles.

A sound national currency, regulated by the will and authority of the nation; an adequate revenue from duties on foreign merchandise, with incidental protection to home industry; an equitable distribution of the public land among all the states; an honest and economical administration of the general government; a limitation of the president to one term, and a guarantee against the abuse of the veto power.

The Texas question is the absorbing topic of the day; we therefore devote a considerable portion of this week's paper to the subject. We quote the best views we can find on both sides.

### MR. CLAY'S SPEECH AT RALEIGH.

The public were promised a report of Mr. Clay's speech in the "Raleigh Register." The Editor put the sketch which he had taken into the hands of Mr. Clay himself for revision. The Register of the 23d says—"We have the promise of Mr. Clay, that we shall be placed in possession of his great speech, recently delivered here, in the course of ten days or a fortnight." Be patient, reader.

### THE TEXAS TREATY.

At our last dates from Washington the treaty for the annexation of Texas had not been submitted to the Senate, and there was an intimation of doubt whether it would be! The Madisonian has intimated that in case of apprehension that two-thirds of the Senate will not vote for ratification, a "joint resolution" might be introduced and passed through both Houses, thus securing by a bare majority the object which could not be attained by a two-thirds vote!

This intimation shows, if his previous conduct have not made it apparent, what President Tyler would do if he could, in the way of maturing treaties on which "the fate of empires hang," without consulting or caring for the views of the people interested.

John Tyler is meriting for himself the character of the most stupendous demagogue of the age. Surrounded by a few restless, reckless, yet talented and sagacious complotters, a scheme has been hatched which they evidently trust and intend to rush through the formalities of legislative and legal sanction, on the strength of the sectional prejudices of one-half the Union, and in defiance and contempt of the prejudices of the other half. We want no more palpable characteristic of the demagogue, bold and desperate, than the fact that in a question of such awful magnitude, reliance should be placed upon a fortuitous ebullition of popular feeling, and not upon the time-tested convictions of reason.

For ourselves, we proclaim that we are not ready to sanction the project of annexation. Our constitution as it has come from the hands of the patriot fathers, together with a long line of constitutional precedent fixed by the deliberate legislative and judicial action of the country, have placed all the varied interests of the Union in admirable equipoise. The great body of the people—all the considerate citizens of all parties and of all parts of the country—have heretofore manifested no wish to disturb these constitutional relations; on the contrary, determination to maintain them. Have they considered the disturbance of these relations which would be caused by the annexation of Texas;—the effect of a sudden expansion of our representative principle over that immense territory—the drainage of labor and capital from the old Southern States—the spirit of speculation, whose desolating influence has scarcely ceased, revived with ten-fold vigor—light again the prospects of steady industry—the further estrangement of a large majority of our fellow countrymen of the North, whose views, and even prejudices, we are bound by the love of our whole country to respect—the probable involvement of the nation in war, in which most of the people would embark with a reluctance significant of painful and dishonorable promotion? Is it not well to pause before we disturb the balance of the Constitution by throwing an empire into the scale?

We read in old Paley, when a boy, that, in morals, "where one side of a question is doubtful and the other safe, we are bound to take the safe side." A successful career of three score years, without Texas, has shown that we are on the "safe side;" the other is, to say the least, "doubtful." It is enough for us to believe that our beloved Union, fraught as it is with blessings to its children and to mankind, will be put in jeopardy by annexation; and "Union at all hazards!" is our motto now and forever.

Mr. BADGER has declined the appointment of Delegate to the Baltimore Convention, owing to unexpected professional engagements. RICHARD HINTS, Esq., has been appointed in his place, by the Whig Central Committee.

### CONGRESS.

The Senate has been engaged in the consideration of the Post Office bill; the House, on the bill making appropriations for the improvement of certain western rivers and harbors.

Several important Reports have been made, for copies of which, as well as sundry other documents, we are indebted to the continued politeness of Messrs. Deberry, Reid, Barringer and Cinguan.

### DEAF AND DUMB.

A deeply interesting exhibition was made in the court house, last Thursday night, of the manner in which the deaf and dumb are taught to express their ideas in the language of manual signs. It was made by Mr. COOKE, of Virginia, a successful teacher of deaf mutes, who had just returned to this place from a tour through the eastern part of the State, and to Charleston, S. C., accompanied by a deaf and dumb son of Mr. George Albright, who has enjoyed the advantages of the Institution at Staunton, Va. The attainments of this youth are astonishing, and show at once the necessity and excellence of schools for the instruction of those laboring under like affliction. We understand Mr. COOKE is seeking a suitable location for a school.

### NEUTRAL GROUND.

"A life of great length and experience, has satisfied me," said Mr. Clay, at Wilmington, "that all parties aim at the common good of the country." And such must be the conviction of every unprejudiced mind. What is there—what can there be—to cause the mass of the people to desire any thing but good to their country? They can never do, or permit, any act against the interest of their country, except through the mistakes or deceit of leaders in whose hands their power is entrusted.

There is one ground on which the great body of the Whig and Democratic parties can meet and mingle with all the cordiality of brethren and compatriots. It is high and holy ground, where no difference is permitted to exist; for difference there would be treason to our common country. They unite in a sentiment of devotion to the Union. "Union at all hazards!" is one of the solemn doctrines of Henry Clay; recently reiterated before an assembled multitude of his fellow citizens of North Carolina, of all parties; responded to by every genuine Whig, and cherished, we doubt not, with an equal enthusiasm by the "original panel" of the Democracy.

True, there are some fanatical men in the Northern country, and some Fanny Wright locofocos infesting the Northern cities, as well as ambitious, selfish, wrong-headed men in the South, whose course and aim are to weaken the attachment of the people to their Union. But they cannot breathe treason enough to affect the political atmosphere, except in the small space which surrounds their own persons. The treasonable breath of the whole united mass of disorganizers would corrode but a speck upon the broad Aegis that covers and guards our glorious Union.

### THE DIFFERENCE.

There appears at the present time this difference in the course of the editors and writers of each of the great political parties of the country;—the Whigs are expounding and advocating the principles on which they found their expectations of success; while the Democrats are devoting their time and talents most industriously to the abuse of "Henry Clay" and the "mummeries of 1840." There is scarcely a Democratic newspaper or a Democratic "tract" coming within the range of our notice, that contains a calm argument in favor of their principles—or, indeed, so much as an intimation whether they have any principles at all! But, oh! Mr. Clay, Mr. Clay!—that pestilent fellow!—he is represented as little less than a second epistle to Beelzebub, going about like a roaring lion, seeking what good Democrat he may devour! And the way our gallant fellow scribblers "flesh their steel" in the columns of 1840, is worthy the genius and chivalry of the renowned knight Don Quixote de la Mancha, who had a similar affair with certain windmills which he mistook for giants, hobgoblins and enchanters!

### THE NUMBER AT RALEIGH.

The number of persons who assembled at the city of Raleigh to welcome and to hear Mr. Clay, has been variously estimated. Some "Democratic" estimates are as low as one thousand; others, who are Whigs, speak in round numbers of ten thousand. We have taken some pains to make inquiry, and conclude there were from seven to nine thousand persons present.

The Standard man says there was "an assemblage of twelve or fifteen hundred persons, exclusive of those who were present from the city."—But every body knows that the Standard man put on his little flying glasses, for that special occasion.

Messrs. N. B. Hughes and L. W. Peck, who managed the preparation of the Dinner, sent the following list of provisions to the Editor of the Independent:

54 Bees, weighing	2150 pounds
50 Shoats, averaging 50 lbs.	2500 do
11 Muttons,	1300 do
Bacon Hams,	1020 do
Dried Beef,	100 do
Corn and Wheat Bread	1000 do
Total.	8670 lbs.

They give it as their opinion that there were between 4,000 and 5,000 persons present at the Barbecue. And the Editor of the Star does "not believe, at the farthest, more than half the vast concourse that had assembled in Union square to hear Mr. Clay, attended the barbecue."

As an evidence of the sobriety and good order of the multitude at the table, Hughes and Peck state that out of ninety dozen plates and the large quantity of dishes used, not more than four or five were broken or carried off.

### THE "VICTORIES" AT NEW ORLEANS.

The "Standard" has not to this day, we are left to imagine, received intelligence of certain elections in the State of Maryland, which were held some two months ago, and resulted in the triumphant success of the Whigs! The Standard man is none of your *newly* sort of mortals, listening to all the disagreeable tales afloat, and blabbing out every thing that happens! Too prudent and too dignified for that!

But the Standard can hear of some elections. For instance, an election was held in February last in the city of New Orleans, to supply a vacancy in the State Senate, and a Democrat was returned. The Standard heard that, and told it, too, with a grand flourish of trumpets, while the news was hot. More recently an election was held for Mayor of the city, which resulted in a majority for the Democratic candidate: the Standard has heard that also; announces it as "another victory in N. Orleans;" sends up a big "hurrah for the battle-ground of Jackson!" and quotes, with great unction, its brother in the faith, the Courier, as stating that "the Whigs succeeded in only one Municipality, and that was done by unlawfully excluding voters from the polls."

The Standard is not alone in his rejoicing.—These "victories in New Orleans" have been hailed all round the Union, by the Democrats, with an acclamation of triumph similar (in noise, not in patriotic feeling) to the announcement of the celebrated victory of the 8th of January.—The election of a Democratic Senator in February was officially announced to the old Lion of the Hermitage, for the purpose of eliciting a roar—and the old Lion roared a little.

But, now mark you, honest reader, these "victories" were secured to the Democrats by means of the most wicked fraud, as has been shown by thorough legal and legislative investigation recently made; and disgrace the deepest has been visited upon the head of the corrupt author of this fraud.

A certain Judge Elliott has been in the habit of granting certificates of naturalization to foreigners, without attending to the regular forms of the national law, which requires a course of time, and other safe-guards to be thrown around the process. Elliott was impeached by the lower branch of the Legislature for his corruptness in office, and tried by the Senate, (which forms a high court for the trial of such matters.) The court discovered that since the 2d of March, 1841, the accused had, for the sake of personal gain, issued 1748 fraudulent certificates of naturalization—three hundred and eighty-seven in one day, to wit, the 21st September, 1843. He was found guilty of all the charges preferred against him, and by a unanimous vote of the Senate, removed from office and declared incompetent to hold any office of honor or emolument forever. A righteous verdict!—Let thick infamy descend upon every one who breathes a defiling breath upon the emine of the land!

These fraudulent certificates were given to the baser sort of foreigners—the worst population in the civilized world—who, in all our great cities are depended upon as the reserve locofocos for effect in the elections! These are the voters—thus made by Judge Elliott—noticed by the Democratic papers mentioned above, as being "unlawfully excluded from the polls!"

How many more such "victories" will be required to ruin Locofocism in New Orleans?

### COL. HOKE IN THE FIELD.

The Lincoln Courier publishes a string of appointments for Col. Michael Hoke, the Democratic candidate for Governor of North Carolina, continuing from the 11th to the 25th of May, through the counties of Cabarrus, Stanly, Montgomery, Anson, Richmond, Moore, and on to the town of Fayetteville. The Democratic Colonel will have the matter all his own way in the speechifying line, so far as Mr. Graham is concerned. Mr. G. is at present unable to speak for himself; but the voters of the State are both able and willing to speak for him.

### BROWNLOW'S SPEECH.

The Standard has been egregiously imposed upon in regard to the circumstances attending Mr. Brownlow's public remarks in Greensboro', and passes the imposition off upon his readers with as much alacrity as that paper described the celebrated speaking at Chum's Cove, two years ago. The Standard of date the 17th says—

"We understand this man made a speech in Greensboro' in this State, and was replied to by Dr. Weldon E. Wright, a fearless and talented young democrat from Rockingham. Dr. Wright, we learn, apologized for noticing the man at all. His position as a leading editor and orator of the Federal party, and as a Delegate from Tennessee to the Federal Whig National Convention, gave him some importance, however; and the way he exposed and lashed him ought to be a caution to all Brownlows, Bears and Pump-borers."

The above will cause a smile on the visage of every one who was about Col. Gott's Hotel on the evening alluded to. The "fearless and talented young democrat from Rockingham," nor any other democrat, nor whig, nor any body else, replied or attempted to reply to Brownlow's speech. We understand that Dr. Wright undertook a sort of personal expostulation with Brownlow, after his speech was concluded, a proceeding in which he manifested a sad want of discretion; a ridiculous conspiracy for the time being, was all he could boast of having achieved in the interview.

So far as the Standard's own censure of Brownlow's course is concerned, it may be remarked as furnishing a curious counterpart to Satan reproving siff. In the prime virtues of consistency in public life, and political honor, Brownlow, with all the faults he brought from the hot political latitude of Tennessee, has a thousand fold advantage of the Great Turned-over of the Standard.

VIRGINIA.—Last Thursday was the day for the State elections to be held in Virginia.



**NEW CROCKERY STORE.**  
**IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,**  
 At No. 270 Pearl Street and door above Fulton Street.  
**T**HE undersigned having recently commenced the  
 Crockery Jobbing business, has now opened a  
 complete stock of CHINA, GLASS, and EARTH-  
 ENWARE, newly imported, and comprising the  
 newest shapes and patterns, which will be sold cheap  
 for Cash or approved Credit. Merchants visiting the  
 city are respectfully invited to call and examine the  
 assortment, when each purchaser will be offered  
 as will make it their interest to become regular patrons.  
**HENRY STYVENSON**  
 270 Pearl Street, N. Y.

**EATS.**  
Spring Fashions, 1844.

I HAVE received from the northern manufacturers and am now receiving my Spring Stock, which as usual is very extensive, comprising every style and quality of Fur and Silk Hats, Leghorn both double and single brims, as well as the largest assortment of palm leaf Hats which I have ever had.

I invite the attention of merchants who intend purchasing their goods in Petersburg and Richmond to an examination of my stock (particularly my former customers) at my old stand next door to Messrs. Paul, Meliwaite & Co. on Sycamore street.

**CASH FOR TAN BARK.**  
THE subscribers will pay a liberal price, partly cash, and the balance in Leather, Shoes, Harness, Trunks, or any thing else in their line, for a large quantity of Tanbark, if delivered in good time.  
**MOREHEAD & WILLIS.**  
Greensboro', April 4th, 1844.

**MARBLE GRAVE STONES.**  
**T**HE subscriber will furnish to order Monumental  
 Tombs, or Head Stones, executed in American  
 or Italian Marble at the shortest notice, in superior  
 style and at low prices.  
 Likewise Marble Chimney pieces and Furniture  
 Marble. Having furnished a number of orders for  
 Messrs. J & R Sloan, of Greensboro' N. C., I am by  
 their kindness permitted to refer to them those persons  
 who may wish to purchase. R. J. BROWN,  
 48-13 350 Greenwich st. New York.

**Saddle & Harness Shop.**  
The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has on hand a large assortment of coach, barouché, sulky, buggy and carroll HARNESS. Also a fine assortment of Gentlemen and Ladies' SADDLES, both quilted and plain. A variety of wagon and riding BRIDLES, Martingales, Valties, horsemen's Caps &c. All of which will be disposed of on as good

not better terms than can be done elsewhere. Call and see for yourselves.

All kinds of REPAIRING, on both Saddles and Harness, shall be well done, on better terms than common.

Country produce taken in exchange for work.

Shop on North Street, three doors from Lindsay corner.

F. M. WALKER.

April 1st, 1843

8-17

**ATTENTION—THE WHOLE!**

The commissioned and non-commissioned officers

belonging to 57th and 58th Regiments of N. C. Militia are hereby commanded to appear in the town of Greensboro' on the 9th day of May, for drill; and so attend with your Companies on Friday the 10th at the same time and place for review and inspection by order of the Brigadier General.

F. L. SIMPSON, Col. Com. 57th Regt.  
J. A. HOUSTON, Col. Com. 58th Regt.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, } Sale of run  
SHERRY COUNTY. } way Slaves

**Last Notice—** On the second Monday in May 1841, the courthouse door in Rockford I shall proceed to sell at auction for cash, a runaway negro slave who calls himself Jim, and who says he belongs to John Houston of Mississippi. Said slave has been confined in Surry jail for more than twelve months—regular orders and publication heretofore made. By order the County Court.

Ex. Smo. H. G. HAMPTON, S<sup>ts</sup> C.

**NEW SPRING GOODS.**

**RANKIN & McLEAN** are now receiving and opening their stock of **SPRING & SUMMER GOODS** from New York and Philadelphia. Their stock will be much fuller and heavier than usual, embracing most every article kept in this section of country. They are grateful for the liberal patronage they have heretofore received from a generous community, and solicit a continuance of the same. They are willing to sell low for cash, or on time to punctual dealers. Good country produce generally taken in exchange.

They have prepared, for the convenience of the public, a hitching lot with suitable racks, adjoining their Store. April 19.

**TOWN LOTS AT AUCTION.**

Will be offered at public sale, in the town of Greensborough, on the 21st day of May next, being Tuesday of May court,

**Forty or Fifty Town Lots.**

Said lots are the property of the Trustees of Greensborough Female College, and are situated

The most beautiful, healthy, and desirable part of town being convenient to both the school and village, affording every facility that could be asked for comfortable dwellings. They will be sold on a credit of one year, the purchaser giving bond and security with interest from date. The commissioners are authorized to sell privately at any time previous to the day of public sale. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

The lots can be examined at any time and necessary information imparted on application to any one of the commissioners. Letters of inquiry can be addressed to the undersigned.

Index: Gloucestershire, N. C.

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**McC.**  
 April 17, 1844. 3-5

sed to Dr. J. M. Lindsay, Pres. of the  
 to the agent of the board, Rev. James Reid, 11  
 Rock, N. C.

Commissioners

{ J. M. LINDSAY,  
 PETER ADAMS,  
 J. REID,  
 E. W. OGBURN,  
 C. P. MENDENHALL  
 IRA T. WYCHIE.

{ The Trustees of the Greensborough Female  
 College will hold their annual meeting in Greensboro

on Wednesday the 22d of May next.  
April, 1844. G. C. MENDEHALL, Pro.

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

**E**VERY person using weights or measures or standards, is required to bring them to the Standard Keeper and have them tried, and if a trader or dealer by profession, or a miller, must have them re-examined every two years.

Every person using (that is buying or selling) weights or measures or standards and neglecting to have them so examined as required by law, forfeits

Every person for buying, selling or bartering weights or measures or steel yards not tried and sworn according to law, and for selling and delivering any kind of grain, salt or other articles, in measures, weights not the standard established, forfeits \$10.00; the use of the person suing, to be recovered before any jurisdiction having cognizance.

R. M. SLOAN,  
Standard Keeper

January, 1841.

U. S. — A small lot of RIFLE GUNS for sale  
Dec-10 RANKIN & McLEAN

**Almanac for 1844**  
**FARMERS' & PLANTERS' Almanac**, by B. & Son. Also, **German Almanac**, for sale by J. & R. SLOAN.  
**JOHN M. ROSE**  
 Fayetteville, N. C.  
 WILL give strict attention to the forwarding of all orders concerning this work.

Col. Aerial 1741