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ADVERTISEMENTS
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#### A THOUGHT OVER A CRADLE.

I saiden when thou smilest to my smile, 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 shuts within its breast a bloom for heaven May take a blemish from the breath of love.

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 burthen; and if thou hast given To nurture such as thine this spotless flower, To bring it unspotted unto thee,

And bear the blight forever.

Take thou its leve, 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 indulgence of gentle enthusiasm in the cause of right the fostering of benevolence and general philanthropy, afford us the most delightful tasks of checking 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. Incknowledge there are certain situations dangerous to the integrity of a poor beginner, and I shall close this article by mention

A plain, uneducated man, much advanced in years, came to me ne day for my professional as-"I want you to take me through the act, sir,"

"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 drendfully. I took a friend of mine in whom I foolishly placed the most implicit confidence, into partnership a few years ago, and I find he has turned out a great rascal. He has incurred the most enormous 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 dishenest man, and therefore makes the firm liable for the debts of the

"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-working man. I am turned of sixty now, and since I was ten years of age, I have toiled always like a least of the field. Mofortune after misfortune pursued me in youth, but I never despaired. I lways trusted in the overraling Power. I knew, come to Mary !" se forst I believed, that honesty and persevering industry must be successful in the end-and co they were. After I got married, the clouds seemed to break away a little from around me, and wife and I have been gradually getting up and who has gone to sen to get an honest living by the the other a cut. We don't like to praise what's

then because dwelling in his normalise give a section. He will shared my child, and solution." The plant is all well defined in some surface to the new temperature of

ral excitement. I also noticed his appearance soul." more particularly as his face lighted up with emotion. He was a noble specimen of old age, and in a white head to me there is always a beau- You will have to break an oath." ty that speaks to my heart. His hair was nearby 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 wrin- dred dellars cash." Inserted at the rate of one dollar per square, (5floor) for the first week, and twenty-live cents for every restinuance. A liberal deduction allowed in favor of those who advertise by the quarter or for a longer period. most curled. His nose was acquiline-his complexion darkened and bronzed ever by healthy had a striking grace and picturesqueness of which idea. His voice was rich and mellow-and he millions, lead you into such a henious error." answered his own interrogatory with a deepening color and flashing eyes.

"Why did I toil so! Not to purchase for me on the table, he wept bisterly. self. I even overlooked my old wife. For she surrendered .- Mirror. oo has few wants-easily supplied-and neither 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 mistress of a good competency when we went tude of a villain!"

on the table as he spoke the concluding word, and the Pilot, is less difficult and perilous in the as the tone of his now elevated voice rang in the air cent, though sufficiently laborious. The view

as he ceased speaking. the dead, with a cool step and unwearying eye. itself, which stamps on the landscape a most beau-They must become familiarized to anguish of mind and body. Their duty calls them among the of Moore's Mountain, is also of a highly interestfragments of wreck and ruin. It is a difficult and ing character. On the ascent, we are conducted painful task to keep up this habitual quietude and to a cascade which, though small, is eminently cheerfulness in the midst of surrounding distress pleasing to the eye, presenting suddenly to the -this apparent callousness to woe-but it is one imperatively necessary, and which is amply re- sixty-five feet in height, a narrow sheet of silvery and reason. I continued my inquiries of Mr. then rolling down an inclined plain with peculiar Armstrong without appearing to regard his state- grace and beauty. This water-fall is so hidder ment except in its legal relations; although to among inaccessible rocks, as to be known to very confess the truth, I felt the flesh creep around my few persons, and remained without a name. shoulders and the blood moving on more rapidly But our party, learning that Mr. Schweinitz, the to my fingers' ends at the thought of such a fam- celebrated botanist, had recently penetrated to

your partner ?" I asked.

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

"And what are you worth!"

"About that sum."

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

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

His manner suddenly changed to that of hope,

closer, and said, in a whisper: "Are you sure no one hears?"

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 family, to support them—to educate them, and when he dies, which I may to-morrow—to leave them Mountains, had inspired us with emotions of temptation? Cheated, spurned, baffled, and landscape. ing, just leaving her to shift for herself, as chance highest point of the Pilot.

motion makes the plainest people deliver their markable eminences, where the head waters of

the world can determine !"

would lie still in their grave if any shame should of Virginia, and therefore aside from the route which

do you propose to do?"

sweat of his brow, as his father did before him. Spartan scatentiqueness. "Law is certainly for gloriously on the conical mountains, that form an

entrance unsetered his contains with a powerful will convey away my property to a friend. I will the clouds, where "Great Nature dwells in awful spirit, in the calm pleusures of a mild disposition.

on the subject of his wrongs, he was gradually when I am gone, will be her father. Tell me, working himself up into a strong and very natu- sir-can I do this? It is the strongest wish of my

strong, from my heart; but this cannot be done

"Manage it for me," he said, "in any way, fit was a weak moment, when I am sure he knew not what he said) "and I will pay you five hun-

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, vi labor and exposure, and the outline of his head olate the law, and expose yourself to a criminal presecution, besides the stines of your own conthe simple old veteran himself had probably no science. I warn you against it. I would not for

"Then," he exclaimed, in a broken voice, " am a ruined man," and leaning his head down

my idle luxuries. I have lived like a plain man. I obtained a discharge for him under the insol and so I will die. No, sir, I had no care for my- vent act afterwards, but all his little fortune wa

## The Sawratown Mountains.

FROM PROFESSOR OLMSTER'S REPORT ON THE GROLOGY

After feasting for a week on the native luxurie down-but all these long and strong hopes are of the Pilot, we next passed a few miles eastware nearly blasted by the base treachery and ingrati- to the Sawratown mountains, which we ascende at the highest point of elevation, called Moore' He struck the palm of his hand down forcibly Mountain. This eminence, though higher than which its summit presents, is similar to the other Like the physicism, the lawyer must guard a nud if the outline of the Blue Ridge loses a little rainst the contagion of excitement. They must of its grandeur by a small increase of distance both tread among the despairing, the dying and the loss is more than compensated by the Pilot visitor, in a chasm between perpendicular rocks. warded in the advantage it affords to observation foam, falling first down a precipice thirty feet, and ily as his thus wrecked by perfidy as he was a-this spot, in pursuing his favorite objects among bout quitting it forever. "What is the amount of debts contracted by 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 grotte 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 number of tories, forming a party of mafauders, 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, and drawing his chair close to mine, looked around and drawing his chair close to mine, looked around but converging towards the further end. The ligion presents, in the displeasure of our Maker, but converging towards the further end. The ligion presents in the displeasure of our Maker, but converging towards the further end. a nob or angular point appears to impair the "There is no one present, sir, except ourselyes; 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 nus rocks nicely pared by the hand of nature to the same level.

enough to shelter them from this dreadful world sublime than that of the Pilot, yet it was only beto keep them safe and happy, and out of the way cause we had there taken the first view of the

trumpled down as I, although a man, have been For measuring the elevation of Moore's Mounby the villains who compose society, do you im- tain, a good station is obtained on the banks of near the Merimac river, just above the present agine I can leave Mary-a delicate, tender thing, Dan river, which flows at its base. From such town of Nashua, which was 7 feet S inches in full of beauty and hope and affections—all those an observation, Messrs. Caldwell and Andrew America and perfectly sound. This tree is often dangerous qualities to such young girls; do you ascertained the height of this mountain to be 1.83; from one to two hundred feet in height. Doctor think I can leave her behind me without a farth- feet, and consequently 282 feet greater than the Dwight in his travels says that a gentleman of

and the rascality-I say it, sir-the rascality of From different persons who had attended as in I could not but admire how beautifully real e- frequent mention of the PINNACLES OF DAN-rethe Reanoke find their way through the Blue "I think it would be hard-cruel-but how are Ridge. Every one who had visited this spot, described its scenery in terms that made us impa-"I ask you again-do you think my very bones tient to see it; and though it is within the limits we had prescribed to ourselves, yet our curiosity "My dear sir, I feel for you sincerely, but what was too much awakened to permit us to rest, and we set off for this region of wonders. A day "Let me first ask you another question, siz- ride from Moore's Mountain brought us to the I'll not keep you long. What is law made for?" base of the Blue Ridge, and having provided our-"Why, for the happiness and safety of the peo- selves with guided, we set off early in the morning for the Pinnacles of the Dan, and reached the top The instrument of the parameter of the p

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 Roanoke. The Pinnacless 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 verex 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 perpendicular strata (called by the inhabitants sue 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

#### SONG-The Frantic Maid.

To Mary's sail 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

While yet on its blossom the dew drop is hung; She once was as gay as the bright summer's morn,

And down by you cottage she cheerfully sung-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. Pour More also wanders with managed Car 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 Jay 1. 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 include turbulent and ambitious

Hence we find in the first ages of the church. heathens made frequent complaints of the inat-C. C. Pinckney tivity 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 inconceivable 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 calumny, will tempt them to be guilty of a legislative suicide, by exerting their authority to suppress it; since nothing can ever give equal efficacy 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 respect that justice on which the law is founded .-Human law can only arm itself with penalties which may be averted, despised, or endured: rebut converging towards the faither end. The an evil that can have no bounds. Human laws arch throughout is remarkably well turned; hardly can only take cognizance of disorders in their last stage, proposing only the punishment of the dent, without attempting to prevent the crime; lishes a tribunal in our own breast, the chich 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 England, and is among the noblest trees in the world. House of Representatives elected John Quincy On suitable land it usually grows to from 4 to 6 Vice President, blank. feet in diameter. It is sometimes however, larger. Mr. Douglas mentions that one was cut in 1736, rom one to two hundred feet in height. Doctor Lancaster informed him that he had seen one which was 264 feet in height. The stein of the our rambles over these mountains, we had heard pine is often perfectly straight. The top is crowned with a tuit of green of a conical form. The leaf or straw, as it is called, is of a fine given go lor. This tree yields a resinous substance called turpentine, which possesses medicinal properties. W. Van Buren W. H. Harrison A grove of pines is a beautiful sight to every ob- Hugh L. White server and lover of nature. The sound of the Willie P. Mangum being in these groves is rather mournful, but has the magnificence of the distant rear 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 M. Van Barca 6043, M. Johnson Him who has spoken all into being.

In the schools of Prussia there is a law which

# Miscellann.

Table of Presidential Elections.

ctoral 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. Constitution was amended so as to require the President and Vice President to be voted for sep-

President and Vice President to be voted for separately as at present.

Ten Stotes radiited to 73 votes.

George Washington 69; John Adams 34; John Jay 9; Robert Harrison 6; John Rudedge 6; John Hancock 1; George Clinton 3; Samuel Huntingdon 2; John Milton 1; James Armstrong 1; Edward Telfair 1; Benjamin Lincoln 1.

George Washington was nannimously elected President. Rhode Island and North Carolina, not having at the above time ratified the Constitution.

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

Fifteen States entitled to 135 rates.
George Washington 132 votes: John Admis 77; George Climon 50; Thomas Jefferson 4; Aaron Eurr 1.
George Washington was again unanimously elected President, and John Adams, by a plurality of votes, Vice President. Two votes of Mary: lind and one of South Carolina were not given. 1796. Sixteen States entitled to 138 votes.

John Adams 71 votes; Thomas Jefferson 68; Thomas Pinckney 59; Aaron Burr 30; Samuel Inomas Finckney 33; Aaron Bolt 30; Samuel Adams 15; Oliver Ellswarth 11; George Clin-ton 7; John Jay 5; James Iredell 3; Samuel Johnson 2; George Washington 2; J. Henry 2; Charles C. Pinckney 1. John Adams was elected President, and Thom-

as Jefferson, Vice Preside

as Jefferson, Vice President. 1800. Sixteen States entitled to 188 vates. Thos. Jefferson 73 votes; Aaron Burr 73; John Adams 65; Charles C. Pinckney 64; John

No choice by the people. The House of Renresentatives, after balloting 6 days, and on the flesh during their stay in the Asylum.

36th ballot, elected Thomas Jefferson. President. Insurity commenced in 48 cases under 20 years of age. Aaron Burr was duly elected Vice President. 1804. Seventeen States entitled to 176 votes.

PRESIDENT.
Thomas Jefferson
C. C. Pinckney

PRESIDENT.

VICE PRESIDENT.
162 George Clinton
16 Rufus King Seventeen States entitled to 176 votes. James Madison S 122 George Clinton C. C. Pinckney 47 Rufus King

47 Rafus King 4 John Langdon James Madison James Monroe One of the votes of Kentucky not given.

Eighteen States entitled to 218 votes.
s Madison 128 Elbridge Gerry
Vitt Cliaton 80 Jared Ingersoff De Witt Clinton One of the votes of Ohio not given.

Nineteen States entitled to 221 rotes.
Monroe 183 D. D. Tompkins
King, 31 John E. Howard James Monroe James, Ross John Marshall

Robert G. Harper Three votes of Maryland and one of the votes

Twenty-four States entitled to 232 roles.
nes Monroe 231 D. D. Tompkins
Q. Adams I Richard Stockton J. Q. Adams Robert G. Harper Richard Rush Twenty-four States entitled to 261 votes, drew Jackson 99 J. C. Calhoun

John Q. Admos. 81 Nathan Sanford 44 Nathaniel Macon tenry Clay 37 Andrew Jackson Martin Van Buren Henry Clay No choice by the people for President. Henry Clay

One of the votes of Rhode

Treenty-four States entitled to 261 vales Andrew Jackson 178 J. C. Calhoun John Q. Adams 83 Richard Rush William Smith

Twenty-three States entitled to 288 votes. Andrew Jackson 219 M. Van Buren H Wm. Wilkins 7 Henry Lee Amos Ellmaker

Two of the votes of Maryland were not given. 1836. Twenty-six States entitled to 294 roles. 170 R. M. Johnson 73 Francis Granger

26 John Tyler B. M. Johnson elected V. Pres't by the Senate

L. W. Turwell James K. Polk

price you can have the Knickerbecker, or Gra-ham's Magazine—those repositories of literary gens from American intellect! They would cou-tribute much towbols 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, limes are so con-foundedly crabbed and hard, that I cannot even afford to take a newspaper. As to my boys and afford to take a newspaper. As to my boys and girls, they had better be employed at hocing corn girls, they had better be employed at no ang corn and durning stockings, than cultivating a taste for socks. The times demand of us all a system of oil and rigid economy." "Gentlemen," said ha o the bystanders, "will you take a drink?" He dishursed eleven dinnes for so many cocktails

## Statistics of Lunacy.

ALBANY, Feb. 12, 1814.

A very interesting report has just been made by the manager of the State Limite Asylma. 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."

It was opened for the reception of patients on the 10th of January, 1813. From that time to the 30th of November, there were admitted 27:4 patients—118 men. 128 women: 53 have been patients—148 men, 128 wennen; 53 have been discharged, recovered, (and is not all the bounty of the State well bestowed, when it can point to fifty-three recovering from an insane mind?) 14 have leftering rowed, 6 unimproved, and 7 have died. There were 116 remaining on the date of the report. There are only 2 from the city of New York, All were residents of the State of New York, except 2 from Canada, 1 from Ohio, 14 from Canadicticut, (Senator Niles, who, I understand, will not sten any paper, even a check for said, will not sign any paper, even a check for money, presented to him, lest it should be ar-compled to place a resignation before him.) and 1

from Himois. Neither Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Hamilton, Neither Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Hamilton, Pumam, Richmond, Rockland, Suffolk, Sullivan, Warren, or Yates, have sent any patients. What is the condition of the poor insane in these coun-ties! Are there none who might be restored to reason by being sent to this Asylum?

Fifty-six were recent cases, that is, of not over one month's duration. Of this number 49 recovered: demonstrating the vast propriety of an namediate recourse to medical aid. Twenty-four were old cases. Of these, 4 recovered; 17 were 53 discharged as cured, gained 306 pounds in

tio do 62 do from
do do 43 do
do co 29 do
do do 42 do
do do 13 do
do do 15 do
do do 16 do
do do 16 do
do do 17 do
do do 1 7 do
do do 2 do
This trablector ou trabalo por

close observer. At what age do we meet with most disappointment? When is the mind best fitted to endure grief? When is the mental structure most affected by the cares of life? I doubt not there will be those among your readers

who will profitably philosophise from these data.

There were, of the patients, married 140, single 125, widowers 7, widows 4.

This result, so different from that exhibited by the returns of other hospitals, has not escaped the watchful eye of the superintendent, Dr. Brig-ham, (one of those men, I will mention here, whom Providence in its mercy fits with faculties, just suited to the holy task of ministering to the diseased mind.) Many became insane before the age for marriage. Many others are strongly pre-disposed to insunity, and their marriage becomes

hat occupations has the mind broke from it.

	200	MEN.			
Farmers	62	Carriage Maker	1	Tailors	1
Laborers	26	Glass Cutter	1	Baker	1
Merchants	11	Inn-keeper	1	Beatman	1
Clerks	11	Blacksmith	1	Hatter	1
Scholars	7	Shoemakers	4	Joiners	6
Attorneys	1	Stone Cutters	42	Engraver	1
Physicians	2	Saddlers	3	STORES OF THE	1.77
11000 W 1011 CONT.		WOMEN.			

13 School Girls 12 Tailoresses S Millimers Manguaspakers I Instructors 4 Houseworkton [Tais cannot mean the usual occupation of this erm, that is, out at service, it refers to all acc

The great number of persons here, from those engaged in the apparently quiet condition of la-boring on a farm, and in the work about a house. is matter of surprise. The small number of at-torneys and merchants is equally so.

A few of the principal causes are the follow-

Religious anxiety	323	21
Hi health	23	123
Loss of property	1.1	8 4
[The weaker sex b setter than those who		
ke stronger.]		- 7

Excessive study 9 3 |This is a strange can win this country, where here are so few thorough students. Intemperance 9 Fright 4 Millerism. (what haveey 5

Disapposiment in love 2 (So there is just as much sensibility entlement as the ladies, ) Political excitement 2 Political excitement 2 0 | The ladies know too much to get excited about

Seduction 0 [Where sleeps the thouler?] Jealousy 1 (In jealousy, as well as an love, we are a

[Is not this a dark page in the history of main!] People any of business 2 2 3 3. This result was not to be expected, for it the sides are more peoplexed, than the men, was so in molecul.

Opinia sating 0 1

Which night to be a carter in the Augustain

sum enters.) Such me some of the carrier from which may y springe. Marter of fact world as 8 this one

#### THE TEXAS QUESTION.

MR. FORSYTH'S OPINION.

On the 4th of August, 1837, a few months atlency, a correspondence was opened with Mr. Popsyth, then Secretary of State, by Gen. Memtean Hunt, Minister of the Republic of Texas, in which the annexation of Texas was formally proposed to this Government. The offer was declin-I by the President; and this declension was communicated by Mr. Fersyth to the Texian Minister in a letter under date of August 25th, in terms the most decisive and explicit, The followmer extracts are from Mr. Forsyth's letter:

"The question of the annexation of a foreign independent State to the United States has bever before been presented to this Government. Since the adoption of their Constitution two large addi-tions 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 sway over a broader space. Paramount interests of many members of the Confederacy, and the permanent well-being of all, imperatively urgod upon this Government the necessity of an ex-tension of its jurisdiction over Louisiana and Florida. As peace, however was our cherished poli-cy, 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 negotia-

and sought a transfer of those regions by negocia-tions and not by conquest.

"The issue of those negociations was a condi-tional cession of those countries to the United States. The circumstance, however, of their bemg colonial possessions of France and Spain, and therefore dependent on the metropolitan Governtaents, renders those transactions materially diffe-tent from that which would be presented by the question of the annexation of Texas. The latter is a State with an independent Government, ac-knowledged as such by the United States, and chaiming a territory beyond, though bordering on, the region coded by France, in the treaty of the 30th of April, 1803. 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 mexpedient, under

xisting 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 Phenipotennecessarily involves the question of war with adversary. The United States are bound to that adversary. The United States are bound to Mexicg 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 as it can be reasonably hoped that Mexico will perform her duties and respect our rights under it. The United States might justly be suspected of a disregard of the friendly purposes of the compact if the overture of General Hunt were to be even received for future consideration, as this would imply a disposition on our part to espouse the quar-rel of Texas with Mexico—a disposition wholly at variance with the spirit of the treaty, with the u-niform policy and the obvious welfare of the U-

The inducements mentioned by General Hunt for the United States to annex Texas to their ter-ritory, are duly appreciated; but, powerful and weight; 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 which I exas has been governed in making this everture will have equal force in impelling her to preserve, as an independent power, the inest literal commercial relations with the United States. Such a disposition will be cheerfully met in a corresponding spirit by this Government. If the universe which the undersigned has been directed to give to the proposition of General Hunt should interturated work such a change in this case. work such a change in the sentito the transfer work such a change in the sent-tends of that Government as to induce an at-tempt to extend commercial relations elsewhere, upon terms prejudicial to the United States, this Government will be consoled by a consciousness Government will be consciled by a consciousness of the rectifude of its intentions, and a certainty that, although the bazard of transient losses may be incurred by a rigid adherence to just principally the magnitude of the stakes involved. We must be incurred by a rigid adherence to just principally the magnitude of the stakes involved. We must be incurred by a rigid adherence to just principally the magnitude of the stakes involved. We must be incurred by a rigid adherence to just principally the magnitude of the stakes involved. be incurred by a rigid adherence to just princi-ples, no lacting prosperity can be secured when they are diaregarded."

GEN. JACKSON'S LETTER.

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

Hemmraon, February 12, 1841.

My Drive Sm: Your's of the 23d ultimo has been received, and with it the Madisonian con-taining Gov. Gilmer's letter on the subject of the annexation of Texas to the U.S.

You are not mistaken in supposing that I have raised an opinion on this interesting subject. It coupled much of my attention during my Presicupied much of my attention during my Presi-ency - and I am sure, has lost none of its im-stance, by what has since transpired.

So a site my election in 1825, it was made coown to me by Mr. Erwing, formerly our Minter to the Court of Madrid, that whilst in that cours, he had baid the foundation of Madrid, that whilst in that our, he had laid the foundation of a treate with louin, for the cession of the Floridae, and the thement 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 m-

The report lays a down as a position vertical by all the experience of the Assign, that "the substitute in the transfer of it, a first was adopted which strap and immediate cause of insanity, but the whole of the vast country lying beautiful to guard against, is less to the training was obtained from France. Spain steed ready to acknowledge it to the Rio Grander and yet the authority asked by our Minister to interfere improperly in the internal afficient frequent and immediate cause of insanity, but the underly asked by our Minister to interfere improperly in the internal afficient frequent and immediate cause of insanity, but the whole of the vast country lying beautiful to guard against, is less to the training was obtained from France. Spain the latter positively and explicitly distributed and yet the authority asked by our Minister to interfere improperly in the internal affinised frequent and immediate cause of insanity.

The original representation of the part of his Government to interfere improperly in the internal affinised frequent and immediate cause of insanity.

The original representation of the part of his Government to interfere improperly in the internal affinised frequent and immediate cause of insanity.

The original representation of the principle of the vast country lying because of the whole of the vast country lying because of the proposed annexation of Texas:

an erroneous estimate of the tendency of our in-stitutions, in which there was mingled somewhat possible skill in diplomacy. I repeat that of jealousy, to the rising greatness of the South

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 amexation, 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

he accepted.

If in a military point of view alone, the question be examined, it will be found to be most im-

Great Britain has already made treaties with count, in increasing hermilitary resources. May she not enter into an alliance with Texas? and reserving, as she doubtless with the North Wes-tern boundary question as a Suse of war with us, whenever she chooses to declare it. Let us suppose, that as an ally to Texas we are to fight be 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—inakes a lodgment on the Mississippi
—excites the negroes to insurrection—the lower
country falls, and with it New Orleans, and a war rages through the whole South and

In the meanwhile, she is also moving an army along the upper Western frontier from Canada, the United States may in good faith have believed their claim to the Rio del Norte to be valid. which, in co-operation with the army from Texas, spreads ruin and havor from the Lakes to the

off of Mexico.

Who can estimate the national loss we may stain before such a movement could be repelled,

Remember, that Texas borders upon us on our rapidly increase, and soon be strong enough for the protection of our Eastern whalers—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 harrassed and detained, until an organized force could be collected

o meet them.

But I am in danger of running into unneces-But I am in danger of running into unneces-sary details, which my debility will not enable not to close. The question is full of interest al-so, as it affects our domestic relations, and as it may bear upon those of Mexico to us. I will not may bear upon those of Mexico to us. I without 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 ble sign of peace.

ciency, in spreading the blessing of peace.

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

The following paragraph, written by the Washngton correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer,

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 arti-cles—(if she remains exposed to the sinister and tree—(it sign remains exposed to the sanster 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 martime 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 benefits must, for half a century, enure to the Northern States, if admitted. It will be the great consumer of the fabricks of the North, and the grain and pork, beef and whiskey of the North, West, &c., &c. Texas never can become a martime power, nor commercial. harbors nor water for ships of freight, and if we do not have her. England will have her carrying

rence 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 .of receiving such authority, the negotiation of this hands, and transferred to the Washington correspondence of the New Washington, and a new treaty was there concluded—by which the Sabine and not Rio Grande, was York Express, so explicit and so well fortified in geognised and established as the boundary of its assurances, as to command the implicit confi-Finding that these extrements were true; and that our Government did really give up that important territory, when it was at its option to record the second structure of the Republic of Texas, and Lord Aberdeen, Minister of Fereign Affairs in April 2001, 1841 dence of all unprejudiced minds. In addition to

such the most imperiant to guard against, is less of sloen. It is not that a case of insanity is not proceeded by this. Loss of children—el fortune—lisupponament in condition—all these can be large, if the mind gets relief in sleep.

According measurements of the head in all cases have been taken, and the result of the inquiring of the Royalble, but always to add to the head in all cases have been taken, and the result of the inquiring of the first inetitution is, that there is no form or case of the head popular is now frequent than in health.

There are other results arrived at in this related of which, and of the hely Howard-like measurement to both Mexico and the United States. The pulse is more frequent than in health.

There are other results arrived at in this related of which, and of the hely Howard-like measurement of the hely Howard-like measurements of the body Howard-like measurements of the considerations, which, in my judgment, rendered methats of important a fact ought to be brought on the pulse is more frequent than in health.

This regoristicn failed, and I shall ever regret in an appeared to me that so important a fact ought to be brought.

It is not the most imperiant to the two rivers.

On such a subject I thought with the ancient term, that if Texas be not amexed to the United States it will be added to England. In two of investments that it was in accordance with this contemplating any such purpose, had positively easier to Mexico indicate that England, so far from contemplating any such purpose, had positively easier to Mexico indicate the two rivers.

The pulse is more frequent than in health.

This regoristion failed, and I shall ever regret in an appeared to my letters I have stated that England. In two of investment the intervention of the Children and the result of the made in the archives the intervent of the state o 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 ministice done to us, by the sur-knows officially—that England contemplates no render of the territory, when it was obvious that other connexion with Texas than the United a could have been retained, without increasing States contemplates with England, or England consideration afterwards given for the Flori-s. I could not but feel that the surrender of so and important a territory, was attributable to 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 "hyery in Texas—none of seeking any other alliance than the legitimate one I have named."

#### THE ORIGINAL CLAIM.

The friends of aenexation have seized upon the notion that Texas was properly a part of the ertant to the U. S., to be in possession of that 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 Great Bretain has already made treates 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 This proposition is pressed by some with an intercourse with the world, which can be turned to account, in increasing her military resources. May strengthening their argument, they put forward pudence only to be equalled by their ignorance of the principles of natural justice. They are anwered in the following paragraphs:

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

"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 a-gainst the exhausted monarchy of Spain or the gainst the exhibits of Mexico, is certainly a nevelty in argument. The effort subsequently made under Gen, Jackson's administration to acquire by purchase the territory of Texas is, if pos et more conclusive confirmation that although still that they perceived that it rested on facts altogether too remote and on data too vague towar-Who can estimate the national loss we may rant its assertion in that peremptory manner in stain before such a movement could be repelled, which the claim of territory should always be put the such force as we could organize on short no-forth, and that the dispute could only be settled

by compromise.
"What would be thought of the conduct of a West to the 42d 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 barren and uninhabitable plains.—With such a barren our West, we are invincible. 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 somble and litigious would intering the private life; and just so obstinate, unreasonable, and litigious would be the most flattering epithets applied to this conduct in private life; and just so obstinate, unreasonable, and litigious would be the most flattering epithets applied to this conduct in private life; and just so obstinate, unreasonable and litigious would be the most flattering epithets applied to this conduct in private life; and just so obstinate, unreasonable and litigious would be the most flattering epithets applied to this conduct in private life; and just so obstinate, unreasonable and litigious would be the most flattering epithets applied to this conduct of the land surrendered, and after all this finally start up and allege that the line was a private life; and just so obstinate, unreasonable, and litigious 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 much and 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 a portion of the land surrendered, and after all this finally start up and allege that the line was a portion of the land surrendered, and after all this finally start up and allege that the line was a portion of the land surrendered, and after all this finally start up and allege that the line was a portion of sonable, 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 "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 one 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 most remarks a proper of the properties of the demagogue, bold and of fact that in a question of such reliance should be placed upon inadequate consideration, or of none at all. Had spain made us a present of Florida, we should resent, as in the last degree most remarks have. resent, as in the last degree monstrous and shame-ful, 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 sold us Louisiana for a song to to allege that her Government had sold us Louisiana for a song to to allege that her Government had sold us Louisiana for the for a song, or to allege that her Government had a statement is a total to all the song that its citizens, and territory, or patriot fathers, together with a long line of conthat it parted with them for some corrupt end of stitutional precedent fixed by the deliberate legistist negotiator or ruler, and that therefore the cestal trive and judicial action of the country, have its negotiator or ruler, and that therefore the cession should not stand, every sober citizen of the United States would look on such conduct a not only a sharneful injury, but a gross verse the parties in such a proceediourselves 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 embedies the most plausible and popular argu-countrymen will still be the same, as to any pre-ments for annexation which have been urged: tended reasons for looking behind the plighted

> ings after the accident on board the Princeton, a spirit of speculation, whose desolating influence inquiry, and conclude there were from seven to ings after the accident on board the Princetop, a large crowd being assembled at Gadsby's a stranger was overheard to say, "I vish to however the further estrangement of a large majority of 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 inhad better hear me out before you say so. I in-tended to have added, that if he had been seated

A general huzza awarded him for his ingenuity.

A most 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

J. & B. SLOAN

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR SUPPLY OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. April 22nd, 1511.

> Almanaes, for 1844. The Methodist Almanac, for 1844. The Presbyterian do Formle by D. P.

D. P. WIER.



GREENSBOROUGH:

Saturday Morning, April 27, 1844.

FOR GOVERNOR WILLIAM A. GRAHAM. 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 dation on foreign merchandee, with incidental protection to home industry; an equitable distribution of the public hand money 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 put the sketch which he had taken into the hands and mingle with all the cordiality of brethren and of Mr. Clay himself for revision. The Regist compatriots. It is high and holy ground, where ter of the 23d says-"We have the promise of no difference is permitted to exist; for difference Mr. Clay, that we shall be placed in possession there would be treason to our common country. of his great speech, recently delivered here, in They unite in a sentiment of devotion to the Uni the course of ten days or a fortnight." Be patient,

### 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 tyvo-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 characteristics ter of the most stupendous demagogue of the age. Surrounded by a few restless, reckless, yet talented and sagacious completters, 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 eb-Had allition of popular feeling, and not upon the time-

For ourselves, we proclaim that we are not ready to sanction the project of annexation. Our tle less than a second epistle to Beelzebub, goplaced all the varied interests of the Union in admirable equipoise. The great body of the people-the considerate citizens of all parties and of all parts of the country-have heretofore manifested no wish to disturb these constitutional reloss; on the contrary elemination to main-them. Have they sidered the disturb-ance of these relations which would be caused

on the gun, his good luck would have prevented involvement of the nation in war, in which most the explosion!" Is it not well to pause before we disturb the bal- Independent:

into the scale? INTERFERENCE OF ENGLAND.

Apprehensions, real or affected, of the interfe-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 itschildren and tion : and "Union at all hazards!" is our motto now and forever.

ance of the Constitution by throwing an EMPIRE

the White Central Comia

The Senate has been engaged in the consideof certain western rivers and harbors.

Cfingman.

#### DEAF AND DUMB.

ner 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 successto this place from a tour through the eastern part of the State, and to Charleston, S. C., accompa-dard has heard that also; announces it as "ano-Institution at Staunton, Va. The attainments of this youth are astonishing, and show at once the Courier, as stating that "the Whigs succeeded in 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 coun-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 speech in the "Raleigh Register." The Editor of the Whig and Democratic parties can meet on. "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 Ægis 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 the counties of Cabarrus, Stanly, Montgomery, principles at all !! But, oh! Mr. Clay, Mr. Clay! ing about like a roaring lion, seeking what good Democrat he may devour! And the way our gallant fellow scribblers "flesh their steel" in the coonskins of 1840, is worthy the genius and chivalry of the renowned knight Don Quixotte de la Mancha, who had a similar affair with certain wineskins which he mistook for giants, hobgobline and enchanters!

## THE NUMBER AT RALEIGH.

The number of persons who assembled at the by the apprexation of Texas :- the effect of a sud- has been variously estimated. Some "Democratden expansion of our representative principle o- ic" estimates are as low as one thousand; others. Mr. Tylers Luck-A Jest-The Washington ver that immense territory-the drainage of labor who are Whigs, speak in round numbers of ten ndent of the True Sun says that some even- and capital from the old Southern States-the thousand. We have taken some pains to make

Messrs, N. B. Hughes and L. W. Peck, who of the people would embark with a reluctance managed the preparation of the Dinner, sent the significant of painful and dishonorable protraction? following list of provisions to the Editor of the the evening alluded to. The "fearless and tal-

5! Beeves, weighing 50 Shoats, averaging 50 lbs. 2500 do 14 Muttons, 1300 1020 Bacon Hams. 100 Dried Beef. Corn and Wheat Bread 1600 do 8670 lbs. Total.

They give it as their opinion that there were between 4,000 and 5,000 persons present at the low's course is concerned, it may be remarked as to mankind, will be put in jeopardy by annexa- Barbacue. And the Editor of the Star docs "not furnishing a curious counterpart to Satan reprovbelieve, at the farthest, more than half the vast ing sin.' In the prime virtues of consistency in concourse that had assembled in Union square to public life, and political honor. Brownlow, with hear Mr. Clay, attended the barbacue."

Delegate to the Baltimore Convention, owing to of the multitude at the table, Hughes and Peck of the Great Turned-over of the Standard. unexpected professional engagements. RICHARD state that out of ninety dozen plates and the large Hires, Esq., has been appointed in his place, by quantity of dishes used, not more than four or five. Vincinia.-Last Thursday was the day for the were broken or carried off.

THE "VICTORIES" AT NEW ORLEANS.

The "Standard" has not to this day, we are ration of the Post Office bill: the House, on the left to imagine, received intelligence of certain bill making appropriations for the improvement elections in the State of Maryland, which were held some two months ago, and resulted in the Several important Reports have been made, triumphant success of the Whigs! The Standard for copies of which, as well as sundry other doc- man is none of your newsy sort of mortals, listenuments, we are indebted to the continued polite- ing to all the disagreeable tales afloat, and blabness of Messrs. Deberry, Reid, Barringer and bing out everything 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 A deeply interesting exhibition was made in last in the city of New Orleans, to supply a vathe court house, last Thursday night, of the manreturned. The Standard heard that, and told it, too, with a grand flourish of trumpets, while the news was hot. More recently an election was ful teacher of deaf mutes, who had just returned held for Mayor of the city, which resulted in a majority for the Democratic candidate: the Stannied by a deaf and dumb son of Mr. George Al-ther victory in N. Orleans;" sends up a big "hurbright, who has enjoyed the advantages of the rah for the battle-ground of Jackson!" and quotes, with great unction, its brother in the faith, the 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 roarand 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 comrupt 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 corruptions 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 naturalizationthree 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 ermine 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 "unlaw-fully excluded from the polls!"

How many more such "victories" will be required to ruin Locofocoism 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 Anson, Richmond, Moore, and on to the town of that pestilent fellow !-he is represented as lit- 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 city of Raleigh to welcome and to hear Mr. Clay, celebrated speaking at Chunn's Core, two years ago. The Standard of date the 17th say

> "We understand this man made a speech in Greensborough in this State, and was replied to by Dr. Weldon E. Wright, a fearless and talent-ed young democrat from Rockingham. Dr. Wright, we learn, apologized for noticing the man

The above will cause a smile on the visage of every one who was about Col. Gott's Hotel on ented young democrat from Rockingham," nor pounds 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 conspicuity for the time being, was all he could boast of having achieved in the interview.

So far as the Standard's own censure of Brownall the faults he brought from the hot political lat-Mr. BADGER has declined the appointment of As an evidence of the sobriety and good order inde of Tennessee, has a thousand fold advantage

State elections to be held in Virginia

### PRINCIPLES-AND MEN.

"The current appears to be rather against us at present," said a Democrat, the other day ;-"but if we had such a man as Henry Clay for a leader, our party would easily triumph over all

A mistake, sir-a wide mistake. The great name and the great talents of fifty such men as Henry Clay could hardly pervert the common sense of the American people so far as to procure their assent to the principles, and force into their reloption the measures, of "the Democracy."

Could Henry Clay, blessed with the mellow elecution of his pulmiest days in the House, and and ten times as large as England and Wales. the matured judgment of three-score of eventful years, convince the people of the propriety of the Sub-Treasury scheme, that choice darling of "the Democracy ?" Could such a man, with all his skill, and energy, and tireless perseverance, gather up the oft-exploded fragments of this machine, ship, acceptable in the nation's eyes? Will the away in the iron vaults of the system; subject to the control of the President; counted out dollar by dollar, dime by dime, in sordid dole, to credit-ors—soon to find its way back to its miserly re-cess; the profits of the concern sticking to the fingers of a few official beneficiaries;—and all this while the people left to take care of themselves!

Could Henry Clay make the American people believe in the principle (!) of retaining defaulters in office for years after their crimes are known? -of holding the public offices up to the highest bidder, by bestowing patronage on political friends, no matter how incompetent, and proscribing opponents, no matter how honest, faithful and capable? It is sheer sacrilege upon political purity to suppose such a case!

Could Henry Clay persuade the people to adopt the standing army scheme, one of the great unaccomplished projects of Mr. Van Buren's administration, which he said in his message he "could not too strongly recommend to the consid-Would the eloquence of eration of Congress? a whole regiment of Henry Clays induce a North Carolinian to sanction a system under which he would be liable to be called from his work and his home into South Carolina, or even into Florida, in time of peace, to perform camp duty, subject to the rules and articles of war?

The Whigs admire and cherish their man because he defends and cherishes their principles. Without Henry Clay's principles,-the splendor of his elequence, the glory of his reputation, the weight of his experience would pass for comparatively little among the thoughtful portion of the American people.

## WASHINGTON'S CAMP CHEST.

This relic of the Revolution, which was receiv ed from the executors of Gen. Washington by Col. Maynadier, of Annapolis; presented by the Col. to old Gov. Winder; and left by the Governor to his son W. S. Winder, was by the latter bequeathed to Congress. It was presented in the name of the deceased donor, by Mr. Adams, on the 18th, and the following resolutions unanimously adopted (with the exception of Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, who voted " No!")

The Greensboro' Patriot has come out in new type—new paper—"enlarged and beautified," and looks like a new publication.

But we don't like that hend, Mr. Sherwood.—

Nothing so neat and pretty for a head as the plain capital letter. If we were a subscriber it would be a serious objection. We move it be al-tered to plain capitals, and Mr. Swaim will second the motion .- North Carolinian.

IS "ANNEXATION" CONSTITUTIONAL! The purchase and addition to the United States reader to an advertisement of the Messrs. SLOANS. of the territories of Louisiana and Florida have been cited as precedents for the constitutionality of the project of annexing Texas to the Union .-POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, manufactur- On the other hand, it is urged that there is a radical difference between the acquisition of territory town, Guilford county. It is decidedly the hea- by purchase from another power, and the annexation of a nation, with its customs, debts, wars

#### THEY WOULD GO!

The Standard has ascertained that it is useless to argue against that propensity inherited by man as well as woman-kind from old mother Eve, to wit, curiosity. Of what avail were his arguments. appeals, and awful warnings to the Democrats to keep away from Raleigh on the occasion of Mr. aristocracy of foreign luxuries, and are still desi- Clay's visit? They paid very little attention to rous to keep their noses in a decent state of im- all his fuse; for, according to his own statement, provement, must feel bound to patronize this ex- "at least one-fifth of the crowd was Democratic." They would go. And we trust they left the capital better citizens, for having heard the magnan imous speech of the great American patriot

gon emigrants are beginning to congregate at Independence, prior to starting for the far west .-Three or four hundred persons, it is supposed, will emigrate to Oregon from Jackson county."

Texas presents, from the best and most authentic geographical information, a superficial area of 350,000 square miles—that is, it is five times as large as the commonwealth of Virginia, more than twice as large as the kingdom of France,

#### FOR THE PATRIOT.

Messra. Editors: I should like to be informed through your paper, and I doubt not many others would also, what steps, or whether any, have been taken towards bringing out our County Candidand fit up a piece of workmanship, or statesman- ates for the next Legislature. It is important that the Candidates should be before the people in free citizens of this Republic ever be reconciled good time; and it is more important that the base the freasure of their Government hearded to early, that there may be settled purpose in the choice, and unanimity in the selection. Jarring about County Candidates is at all times unpleaswho would ably represent us; and let us with one accord fix upon the proper number and start them on the canvass with a good and strong as-surance that a unanimous support will be given o them by every good and true voter in old Guil-

ford, whose name is legion.

I would propose, Messrs. Editors, in order to have candidates the choice of the whole county, that the Committees in each School District call meetings and send a delegate to a central convention, which convention shall nominate four candi-dates who shall be the unanimous choice of the roters of the county. This plan seems to me to be the surest and most direct way of coming at the voice of the people in their selection. If this meets your views, let it be set before the citizens and the School committees immediately, that the candidates may be out by our May Court and declare themselves.

Now, Messrs. Editors, if you would not deem it improper, in view of the plan I have suggested above, or rather seem like treading upon the toes of the convention proposed.—I would, with all deference is that convention. ference to that convention, suggest the names of four of our fellow citizens, who I humbly think would meet with the approbation of the largest portion of our fellow citizens of Guilford, and come as near getting the unanimous vote of the county as any other persons that could be mentioned.— I would suggest for the Senate our esteemed fel-low citizen James T. Morrhead, Esq., and for the lower House Edmund Ogburn, Jesse H. Lind-say and Joel McLean. With this ticket the interest of the county would never be jeoparded, and the dignity and high standing of old Guilford would be honorably sustained.

### April 23, 1844. LETTER FROM MR. GRAHAM.

HILLSBORG, April 11th, 1844.

My dear Sir: I deem it due to the relation in which I stand to the people of the State, to offer an apology to those of our fellow citizens who may be assembled at Raleigh, on the 12th inst., for my not being present to join with them in manifesting proper respect for the distinguished Statesman who is now the guest of North Carolina. I have so far recovered from a tedious and painful illness which I recently suffered, that I am released from the prison of my sick room, and able with some aid, to walk out in the grounds contiguous to my Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Conjugate assembled. That the camp chest of General home and participate in the joyous meeting, which George Washington, which he used during the I doubt not you will have in Raleigh. I have

ter of absolute certainty.

I am with high respect. Your ob't serv't., WILL, A. GRAHAM. Hon. Rich's Hives, Charman of Whig Central Committee.

## COLT'S SUBMARINE BATTERY.

An experiment was made by Colt, near the Navy Yard at Washington, on Saturday afternoon Mr. Swaim is disposed to consider the motion of the gentleman from Fayeteville; but the gentleman from Fayeteville; but the gentleman from Fayeteville; but the gentleman must first cast the beam out of his own eye; netwithstanding his craticism, his own "head" full-rigged, her sails were partially set, with ablooding the river sulful to the command of Lieut. Boyle. She was goode (Loco) inquired whether there had been any out flow tree her had been any out flower had been any out flow tree her had been any out flow tree he eyet netwithstanding his cruteism, his own "head" is similar to cars in appearance! The principal difference between our heads is, that they do not think alike.

Mancet Ox.—There is an ex in the city of Baltimore which we also says the American within a fraction of 1000 lbs. The reserved for the work of the reserved for the command of Lead. Boyle. She was goode (Loco) inquired whether there had been any following survey of the riversalluded to in the amendment red flag from her mainmast and the U. S. flag from her stem. The papers state that when within a hundred yards of the battery the commander and rocket was sent up from the latter as a signal that they were an safety. The vessel kept steadily on her course, and on arriving at the designated spot, the hattery expleded and the craceful Step was a large that the Connecticut was excellent navigation of the thought appropriation for such an object which we have the commander and the U. S. flag from her mainmast and the U. S. flag from her m

THE GOLD CASE.

On our return from Raleigh last week we were detained in Greensborough a few days on business, being the first week of Guilford Superior Court his honor Judge Dick presiding;—where we witnessed a trial of much interest to us, and we believe to the community in general;—wherein Jesse Shelly and Jonathan W. Field (merchants) of Jamestown trading in company) had brought an action of deceit against Hamilton Armfield for a fraud alleged to have been practiced in the sale of a quantity of gold bullion.

George C. Mendenhall and Hugh Waddell,

Esquires, were counsel for the plaintiffs, and Ralph Gorrell and John A. Gilmer, Esquires, appeared for the defendant.

The facts were in substance as follows:

The defendant Hamilton Armfield has a broth or Needham Armfield residing in Union county, (formerly Mecklenburg.) within 18 miles of the U.S. Mint at Charlotte, N. C., and works or owns a mine there called Lewis's mine, in which a portion of the gold obtained is worth 60 cents the dwt. Whereas the gold usually in N. Carolina is worth from 85 to 90 cents the dwt., and some even as high as 102. In August 1811, Needham Armfield sent 610 dwts. of this gold to Guilford Emeration to Origon.—The Lexington (Missouri) Express of March 23d, says—" Oreto his brother the defendant at S5 cents the dwt. And the evidence was that Hamilton Armfield the defendant had at two different times offered the detendant had at two different times offered gold to Robt. M. Sloan in Greensborough. And one large lump was recognized by Sloan as hav-ing been seen before; and one piece had increas-ed in size very much since he first saw it; but his elder brother and partner, James Sloan, who had purchased gold bullion for many years (and who stated that he was governed in his purchases by the character of the gold and also by the charac-ter of the man who offered it for sale.) refused to buy this parcel only at the Mint price, as he did not like the looks of it, and 90 cents per dwt. was asked. This was on the 7th of September, 1811. And on the same day, the defendant.Hamilton Armfield went to Addison Caldwell, a merchant Arimeia went to Addison Calawell, a merciant in Greensborough, and tried to sell at 90 cts; but Mr. Caldwell would only give the Mint price, and settle by the Mint certificate from Philadelphia. All the merchants at that time were anxious to buy gold, to save exchanges, which were then about 5 per cent, discount on N. Carolina money. The defendant told Caldwell he wanted to make a final sale, for the gold belonged to an old man whose name he could not make known. The defendant returned to Sloan and offered to take \$5 cts.—said it came from Mecklenburg, but Sloan would only purchase at the Mint price, and no

ale took place.
It appeared in evidence that the defendant had pplied to a skilful Blacksmith to know whether applied to a skilful Blacksmith to know whether gold and silver could be melted together; who told him it could be done, and referred him to books on Chemistry.
On the 8th of September 1841 the defendant

On the Sth of September 1841 the defendant Hamilton Armfield went to Jamestown, some 11 miles from Greensborough—sold to the plaintiffs Shelly & Field 610 dwts. at 85 cts. per dwt., amounting to \$518.50, among the pieces of which was a large lump or thick bar. And it was also understood they bought of another brother of the defendant, vizi Jonathan Armfield, between one and two hundred dwts., amounting in all, when put together, to 894 dwts., which the plaintiff Field deposited in the Mint at Philadelphia on the 12th day of October 1841. The same was forthwith assayed, and by the Mint certificate, which was used in evidence, together with the depositions of R. M. Patterson, Director of the Mint, George W. Eldeman and other officers of the Mint, this lot of gold contained 19.45 oz. of

silver. It was further in evidence that the defendant had endeavored to get a quantity of gold traded off for tobacco at 85 cents, admitting at the same off for tobacco at S5 cents, admitting at the same time it was worth but 60 or 62! cts. And this but a short time before the sale to the plaintiffs, but a short time before the sale to the plaintiffs. Needham Armfield admitted in evidence that, although he had sold this gold absolutely to his brothough he had sold this gold absolutely the had sold this gold absolutely the his brothough he had sold this gold absolutely the his brothough he had sold this gold absolutely the his brothough he had sold this gold absolutely the his brothough he had sold this gold absolutely the his brothough he ther the defendant at 85 cents per dwt. after he came down to Guilford, yet he remained in Guil-ford until after the defendant sold the gold to the plaintiffs, and that he took home with him part of

being asked from what mine the gold was taken, said, from different mines; and a part of it from Gardner's mine in Guilford; from which mine Mr. Sloan had himself purchased, as he supposed, not less than one hundred thousand dollars worth of gold; and this gold yielded from 95 to 102 cents gold; and this gold yielded from 19 to 102 cents to the dwt. And the defendant being again asked by another person, the same day, whence that gold came, said, from different mines.

After the plaintiff Field came home from the

north, he went to the defendant, told him how much they had lost on the gold, and asked him to make it good. Defendant then said he had the gold from a Mr. Helmes in the western part of insufferable!

Anson County; that he paid 85 cts. per dwt., and ever known.

the Chief Magistracy of the Union almost a mat-there was the slightest failure of strength of body ter of absolute certainty.

more energetic, and we failure of strength of body there was the slightest failure of strength of body or voice. We had heard of Mr. Clay's oratory thing that we had anticipated. There was a sort of indefinable simplicity about his manner, a majesty in his voice, swelling, overpowering grangesty in his voice, swe

Salt river and its situation being alluded to

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES. The election to the U.S. Senate of Hon. Henry Johnson (whig) from the State of Louisians, is place of Hon. Alexander Porter, (whig) deceased enables us to present the following accurate and complete list of the members of the Senate. This body consists at present of 29 Whigs and 23 Lo-

e terms expire in 1845. 17 Senators who

13 Whigs: Samuel S. Phelps. Massachusetts. Rufus Cheate. Rhode Island, John B. Francis. J. W. Hungtington. Connecticut, New York. N. P. Tallmadee. Delaware, Maryland, Reh'd H. Bayard. Wm. D. Merrick. Wm. C. Rives. Virginia. John Hender Ephraim H. Foster. Tennessee, Indiana. Albert S. White. Augustus S. Porter. Michigan,

Mame, John Fairfield. Pennsylvania, Daniel Sturgeon. Ohio, Missouri, Benjamin Tappan. Thomas H. Be 18 Senators who terms expire in 1817. 12 Whigs:

George Evans. Maine. Isane C. Boter Jas. F. Simmons, Jacob W. Miller. Rhode Island, New Jersey. Delaware, Thomas Clayton, Wm. S. Archer, Wilie P. Mangum. Virginia, North Carolina. John M. Berrien. Georgia, Alaxander Barrow. Louisiana. Spencer Jarnagin, Jas. T. Morehead. Kentucky. Michigan, Wm. Woodbridge

ofocos: Levi Woodbary. New Hampshire South Carolina, Daniel E. Huger. Wm. R. King. Robt. J. Walker. Alabama, Mississippi, James Semple. Wm. S. Fulton Arknusus.

terms expire in 1849. Wm. Uphara. James A. Pearce. Maryland, Henry Johnson. J. J. Crittenden.

Kentucky, 13 Locofocos. New Hampshire, Chas. G. Atherton. Connecticut. John M. Niles. Silas Wright. New York. Pennsylvania, James Buchanan. W. H. Haywood, jr. N. Carolina. George McDuffie. W. T. Colquitt. Arthur P. Bagby. S. Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Wm. Allen. Ohio, E. A. Hannegan. Indiana. Illinois. Sidney Breese.
\*D. R. Atcheson.

Senators who go out in 1845 1:3 " in 1847 " in 1849

To secure a majority in the Senate when Mr. Clay comes in as President, in March, 1845, as only 16 Whigs then hold over, it will be seen that the Whigs must carry a majority in the Legislatures of 10 States, which will give them 26 Senators, (including those who hold over,) and leave party questions to be settled by the casting vote of the Vice President. The Loco Focos have already gained two States from us, viz: Mississippi and Michigan, and will confidently expect to carry New York by their present large majority the Joint ballot in the Legislature, unless we car-ry the city next fall, as we must. On the other and, the whigs have chances to gain Senators in Maine, Ohio and Pennsylvania. We urge upon our friends in all of the States where U. S. Senaplaintitis, and tent he took about the money obtained from them.

The defendant, at the store of Shelly & Field, tors are to be elected this year and next, to strain heine asked from what mine the gold was taken, every nerve to carry their Legislatures.—New

## "SOMETHING RICH!!

An extract from a speech of Thos. II. Benton, delivered in the Senate, on the Independent Tren- Co sury Bill, on the 14th March, 1838, and at that time devoutly believed in, by every Loco in the

of it; for of all governments under the sun, restor-ations are admitted to be the most abominable, and said he had the western part of insufferable! They are the worst governments ets. per dwt., and ever known. Vengeance and persecution are took ten days to consider what he would do; but failing to make the plaintiffs any satisfaction, they brought this action, and recovered \$165 damages for the fraud in the 610 dwts, sold by the defendance of the fraud in the 610 dwts, sold by the defendance of the fraud in the 610 dwts. George Washington, which he used during the Revolutionary was requested by the last will off the late William Sidney Winder to the Corporate of the United States, be and the same is hereby accepted, and that the same be deposited as a precious relic to be preserved in the Department of State.

Resolved, That the Senate and House of Repositionary was the pleasure in recognising to the late William Sidney Winder to the first stary, and one would garned to state of the start will prove the state of the start will be specificated as a precious relic to be preserved in the Department of State.

Resolved, That the Senate and House of Repositionary was the pleasure in recognising to the family forms a precious relic to the preserved in the will have a start of the start will be specificated by the definition of the start will be specificated by the definition of the start will be specificated by the definition of the start will be specified only by the different degree of civil part of State.

Here the good near the first start, and the same bedoes the start will prove the state of the starts will optically as a precious relic to be preserved in the Department of State.

Resolved, That the Senate and House of Reposition of the start will prove the state of the start will be a start will not only form a precious report that I am demond the leaves of the start will prove the state of the start will be started and the start will be star in sweetness of intenation; his action became more energetic, and we could not discover that there was the slightest failure of strength of body or voice. We had heard of Mr. Clay's oratory from our boyhood; but it really far excelled anything that we had anticipated. There was a sort of indefinable simplicity about his manner, a majesty in his voice, swelling, overpowering grandeur and sublimity in many of his sentences that must be heard to be appreciated. We confess that the half had not been told us.—Star.

Salt river and its simution being alluded to good ed off the Stuarts; the French chased away the

""This is the question"—Shall Van Buren be restored to power, and Thomas H. Benton "holds the negative."

Considerable progress has been made in the instruction of the Magnetic Telegraph, the in vention of Professor S. F. B. Morse, upon which a test experiment is being made under the authorty of an act of Congress. The line of conductors s constructed as far on from Washington as to a point on the line of the railroad opposite to the re-sidence of C. B. Calver, Esq., (stabilities,) and the work is making progess at the rate of about a mile a day. A trial of it was made yesterday, as the cars cussed Mr. Calvert's by communicating fact of the a passes to the point at the line begins in Washington; and an answer, acknowledging the receipt of the intelligence, was received back in two or three accords.—National Intelligencer.

## GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

Our Patriotic brethren, the Editors of that paper will parden our delay in noticing the vast im-provement which they have recently made in the appearance of their sheet-heretofore respectable, but, now, unsurpassed by any periodical in North Carolina, and indeed by very few in the United States. An earlier notice was prevented by our absence from home. Were it not that our little sheet, the "Cuizen," makes up in weight and genuine patriotic merit what it wants in size and fine clothes, its characteristic modesty would hardlly allow it to venture on the apparent presump-tion of elaiming kin with its large, beautiful and well-dressed cousin, the "Patriot."

We cannot help feeling somewhat inclined to take a favorable notice of Greensbarough—her

rapid course of improvement, her mechanical skill and industry, her peculiarly thrifty appearance, &c. &c., not forgetting her excellent houses of entertainment—particularly Col. Gott's superior Hotel: but we have no room this week. Per-naps the subject may be briefly touched hereaf-ter, if we continue in the same humer.

We recommend to our readers the considerate tone of the following remarks of a new-paper in the interior of the State of Louisiana court of the

We recommend to our renders the considerate tone of the following remarks of a new paper in the interior of the State of Louisiana and to expend and ever. Northern country, it is no pen cylinder with vrought iron spikes securely screwed in the contagious fever of speculation in Texas bonds and lands which is making such instruce with the common sense of some people elsewhere:

From the Concerdia intelligencer of April 6.

"Annexation of Texas.—This important measure in the policy of our Government, will so far as any positive action is concerned, rest through the present Congress. We look upon the whole affair as a kind of political tub, thrown our to eath the great whale of public opinion. Under the present aspect of our National Government, so important a measure could not be consummated; besides, empires cannot be abered in a few days, whatever policy there may be in so doing. By the time the next Congress meets, the question of minexation will have been fairly discussed, the advantages and disadvantages will be understood, and if it is thought to be to the best interest of our Government to enlarge its boundary, it will cer-fixed and into a triple of the stream of the special part of the fixed our proposed to sell the Power and Machine, with Government to enlarge its boundary, it will cer-fixed a Fayetteville, for \$150.00, or at my residence of the present at the stime for There is one Machine at my farm at this time for advantages and disadvantages will be understood, and if it is thought to be to the best interest of our Government to enlarge its boundary, it will cer-tainly be done, and there is no earthly power to sale, and ready for inspection, should any one wish to examine.

In this county on Monday evening last, James McNairy, aged about 40 years.

In this county on the 9th inst., James Madison, son of James Mitchell, aged 7 years.

At Darlington courthouse, S. C., on Tuesday night the 16th of April, Joshua D. Lewis, of Pittsylvania, Va. He was attacked in Williams Patry Panna, va. He was attacked in Williams-burg District, with fever, which seemed to at-tach itself to the brain. And although he was thus auddenly struck by disease, among strangers, it will be some consolation to his mother to know that he received the most assiduous attentions of Dr. Dargan, a skilful and kind physician, and that every thing in connection with a genteel and christian burial was scrupulously attended to, both by his travelling companions from Virginia and North Carolina, and by the citizens of

## NOTICE FOR BUILDERS.

A large job of Repairing and Alteration. A large job of Re-pairing and Alteration.

ESCRIPTION of the Courthouse in the town of Germanton, Stokes county, N. C., is as follows: Wall 45 feet long, 35 feet wide, 18 inches thick, two stories high; with the court room, bar and bench below stairs, with effices and Jury rooms above; 8 windows below with 40 lights each, 8 by 10. Eleven windows above with 21 lights each, 8 by 10. The present court room has a gallery in it. The upper story has a passage, and is divided by plank partitions. The Commissionest propose, (under authority of Count) so to alter the courthouse as to place the court room, bar and bench above stairs; the offices and jury rooms below—all if possible to be made fire proof. ry rooms below—all if possible to be made fire proof.

To taiffl this order the Commessioners advertise for the Job to be let out to the lowest bidder on Friday the 25th of May next, ench bidder to scal up his 5td and hand it in by 2 o clock on the aforesaid day. The

and a half the work will be drawn out and ready for inspection by the 20th of May next.

An additional wall at one end of the present building, one and a half brick thick. 22 teet long, and nine feet wide, in which to run two flight of wooden steps, right and left, to enter the court room; this addition will be run above the tone of the court brown in cases. will be run above the top of the court house in cupola form a sufficient height to look well, in which to have

### Greensborough, April 25, 1844. FASHIONABLE HEAD QUARTERS.

CALDWELL INSTITUTE.

Under the Care of the Presbytery of Grange

The Plan of Education in this Institution embraces -

A complete course of English instruction.
 The Greek and Roman Classics and Antiquities.

H. The Greez and Koman Classics and Antiquities, leography, Mythology and Habovy. HI. A complete course of Mathematics.—Arithmo-le, Algeira, Geometry, Flanc and Spherical Trigg-cometry, Navigation Surveying, He guits and Decam-ics. An invited Geometry, Differential and Integral

Every student applying for admission is required to oduce satisfactory testimonials that he poscesses a set moral character. Vacations—Six weeks from the 2d Wednesday of pril, and four weeks from 2d Wednesday of October.

April, and four weeks from 2d We dire day of October Traition Fees.—820 per Session and 81 contingent, invariably payable in advance, to James Steak, Edit Treasurer. Board in respectable families varies from 8 to 10 dollars per meath.

Students can be prepared at this Institution for admission into any of the Classes of College.

The officers of the Institution are.—

The officers of the Institution are, -Rev. ALEX. WILSON, D. D. President, and Professor of the Greek Language and Laterature, S. C. LINDSLEY, A. M., Professor of the Latin

Language and Literature; R. K. GRAVES, A. M., Prossor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

The next Session commences on the 23d May.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

W.M. D. PAISLEY, See J.

Rer: The President and Faculty of the University

of N. Carolina.

Greensborough, April 22, 1844.

\*Raleigh Register, Standard, and Fayetter.

Observer each insert 3 weeks, and forward account to James Slone, Esq.

### IMPROVED THRAS ING MACHINES

"HE subscriber has been appointed Agent (and the only Agent in this State,) for the sale of William Knispatire's Portable Horse Power and Thrushing Machines, for thrushing Wheat, Ryc. Onts, and small seed, and halling Clever Seed.

The improvement which makes these Machines superior in a Southern and even Northern country, is

examine.
I am authorised to sell these Machines on a credit of 12 months—no performance no pay, ordinary carbeing taken.

All orders for Machines, or other communications, forwarded to my address at Clemmonsville, N. C.,

will receive prompt attention.
WILLIAM J. McELROY. WILLIAM J. McELROY.
Oakes' Ferry, Davic County, N. C.
Apgi 25th, 1841.
\* Watchman, Salisbury, publish 2 months, and
forward account to this office.

# TO THE PUBLIC.

Allighasi's Michaelings, CONSISTING OF THE BLACK (or ALLE BASI'S) SALVE. ALLEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS. ALLEBASI'S TOOTH ACHE DROPS, AND ALLEBASI'S POOR MAN'S

PROPS, AND ALLEBASTS FOOR MAN'S PLASTER.

THE citizens of Groensborough and vicinity are requested to read this advertisement carefully, and then prove ALLEBASTS MEDECINES, and see of they will not effect the surgerest good here, as in other sections of the country where they have been introduced. Without troubing you with a long than the contributes a force only will be a contibute of the country. advert sement, a few certificates of cures only w

in the Breast; Fam in the some and these cases in con-ference and the some state of the some state of the cases in con-nection with the Salve—see Pamphlot for directions. THE PILLS are the best Cathartic and Altera-tic properties. They

THE PHALS are the best Cathartic and Atterative Medicine known to the medical protession. They are certain to cure all complaints arising from disordered stenach, impure blood, &c., such as fevers of every type; Dysrepsy; Costiveness; general Behirty; Acid Siomach, Sick Headach; Heartburn; Dizzmess in the head, Jaundice; Sudden Colds, &c. They thoroughly cleanse the stomach and bowels, purify the blood, &c. They Teave the bowels and digestive exgans in a healthy, active state. The Salve and the Plaster are sometimes used with the Polis in these cases—see Parmblet for particular directors, &c.

let furnished by the agents.

L. W. GILBERT, Proprietor,
No. 214, Faiten St. New York,

A. Mickle, Hillsbord, N. C., Jas, Watson, And by J. & R. SLOAN, sole agents for Greens-berough.

## Extensive Assortment of Pianos. PROBABLY THE LARGEST IN ANY ONE ESTABLISH-

MENT NOTRIL OR SOUTH.

IN purchasing so costly an atteicts a Piano Forte, would it not be well to other at from one who fine been engaged in the business some S or 9 years, has sold, upon trait, to deflorent persons in Virginia and North Carolina near four lumbred instruments, with the sold and the sold and the sold with the sold and the sol "This is the question"—Shair Van Buren be restored to power, and Thomas II. Benton 'holds the negative."

GUILFORD EATERPRISE.

WE have for sale SHER POCKET HANDKER—CHIEFS manufactured by Jesses Shelly, Esquisit of Jamestown. Call and examine the article year of Jamestown. The imported goods.

April 24, 1844.

J. X. R. SLOAN.

100Z. copies of Swain's "Bond Leav" and a half for each of the court of the co

The confexional.—Some paper, the name of the tow times below, than in all the volumes which we then the Educated "his written conserving the "Wrongs of Women." It may of care readers can bose over them, without having their learns flow into their eyes, they must be ligant smight we have the church at which they made a kind of confession technically called, remaining the conference measures in the church at which they made a kind of confession technically called, remaining the conference measures in the church at which they made a kind of confession technically called, remaining the conference measures in the church at which they made a kind of confession technically called, remaining the conference measures in the church at which they made a kind of confession technically called, remaining the conference measures are the church at which they made a kind of confession technically called, remaining the conference measures are the church at which they made a kind of confession technically called, remaining the conference measures are the church at which they made from Boston, the members of a remaining the conference measures in the church at which they made from Boston, the members of a remaining the conference measures in the church at which they made from Boston, the members of a remaining the conference measures in the church at which they made from Boston, the members of a remaining the conference measures are the conference measures are the church at the chur

While the cork is crowing alsof! and work—work,—work, Tall the stars shine through the roof!

Along with the burbarous Turk, Where woman has never a soul to save, If this is Christian work!

" Work! work! work!

The three brain begins to swint;
Weak—work—work
The the eyes are heavy and dim!
Scan, and gueset, and band,
Band, and gueset, and scam,
Till ager the battons! fall asleep,
And sew them on in a dream!

ett! men, with sisters dear! O! men, with mothers and wives! is not linen you're wearing out. But human creatures' lives!

ich-stitch-stach, In poverty, however and dirt, wing at eace with a double thread, A Shroud as well as a Shirt.

"But why do I talk of Death? That phantom of grisly bone, I bardly fear his terrible shape. It seems so like my own-

It seems so like my own.

It seems so like my own.

Because of the fasts I keep.

Oh! God! that bread should be so dear,

And flesh and blood so cheap!

" Work-work-work! My labor never there's A hed of straw,
And what are its wages! A hed of straw,
A crust of bread—and rags. That shattered roof-and this naked floor-

A table—a broken chair— And wall so blank, my shadow I thank For sometimes falling there!

"Work-work ! From weary clime to chim;
Work—work—work—As prisoners work for crime!
Band, and gusset, and seam,
Seam, and gusset, and band,

Till the heart is sick, and the brain benumb'd, As well as the weary hand. . Work-work-work

In the dull December night, And work—work,—work,
When the weather is warm and bright— While underneath the caves The brooding swallows cling As if to show me their sunny backs,

And twit me with the spring. Oh! but to breathe the breath Of the cowslip and prisarose sweet-With the sky above my head. And the grass beneath my feet,

or only one short hour To feel as I used to feel. Before I knew the woes of want And the walk that costs a neal!

" Oh but for one short hour ! A respite however brief! No blessed leistere for Love or Hope. A lattle weeping would case my heart, But in their briny bed

My tears must stop, for every drop Hinders needle and thread. With fingers weary and worn.

With eyelids heavy and red, A woman sat in unwomanly rags, Plying her needle and thread-

"He does," was the response of the man still laws and distract business."

wending his way to the pig-sty.

"Is his honor at home!" continued the man of the spurs.

"Most certainly," replied the man of the freek.
"Take my horse by the bit, then," said the of-ficer; "I have business to transact with your mas-

spacet a second bidding the man did as required the officer alighted and made his way up to the door and gave the pannel several learly taps with the butt end of his whip—for, be the man in these days of small like the pannel several the pannel several learly taps with the butt end of his whip—for, be the man in these days of small like the pannel several learly taps with the butt end of his whip—for, be the man did as required to the control of the man did as required to the control of the contr it known, in those days of republican simplicity, knockers and bells, like servants, were in but little use. The good dame of the house answered the summous in person; and having scated the effieer, and ascertained his desire to see the governor departed to inform her husband of the guest's ar-rival, but on ascertaining that the officer had made a hitching-post of her husband, she immediately returned and informed him that the Governor was engaged in the yard, and could not well wait upon his honor and his horse at the same time. The predicancer of the officer, can be better imagined than described.

Advertisement Ested .- The annexed most was copied from the original notice on board the steamboar Win. Caldwell, which plies on Linke d from the original notice on beard the set for hearing.

Win. Caldwell, which plies on Luke The placerd hung directly above the containing the "smitchs";

with the critical notice on beard the set for hearing.

With res, H. C. Hampton, Clerk of our said court, at office, the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in August, A. D. 1843.

Proof \$10.00 and \$1

backs' containing the "smacks';
A Rattle Society to be Shade,—Thee history off this small is as follow, here was ketchi on tung mountain by a poors man with a large famerly be-me sicks yer old and very wenning is, he is now in a botch and can't ever turn nobody which is much better than to be runnin wilde, cause he do

not want to eat nother.

Admirance is exagence for their what please to pay it and thrippenis for their what dont, a liberal destuckehun for familieles, for more perticulers please to cavel on OH Trick.

T. N. Take notice it was their poore man and rest their stack that had a large familiely.

their hearts flow into their eyes, they must be inable of "sterner stuff" than we are. We know had been stuff than we are. We know had been stuffed as kind of confession technically called, recombine one specified. A very pious mean her of the clurch Mr. D., was in the habit of inviting the hearts of some who read it, even a saving us.

THE SONG OF THE SHRY.

In this press weary and wen.

With eyelds heavy and red.

A window suffer medle and thread—
Sheal stack I' stack!

In povery, hanger and dot.

And still with a voice of dolorous pitch She sang the "Song of the Shirt"

"Work! work! work!

Work! work! work!

Work! work work—work—work.

The both of the sufficient of the sufficient even and institution. After this confession of Mr. D., who by accident, had been placed upon the anxious seat, rose with the meast imperturable gravity, stated that be had but little to say for himself. But the brethern would remember that he lad but little to say the had been placed upon the anxious seat, rose with the mearest neighbor of Mr. D.; than he knew him well—more intimately so than any other man—and it gave him great and event for any other man—and it gave him great and of informing Physicians and Counting one of the clurch Mr. D., was in the habit to invitate the head to the clurch Mr. D., was in the habit to lad, receive the clurch Mr. D., was in the habit to invitate the head to the clurch Mr. D., was in the habit to invitate the head to the clurch Mr. D., was in the habit to invitate the was a great of the clurch Mr. D., was not a member, to a know the member, to a sufficient of the clurch Mr. D., was not the habit to have not a treat the point of the clurch Mr. D. of the best of Goods of the same that he was a great of the congregation that he was a great of the congregation that he was a great of the con

Mr. D.; that he knew him well—more intimately to than any other man—and it gave him great pleasure, because he could do it with more smeet.

As we ladd in our Spring Stock very rarly, the nave Such advantage over those who have y, to confirm the truth of all brother D. had con- novomerance the recent advance at the north.

by, to confirm the truth of all brother D. had confessed of himself.

When Mr. L. sat down, (under the visible and and idle smile of the whole congregation the parson not excepted.) Mr. D. went up to him and said, "You are a rascal and a har and I'llick you when you get out of chorch."

Below we enumerate a tew of our leading articles. Winter Sperm Oil, Refined Whale Oil, Sugar Lead, Opium, Cream Tartar, Aloes, Tartaria Acid, Castile Scap, Essential oils. Redwood do. do. CastileScap, Essential oils, Redwood do. Calomel, super Car, Soda, Copperas, Binestone, Quick-silver, Amatto, Oil Vatriol,

Static Scap, Essential on Stack of Calcinel, super Car. Soda, Carried Scap, Essential on State of Calcinel, super Car. Soda, Carried Scap, Essential on State of Calcinel, super Car. Soda, Carried Scap, Essential on State of Calcinel, super Car. Soda, Carried Scap, Essential on State of Carried Scap, Essential on Scap of Carried Sc

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Q. What is simple larceny !- A. Picking a

pocket of a handkerchief, and leaving a purse of

Biting at a Naked Hock .- As a minister was

for such askind of fish, he baited his book with such

bitious he baits with the honor of the world, and

to take the avaricious he baits with silver and gold, and for the pleasure seeker he baits with sensual

gratifications; but the profane swearer is like your foolish fish, he bites at the naked hook.—Sword of

Wit of Postmasters .- A postmaster in some

place not mentioned, writes to an Editor in some

Dear Sir: The Courier addressed to N. O. Moore of this place, is no more wanted, N. O.

Moore being no more, his executors decline tak-

Dear Sir: -Your paper addressed to A. R. Sill is not taken out of this office, and the presumption is it never will be. As Mr. S. broke away from the constable who had arrested him for theft, and

he is considered the swiftest runner in this county

"Spoons," of the New York Sunday Mercury,

once wrote the following beautiful sentimental poe-try in a Lady's album; since which time he has

been so beset with albums that he is obliged to charge the fair applicants a penny a line and a

Allow my radiant thoughts to spread Their selves like maple 'lasses o'er

PARLOR STOVES.

am, of Va. Every Stove warranted.

Also, COFFEE ROASTERS by using which, a sa-

Two new and good one horse WAGONS, Two Bbls FRESH FISH, excellent quality,

Two Bhis Figure 1.

150 Biss CORN, 150 or 15 bushels good and new cornfield PEAS, 1 Also, 2 bage quantity of FLOUR, a. 6. 6. RANKIN & McLEAN, 1. 6. 6.

Fair lady, on this spotless page

JOHN S. BLAKELY, P. M.

it is difficult to say where he will stop.

ing it any more.

Another P. M. writes—

kiss for each stanza:

the devil is a great fisherman and to take t

money behind.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Feb'y Term, 1844
Andrew Martin, Original attachment levied on he following Slaves: Juda, Addine,
William Smith. Prank, Silven, and America.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant, William Smith, is not an infabitant of this State, it is ordered by the court that publication be made for him for six weeks an the Greensberough Patriot, to appear at the next term of this court to be held for the county of Rockingham, at the courthouse in Wentweth, on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's suit, or judgment by default final will be entered against him.

Witness, Thomas B. Wheeler, clerk of our said court, at office, the 22nd day of March, 1844. Biling at a Nakei Hook.—As a minister was walking upon one of cureastern wharves, he heard a main in a fishing boat just pulled up, swearing prefanely and he resolved on reproving him.—For this purpose he stepped up to the boat, and began to inquire concerning the mainer of taking fish. Fisherman answered this inquiry by saying that for each wind of fish he beined his book with such for such a kind of ish, he bailed his book with such a material, and for such a kind of fish, he bailed his hook with such an article. Said the clergyman "do you not take any without bait!" "No," said the fisherman, "I never did but once; one food bit the inked hook." "Well," said the clergyman,

court, at office, the 22nd day of March, 1844. do Greek
Pr. adv. 85 1-6 THOMAS B. WHEELER, c.c.c. Andrew's Sallust

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sescions Feb'y Term, 1844
Sarah Nelson,

Sarah Nelson,

vs.

Lemuel Nelson, Newton Nelson, Betsey
Nelson, Amanda Nelson, D. Marcus M'Gee
and his wise Jane, and the heirs of John
Nelson, deceased.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that D.
Marcus M'Gee and his wife Jane, and the heirs at
law of John Nelson dec'd, are not inhabitants of this
State: It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Greensborough Patriot for six
weeks of the pendency of this suit, for said D. Marcus
M'Gee and wife Jane, and the heirs of John Nelson
dec'd, to appear at the next term of this court to be
held for the county of Guilhord, at the courthouse in
the town of Greensborough on the third Monday in
May next, then and there to plead, answer or demut
the petitioner's petition, or judgment pro confesso will

May next, then and there to plead, answer or deniar the petitioner's petition, or judgment pro confesso will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John M. Logan, clerk of our said court, fat office, the third Menday of February, 1814.

Pr. adv \$5 1.6 JOHN M. LOGAN, C.C.C. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
rior Court of Law, Spring Term 1844.

Superior Control of the Control of t

James Locke.

T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John B. Martin one of the defendants in this suit, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore order-Allow my radiant thoughts to spread
Stitch! stitch! stitch!

In poverty, hunger, and dirt,
And still with a voice of dolorous pitch,
Would that its tone could reach the Rich!
She sang this "Song of the Shirt!"

Original Anecdote.—"Hallo, you man with a
pail and frock," said a British officer, as he brought his fiery steed to a stand in front of Governor Chatenden's dwelling—can you inform me whether his honor the Governor of Vermont resides here!"

"He does," was the response of the man still and distract business."

Allow my radiant thoughts to spread Their selves like maple 'lasses o'er and maple 'lasses o'er and might be and mount pread.

Your rosy charms will soon decay—Those bliesful joys that childhood brung By time will soon be borne away—Sogo it lady while you're young!

Allow my radiant thoughts to spread their selves like maple 'lasses o'er and might be and maple 'lasses o'er and might be aid John B. Martin to be and appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held of our next Superio

STATE OF NOTRH CAROLINA, CULLFORD COUNTY. Eli Eulis D o you wish to purchase a Stove for your Parlor or Dining Room—call on the Subscribers and examine the article manufactured by Mr David Gra-

Jesse Il Lindsay of others.

In this case it having been made satisfactory to appear by the affidave of the complainant that the defendant, William Wood is not an inhabitant of the defendant, William Mood is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot for the said William Wood to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Gnilford, at the courthouse in Greensborough, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1-41, then and there plead, answer or denur, or judgment pro-confesses will be taken and the case set down to be heard ex parte as to him. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SURRY CHUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, A. D. 1842.

Julina Detrise,

v.s.

Petition for Divorce.

Aquilla Detrise

It appearing to the Court that a Subpoena, duly issued in this care, was returned "not to be found;" and proclamation for the defendant being publicly made at the courthouse door according to the act in such cases provided, and the defendant failing to answer—It is ordered that publication be made in the Greensboto' Patriot and Carolina Watchman for three months for the detendant to appear at the next term of this court and plead, answer or deman to the said

Witness, J A Mchane, Clerk & Master for our Court of Equity for Guilford County, at office the 1st day of March, A. D. 1844. Prade 85 116 J A MEBANE, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROCKINGUAM COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Feb'y Term, 1844

Joseph W. Watson, Original attachment levied
vs.
on land.

months for the defendant to appear at the next term of this court and plead, answer or demur to the said petition or the same will betaken pro con fesso and set for hearing.

Witness, H. C. Hampton, Clerk of our said court, at office, the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in August, A. D. 1843.

B. C. HAMPTON, c. s. c. Pr. adv \$10

STILLS! STILLS!! STILLS!!! STILLS!!!

TIN WARE—For sale at the Greensbord Ton and Copper Shop. REPARES done at the shortest notice. Apply to Jod. H. Limbay, Greensboro.

ON HAND FOR SALE

The new and road one bars WAGONS.

SUPER brown, black and bigs-black albacha.

SUPER brown, black and blue-black Alpacha

Corows, banks and business around a state of the black and blue-black striped do.

Extra striped Charana Extra figured do.

Grace Darling Fland:

For sale by J. & R. SLOAN.

Magical Pain Extractor.

REDUCTION FOURFOLD IN PRICES—OR nothing if the user is not delighted with it.—
An article that every family must consider indispensible, when they know its power and value, and which has heretofore been sold too high to reach all classes, has now been reduced Fourfold in price, with a view that rich and poor, high and low, and in fact every human being may enjoy its comforts; and all who get it shall have the price returned to them if they are not delighted with its use. We assert, without the possibility of contradiction, that all Burns and Scalds, every external Sove, old or fresh, and all external pains and aches, no matter where, shall be reduced to comfort by it in five minutes—saving hife, limb, or sear. No burn can be fatal if this is applied, unless the vitals are destroyed by the accident. It is truly magical, to appearance, in its effects. Enquire for "Connel's Magical Pain Extractor Salve," at Comstock & Co.'s, 21, Cortland Street. Price 25 cents, or Fourtimes as much for 30 EDUCTION FOURFOLD IN PRICES-OR

tractor Salve," at Comstock & Co.'s, 21, Cortland Street. Price 25 cents, or Four times as much for 30 cents, and ten times as much for \$1.

All country merchants are requested to take it to their towns on commission, as the greatest blessing to mankind that has been discovered in medicine for ages. This is strong language, but you may depend its power will fully justify it. Sold at 21, Cortlandt Street, where it can be found genuine in New York etty.

CAUTION.—Be sure you get Conxen's, as our plate with Dalley's name on it has been stolen, and counterfeit and worthless stuff may appear under that name. See that it is direct from Constock & Co

or nevertouch it. For'sale by J & R Sloan, Greensboro, Dr N L Stith, Raicigh, D Heart, Hillsbore; George F Taylor, Ox-ford; John P Mabry, Lexington; and in Salem and Salisburg by Comstock & Co's Agents: the above are the only Agents.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

Hean Quarters,
Greensboro, March, 1844. 5
The Colonels who have under their command the following Regiments will call them together as follows:

on the 7th of May, 1844. 67th Regiment at Reidsville, Rockingham county, 8th of May, 1844. The 91st Regiment at Madison, Rockingham county

Sth of May, 1844.
57th, 58th Regiments, and the Cavalry and Volunteer Regiments of Guilford County, at Greensboro, on the 10th of May, 1844; to be on parade precisely at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs, for review and inspection,

By order of JOHN M. LOGAN,

Brig. Gen. 8th Brig. of the 9th Div'n N. C. Mil'a.

LA Givern Reg. Inspector.

J. A. Gilmen, Brig. Inspector.

The field, shall, and commissioned officers of the regiment of cavalry attached to the Sth bridage and 9th division of N. C. Militia, are hereby ordered to parade in Greensborough on the 10th of May at 10 octock A. M. armed and equipped as the law directs for general review and inspection, by order of the Brigadier General. The Captains will have their respective troops ready to parade at 10 octock, A. M. JOHN McLEAN, Col. Com., April 2, 1844. By DAVID McLEAN, Adj.

BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS.

Just to hand a large assortment of School Books, Stationary, &c. Bullion's Eng. Grammar Scientific Class Book Eullion's Eng. Grammar do Latin do do Greek do Worcester's Geography
Malte Brun's do & Atla
Mitchell's Geor. Reader Latin Reader

Mitchell's Geor. Reader Worcester's Dictionary D'Aubignes Reformation Chalmers on the Romans Macauley's Miscellanies American Almonac, 1844 Annuals for 1844 Winter Green Opal, by N P Willis Gift(extra.) Rose of Sharon Friendship's Offering, &c. Foolscap & post paper Gift edged & Note., do Steel pens, assorted Inkstands, Wafers, Crayons, Sealing wax Motto seejs, &c. &c. &c. ALSO, an assortment o Virgil with Eng. notes Anthon's Horace Gould's Ovid Felton's Homer Greek Testament
Ainsworth's Dictionary
Grove's Greek Lexico
Donnegan's " do
Leveritt's Latin do Leveritt's Latin Davies' Arithmetic

Pearce's Algebra

Tingonometry
Geometry
Curves, &c.
Gummere's Surveying

Pearce's Algebra
ALSO, an assortment o books handsomely bound suitable for Christmas or New Year's presents.
D P WEIR.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. GUILFORD COUNTY. Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Feb'y Term 1844 Wm. Crompton and wife Sally, Joseph Gibson, Jesse Thompson, James H. Herrill and Betsey Davis,

Thompson, James H. Herrill and Betsey Davis, against
Iosial Davis, David Davis, Mary Davis, Rebecca Davis, William Davis and Lucy Davis.

Petition for Division of Slaves.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the tollowing defendants, to wit: Joseph Davis, Davis, Davis, Mary Davis, Rebecca Davis, Win. Davis, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court that advertisement be made for them in the Greensborough Patriot for six weeks, notifying the said defendants to appear at our next Coart of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Guilford in the town of Greensborough on the 3rd Monday in May next, then and there plead answer or demur to the petitioners' petition, or the prayer of the petitioners will be granted and an order for division made.

Witness, John M. LOGAN, clerk of our said court, at office, the third Monday in February, 1844.

Pr. adv. 85 1-6 JOHN M LOGAN C.C.C.

CONFECTIONARY. THE subscriber keeps on hand, one door west of the courthouse, between Garretts' and McCon-

the courtnoise, between Garretts and McCon's stores, a variety of well selected articles in his
. Among others the following:
Candies, of every description
Pound Cakes, Sponge Cakes and Tea Cakes
Nuts, of various kinds
Apples and Chesnuts, French Pickles
Shaving or Toilet Song,
Cologne Water, Fine Macassar Oil
Congrage Water, Fine Macassar Oil
Congrage Water, Laybays on band.

Cigars—best quality, always on hand, Peese's Hoarhound Candy, celebrated for curing

Toys ef every description.

The subscriber is furnished, by a regular arrangement, from a House in Petersburg with every thing he may require for the public accommodation.

Jan. 1844.

H. HENDERSON. IRON.

80,000 lbs. IRON, asserted sizes, from King's Mountain Iron M. Co. at \$5 per cwt., for side by for sale by August 6, 1843. DR. DEL.IMITER'S

NERVE AND BONE RHEUMATIC Linament and Indian Specific, A warranted CURE for RHEUMATISM or no pay, Also, Dr. Libby's Vegetable

BITTERS AND PILLS. For the Care of Yellow and Billions Fevers, Fever and Agne, Dispepsia, Croup, Liver Com-plaint, Sick Head-Ache, &c. &c.

THE CHINESE HAIR ERADICATOR; Warranted to remove superfluous Hiar without injuring the Skin, Sold by D P WEIR, sole agent for Greensborough, (CP None genuine without the signature of Comstock & Tyler. L2) 51

A L M A N A C S.

PURNER & HUGHES' ALMANACS for 1841 for sale here.

W. J. McCONNEL.

Root's Penmanship

POR SALE at the Drug Stere, by

D P WEIR.

A L HEATION.

A L HEATION.

The commissioned and non-commissioned efficers belonging to the Volunteer Regiment of Golford Militia, are hereby commanded to appear in the town of Greensborough on the 9th day of May, for drilly and also attend with your companies on Friday the 10th at the same place for review and inspection, by order of the brigader general.

G. MARSH, Col. Com.

Dy. JOAN HAVE, Lant. Col.

CREENSBOROUGU

THE subscriber, grateful for past patronage, would respectfully inferm his friends of the Medical profession and the critizens generally, that he has on hand an extensive stock of fresh and genuine DRUGS, MEDICINES and DYE STUFFS, which will be DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE. disposed of at such prices as cannot fail to please. He would respectfully solicit a call from Physicians before sending North, as he is confident he can futured them articles at such rates as will make it their interest to purchase from him.

Orders promptly attended to, carefully packed, and

sent to any part of the State. Botanic Medicines.

A full assortment of Botanic Medicines. Those practicing the Thompsonian system will pleaste call at the Drug Store. D P WEIR. NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.

I am now receiving directly from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, my stock of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of every article usually kept in retail stores in this country. If you want goods cheap call and see before you buy.

Also, the Life of Henry Clay, and the Clay Minstrel, which every whitg should have—emly 25 cents, call and get one.

April 12th 1844.

April 12th, 1844.

BONNETS.

BONNETS.

WE have received a supply of fashionable spring styles on Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers and other Millinery articles, which we offer to dealers at the lowest northern prices for cash or Town acceptances. Those giving us a call will find a good assortment to select from throughout the season, as we shall keep our assortment complete by weekly additions. Our Bonnets are mostly of our manufacture, and will bear a comparison with any other manufacture in the United States for style, in shape or finish, and will be offered to dealers by the case or dozen at prices which cannot fail to suit.

Our stock comprises every variety of Florence, Fancy, Straw Braid and Willow Bonnets.

Band Boxes, dress Whalebone, Bonnet Wire, Edgings, &c., always on hand.

The retail trade will find a well selected assortment of fashionable Goods in our Millinery Room.

CARPENTER, ANDERSON & Co.,
1-9 Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va.

Sycamore street, Petersburg, LIME! LIME!!

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a large supply of fresh Lime at a reduced price, at the Kiln on their plantation, Snow Creek, Stokes county, December, 1843. 44:26 E. L. & J. J. MARTIN.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the travelling Public that he is now prepared to entertain travellers. His TABLE and STABLES shall be supplied with the best the country affords, at the well-known stand, by the name of Rich Fork, on the road, eight miles from Lexington, 27 from Greensboro, and 16 from Salem. His house will undergo a repair in the course of the Summer, when he will be prepared to receive hearders for any length of time. to receive boarders for any length of time.

Rich Fork, Davidson, co., March 23, 1844. CHINA, EARTHEN WARE & GLASS.

uands of entrait HAS just received per Barques Nation and John Caskie, his Spring supply of CHINA AND EARTHEN WARE, direct from the Potteries; also a large supply of GLASS WARE from the Manufactories, making his stock complete. He will be pleased to furnish the country trade with articles of the best quality, at Northern prices, and pack them with great care.

with great care.
At the sign of the Pitcher,
Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.
1-6
JAMES P. SMITH.



CABINET FURNITURE,

Of every description and price, from the cheap Walnut and Birch to the finest Mahogany and Marble finish, kept constantly on hand or made to order, at the old stand opposite Gott's Hotel on West street.

Among other articles of furniture may be had MARBLE TOP CENTRE AND PIER TABLES; Ladies' Splendid Dressing Bureaus, & Work Tables,

With Marble or Mahogdny Tops; SECRETARIES & BOOK CASES OF ALL KINDS; an assortment of BURBAUS, of every price and quality; Splendid Mahogany Chairs, fine spring seats, and Rocking Chairs of the same material;

SOFAS. WARDROBES, TABLES, STANDS, &c.

All offered at reduced prices, for cash or country oduce.

All work made and sold by the subscriber warrant d in every respect. PETER THURSTON.

Greensboro', April, 1844. 1-1f.

CARDEN SEEDS.—Just received a fresh stock of the stock of 1843, warranted. Also Hyacinth bulls, pink, blue and white (double.) Tube!Roses, Dahlia & Tiger Flowers.

D. P. WEIR. Feb. 1814.

We are ready for the

SPRING TRADE With an unusually large and desirable stock of BOOTS, SHOES, PAPER. TRUNKS. &C.

Embracing 500 Packages, all tresh, and now being received by the various arrivals from Boston, New York and Philadelphia, at C. C. Warren's Cash Shoe Store, SYCAMORE STREET.

The subscriber commerces the Spring campaign with an entire new stock of Goods, having, at his low cash prices, completely exhausted the full and winter

Special attention has been paid to the selection of Special attention has eeen paid to the selection of articles adapted to the country trade, and merchants who buy for each may not only obtain Goods at lower prices, but get a better quality than can possibly be found elsewhere; having an opportunity to select from a stock manufactured expressly for retailing.

Fine goods from Israel Robinson & Co., J. Miles & Son, Win. Ryan, Win. Mellatesh and other celebrated manufactures. It may recover to the results a salent

ted manufacturers, I am prepared to be mish at a slight advance from Philadelphia prices. auvance from Philadelphia prices.
CHEAP WRAPPING PAPER.
Permanent arrangements having been made with several manufacturers for a regular supply of Wrapping Paper, I shall hereafter keep a great variety of the article, and sell it in any quantity at the very low-

The retail trade will receive the same attention as

The retail trace will receive the same attention as heretofore, and I should be happy to have my present assortment in that department compared with any other in the United States.

CHARLES C. WARREN.
Sign of the Mammoth Boot,
Petersburg, March 5, 1-4. Sycamore Street.

ATTENTION.

NEW CROCKERY STORE.

THE WELL OF THE WALLS At No. 270 Pearl Street 2nd door above Fulion Street. THE undersigned having recently commenced the Crockery Jobbing business, has now epened 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 such inducements will be offered as will make it their interest to become purchasers.

HENRY STEVENSON, 270 Pearl Street, N. Y.

EATS.

I HAVE just received from the northern manufac-tories and arm now receiving my Spring Streek, which as usual is very extensive, comprising every style and quality of Fur and Silk Hats, Leghorn both

style and quality of Fur and Sik Hats, Legiorn 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 toan examination of my stock (particularly my former customers) at my old stand next door to Messrs. Paul, Mcliwaine & Co., on Sycamore street.

March 1844. 1-4 FRANCIS MAJOR.

CASH FOR TAN BARK.

THE subscriber will furnish to order Monuments, Tombs, or Head Stones, executed in American or Italian Marble at the shortest notice, in superior

their kindness permitted to refer to them those persons who may wish to purchase. R. J. BRWON, 48:13 360 Greenwich st. New York

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that be has en hand a large assortment of coach, barouche, sulky, buggy and carrall HARNESS. Also a fine assortment of Gentlemen and Ladies' SADLES, both quilted and plain. A variety of wagon and riding BRIDLES, Marting ales, Valices, horsemen's Caps, dc. All of which will be disposed of on as good if not better terms than can be done elsewhere. Call and see for vertreslyes.

Common.

Country produce taken in exchange for work.
Shop on North Street, three doors from Lindsay's corner.

F. M. WALKER.
April 1st, 1843

S-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, Saleofruna SURRY COUNTY. Sway Slave

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

Ex. 3mo.

H. G. HAMPTON, Sh'ff.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

RANKIN & McLEAN are now receiving and opening their stock of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS from Now York and Philadelphia. Their stock will be much fuller and heavier than usual, embracing almost 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 eash, or on time to punctual dealers.—Good country produce generally taken in exchange for goods.

for goods.

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 the Greensborough Female College, and are situated in 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 inparted on application to any one of

ry information imparted on application to any one of the commissioners. Letters of inquiry can be addres-sed to Dr. I. J. M. Lindsay, Greensborough, N. C., or to the agent of the board, Rev. James Reid, High

A. J. M. LINDSAY, Commissioners J. REID. E. W. OGBURN. C. P. MENDENHALL.

April 17, 1844. 3-5 TRAT. WYCHE. College will hold their annual meeting in Greensboro's on Wednesday the 22d of May pext.

April, 1844. G. C. MENDENHALL, Pres.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

EVERY person using weights or measures or steel-yards, is required to bring them to the Standard Keeper and have their tried, and if a trader or dealer by profession, or a miller, must have them re-examin-

keeper and have them to by profession, or a miller, must have them re-examinated every two years.

Every person using (that is buying or selling by) weights or measures or steelyards and neglecting to have them examined as required by law, forfeits \$50.

Every person for buying, selling or bartering by weights or measures or steelyards not tried and scaled according to law, and for selling and delivering any kind of grain, salt or other articles, in measures or weights not the standard established, forfeits \$40—to the use of the person string, to be recovered before any jurisdiction having engineme.

R. M. SLOAN,

Standard Keeper.

Standard Keeper. G UNS, -- A small lot of RIFLE GUNS for sale by Dec. 10. RANKIN & McLEAN

FARMERS' & PLANTERS' Almanac, by B' on & Son. Also, German Almanaes, for sale by J. & R. SLOAN.

OHN M. ROSE, Fayetteville, N. C.

W H.L. give strict attention to the forwarding all goods consigned to be sure.

Spring Fashions, 1844.

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, ifdelivered in good time.

MOREHEAD & WILLIS.

Greensboro', April 4th, 1844.

1:17

MARBLE GRAVE STONES.

style and at low prices.

Likewise Marble Chimney pieces and Furniture
Marble. Having furnished a number of orders for
Messrs. J & R Slean, of Greensboro' N. C., I am by

Saddle & Harness Shop.

and see for yourselves.

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

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 also 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. I. SIMPSON, Col. Com. 57th Reg. J. A. HOUSTON, Col. Com. 58th Reg.

TOWN LOTS AT AUCTION.

Rock, N. C.