

# The Greensborough Patriot.

VOLUME VI.

GREENSBOROUGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, MAY 11, 1844.

NUMBER 6.

## Published Weekly BY SWAIN & SHERWOOD.

PRICE, THREE DOLLARS A YEAR,  
IN ADVANCE.

Failure on the part of any customer to order a discontinuance within the subscription year, will be considered indicative of his wish to continue the paper.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of one dollar per square, (thirty lines) for the first week, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent week. A liberal discount allowed in favor of those who advertise by the quarter or for a longer period.

### THE OLD NORTH STATE FOREVER.

Carolina! Carolina! Heaven's blessings attend her!  
While we live, we will cherish and love and defend her;  
Though the scorching sun at noon, and the chilling frost,  
Our hearts swell with gladness when'er we name her.  
Hurrah! Hurrah! the Old North State for ever!  
Hurrah! Hurrah! the good Old North State!

Though she can't sing, she has her mind's glory,  
Say, whose name stands the foremost in Liberty's story!  
Though too true to herself, e'er to crutch to oppression,  
Who can yield to just rule more loyal submission!  
Hurrah! &c.

Plain and artless her sons, but whose doors open faster,  
At the knock of the stranger, or the tale of disaster!  
How like the resilience of their dear native mountains,  
With rich ore in their bosoms, and life in their fountains!  
Hurrah! &c.

And her daughters, the Queen of the forest resembling,  
So graceful, so constant, yet so gentle breath trembling,  
And true lightward of heart, let the match be applied them,  
How they kindle and flame! Oh, none know but who've tried them.  
Hurrah! &c.

Then let all who love us, love the land that we live in  
(As happy a region as on this side of Heaven).  
When Plenty & Freedom, Love & Peace smile before us,  
Raise aloft, raise together the heart-diminishing chorus.  
Hurrah! &c.

### A Farm Yard Sketch.

On a calm summer morning a peacock stood spreading his feathers in the sun. Near him a lake lay sleeping in motionless transparency. He walked towards it with unconscious pride, and bending himself over the brink sometimes gazed at his gorgeous plumage in the mirror, and sometimes turned back his eyes to inhabitants of a neighboring farm-yard stood off at a respectful distance awe-struck with his grandeur. The hens cackled to each other; the geese came near, pecked out their long necks, and hissed; and even chattering, although generally on capital terms with himself, rather lowered his crest, and lifted his yellow feet with less of lordly majesty as he marched among his companions, who no longer paid him their accustomed attention. At this extorted acknowledgement of his superior splendor, heavens! how the peacock swelled!

"Certainly," said he, "I am without an equal." How mean these poor wretched creatures appear by my side. How magnificently beautiful I am. What golden tinges chase each other across my feathers. How superbly my tail reflects the light. It is full of eyes which absolutely rival the sun himself. When I look around, what is there to compare with me?"

A rose, which was blooming near, overheard this arrogant soliloquy, and addressed him, "Pray, Mr. Peacock, don't be offended, but I think I can show you a bird, not only your equal, but so far your superior, that before man would allow one of the race to be destroyed, he would behold you and all your flaunting relations exterminated."

"I always thought, Madam Rose," replied the peacock, "that you were a decent sort of person, and had one or two tolerable goss in you—that is, for a mere rose; but I cannot give you credit for much wisdom. And so sure am I of being considered of more value than any which you can possibly bring, that I fearlessly challenge you and all the world to produce my rival."

"This very afternoon," said the rose "and before the assembled creatures of the earth and air; they shall pronounce upon your respective merits."

"I will come an hour before the sun sets," replied the peacock, spreading his superb tail and tossing affectingly. "I appear to more advantage, the greater the light; good morning Madam Rose. What a fool is this ridiculous red flower," he continued in a lower voice, as he strutted away, "and so conceited too. Bah! how I hate conceited people."

The hour for the trial came. The setting sun tilted the woods with golden light; lengthened shadows lay on the soft green meadows. The bee hummed lazily along the drooping flowers, as if tired of his day's wanderings; the crows went winging their way over the tree tops to their nests; the hawk had made his last plunge in the lake and was bearing his prey towards the high dry tree—every thing told of the closing day.

The peacock spread his tail and entered the arena where he was to await the expected rival. He found all the beasts, poultry, &c. of the neighborhood assembled. The geese came in single file, headed by a sage old goose, a kind of philosopher, who led the procession with grave dignity. The hens brought their dear little chickens, with their wee bit voices; the ducks waddled to their places and quacked "how do you do," to their neighbors the geese. The horses, who had been to be seen in an adjoining field, entered uprearing their heads in the air, kicking out their heels, and neighing cheerfully to their friends and fellow creatures. The ass stood his ears with much complacency, and came trotting after. An old sheep came springing over a stone and was making a dash for it, when a loud clucking voice

leaped over in the same place. The cows walked out of the pond, took their stations, lashing themselves with their tails, and chewing the cud; no animal exceeds your cow for gravity and patience. A great filthy hog, who had been wallowing in the mire, came in, grunting and thrusting himself into company where he was not wanted; but he got a good seat, because every body feared to come in contact with him. The swallows skimmed down from their nests under the eaves of the barn, and seated themselves in a row on the rail fence. The turkeys came in late, grumbling and gobbling. They thought the whole concern rather ridiculous—they were as good as the peacock any day—"some people make such a fuss about nothing." A beautiful robin came hopping along, and flew up into a branch of the cherry tree, with a sweet and plaintive cry; while a fierce little bantam rooster pushed his way in among the horses, squared off to a turkey seven times as large as himself, and at length reached an excellent place, where he sat with the air of one who thinks himself as good as most people.

When the company were seated, the rose, who had called the meeting, in a brief and graceful address, explained the wager which had been laid between the peacock and herself.

"My friends," said the peacock, in a screaming discordant voice, which made the robin flutter to a more distant seat, "I am nearly overcome with diffidence at appearing thus in public. Nothing but duty and self-respect could have driven me to such an extremity, but as the representative of a large class of society, I feel bound to assert our claims to your attention. Look at me, my friends; examine these feathers, the rainbow tinges that melt into each other on my breast, the radiant hues brightening up forever and dying away, the radiance that seems to float around me, and which certainly excels in superb beauty even the vivid bow of heaven. The rose, who is a nice sort of person to be sure, but without taste, and not a little prejudiced against nature's more choice productions," (here the peacock unfolded his tail, and accidentally cast his eyes on the ass, who, supposing the remark an oblique compliment to himself, held up his head higher, gave a gentle bray of approbation, and continued to listen with importunate gravity,) "the rose has proffered to bring before you a bird more valuable than myself. I appeal to my person, and challenge competition."

The peacock then walked around in a little circle.

"What a stately giant!" said the goose.

"And what a sweet voice!" said the ass.

"I shall now produce your rival, Master Peacock," said the rose, in a sweet voice, and with something of a deeper shade of crimson passing over her soft face. She nodded her head, and a stranger bird, who had not before been at all observed among the crowd, stepped forth, and stood in silence by the rose bush. His plain appearance excited some whispering—there was a good deal of cackling and smirking among the old hens, at the idea of such a small, insignificant looking creature, daring to present himself on such an occasion. The most influential goose gave a downright hiss, whereupon, all the other geese stretched out their sagacious heads, and hissed also; while the guinea-hen uttered a peevish and discontented cry. Nothing, however, could exceed the inexpressible mirth of the rooster, who gave a right hearty crow of derision, unless it was the wise demeanor of the ass, who first looked down contemptuously on the little aspirant, then laughed aloud, and concluded by nodding his head and long ears to his neighbors, and winking his left eye with a knowing look, as much as to say, "stand by now and we shall have some fun."

After the peacock had remained silent for a moment, swelling and strutting, and exhibiting himself to his admirers, like a malin colonel on parade, he asked the rose, with a sneer, if she intended to "insult the audience by such a miserable jest."

The rose was going to reply, when the ass, who always puts himself forward on such occasions, and attempts to lead the rest of the meeting, rose and made a short address.

"My friends," he said, "I can no longer suppress my feelings of indignation at the insult offered to the excellent, tender-hearted and amiable peacock, by this brazen-faced rose. Let me ask you, gentlemen, who and what is this rose?"

What has she done? What use is she of?—Whoever heard her voice in the wood, as mine is heard and the peacock's, animating nature, and something all that have ears to hear and hearts to feel? The rose is a stupid and senseless flower, so conscious of her own insignificance, that she dare not show herself in the pathway where we tread. Look at the blush of shame which even now rises to her cheeks—look at her foolishness, her uselessness, her idleness; for my part, I always hated her, and preferred the noble sunflower, which lifts its yellow head in yonder field. Now, let me ask the rose how she dare collect us (whose time is important) together, for the purpose of judging between the merits of you small plucky brown bird, that we should never think of looking at twice, and this gay and splendid creature, which is the admiration of myself and all other respectable individuals of the known world." "I must remind the learned gentleman," said the ass, in a low but touching tone, "that there are other means of gaining fame. Noble appear-

ance. That the dress of the peacock is more bright, striking and gaudy than that of the nightingale, I am willing to allow, but dress does not make the man. The nightingale rests his hope of your approbation upon higher qualities. Nature has given him a most extraordinary power of touching the soul; and, I think, this must rank him higher in the scale of creation than the peacock."

"Oh ho!" said the ass, "you mean his singing. I have been often disturbed by his voice in the night, although I never before had the honor of seeing the vocalist. What!" he continued, "this is the fellow, is it, that keeps us awake? Well, hark ye, my little chap, give us a touch of your quality; and be short, do you hear, for our time is precious, and important to the commonwealth."

The nightingale was about to commence, when the peacock broke in.

"I also," said he, "have cultivated my voice, and aspire to some skill in melody."

"Right," said the ass, "and the nightingale is nothing to you."

The little bantam, who had perched upon the top of an old chestnut rail, came out with a sudden laugh, and slapped his sides with his wings at this assertion; but the ass, regarding him with a grave rebuking expression, said,

"I would have you to know, sir, that if there is any thing on which I really pique myself, it is being a correct judge of music. In that I'll yield to nobody. But hush! that divine creature is going to sing."

The peacock favored them with a song, than which nothing could be more harsh, discordant, and altogether execrable.

"Very fine, delicious!" said the ass, nodding his head; "now, let the nightingale beat that if he can."

An old hen, who had been scratching gravel at a little distance, declared that she "never knew what music was before."

An innocent little lamb, who loved the nightingale, cried "bah!" but the ass pricked up his ears and shouted, "turn him out," in such a stentorian voice, that the poor young thing was frightened half to death.

"Order, order," said the cow.

As she finished speaking, a gush of melody burst from the throat of the nightingale, which instantly hushed every other sound. Sometimes it melted into plaintive sweetness, and sometimes burst forth like an impulse of love; but the prevailing character was tenderness and melancholy, so inexpressibly sweet and touching, that after it had died away, a deep silence hung over the crowd, as if every one was waiting and wishing for it to commence again. The applause which ensued manifested clearly the triumph of the rose and the nightingale. The geese, who had been asleep, each on one leg, with his head buried in his wing, were awakened by the clamor, and scudded across the road, after having assented to the ass, who, before he trotted off, shook his ears with a wise look, and observed,

"It is really astonishing how the public allow themselves to be led away."

SEDLAY.

### THE GUILFORD BATTLE GROUND.

As with a pilgrim's reverential thoughts.

For the Patriot.

The vast influence which the battle of Guilford has had on the fortune of this country, renders the spot on which it was fought one of peculiar interest to every American. This came very near being the place

"Where shivered was fair England's spear,  
And broken was her shield."

It was there clearly demonstrated beyond doubt, that any chance for Great Britain—whose grasping ambition is scarcely confined to earth, by the physical impossibility fortunately interposed by Providence to save other worlds from her haughty dominion—to regain control over us was forever gone. More "horrida bella" once reigned, when thousands of assassins were marshalled and arrayed against each other, regardless of that sacred injunction "thou shalt not kill." Here Lord Cornwallis was forced to exclaim in the language of Pyrrhus of old, "one more such victory and I am ruined." But the scene is now changed—the place is grim with age, and rusted with the spattered gore of crushed combatants. The quietness hovering around, seems an opinion from the spirit of the past, attesting the reality of all that once happened there, and mourning over the passions of men, who, while they pass over the earth like rapid "dream-shapes," yet refuse to pass without violence and blood, without suffering and dispensing grief. But the miseries of the past are the enjoyments of the present, and while we wonder over these hills, which run with blood, we find a strange and dreamy pleasure in all these remembrances which they present. The broken hearts then made, are now but subjects for our sympathies; the tears that then watered all these regions were but glittering dew dried up by the morning sun.

We even see now after the lapse of more than sixty years evidences of the wrath and ravages of the moment of contention, which though they made the mass of instant misery and the most fruitful subject of subsequent reflection, are lost in the glare of worldly glory and the din of triumphs. Here upon shattered trees the fierce agency of artillery left the marks of its rage.

There are but few things more interesting to a reflecting man, than a visit to an old battle-field, where was heard

"The loud march—the deafening beat of drums,  
The shattering blast of the brass-throated trumpet,  
The din of arms—the onslaught and storm."

The very circumstances impress indelibly on the mind the history connected with it. It awakens a more lively interest about the deeds done there, than the mere meeting with them in a book can. It kindles a curiosity about all the persons and events that once passed over it; and when we have inquired, the living knowledge which we have gained of the place and its localities, fixes forever the facts in our memories. Besides that, old traditions linger about the field and its vicinity, which in the excitement of the main transaction never found their way into the records. There are passages and glimpses of personages, that the historian did not deem to place on his page, which have nevertheless a vivid glow on the heart and the imagination of him who wanders and muses there in after time.

### EVENING.

I've been to the sea on a summer night,  
When the clouds were deeper in folds of light;  
And not a sound was heard on the breeze,  
Save the ocean's roar and the murmuring trees.

The evening shadows silently crept,  
As the dromedary there where childhood slept;  
And the stirring leaves in gentle motion,  
Curled on the wind as the waves on the ocean.

The clouds looked fair on the depths of blue  
Where the brilliant stars came straggling through;  
And my heart was blessed at a scene like this,  
With a spark of that love which makes heaven's bliss.

I poured out my soul to God in prayer,  
And the burden left me of hatred and care;  
And when I left the secluded spot,  
My bosom was ravished by holy thought.

### THE TARIFF.

From a Speech of Mr. STEWART, of Pennsylvania, in defense of the Tariff and Distribution, delivered in the House of Representatives, March 13, 1844.

But our present amount of foreign imports, viz., one hundred millions, is sufficient to supply the demand; how then are you to make room for fifty millions more? This can only be done by destroying fifty millions of dollars of our own domestic productions, to make way for that amount of the productions of foreign industry. We must, according to this financial scheme, not only destroy fifty millions of dollars worth annually of our productive industry, but we must send fifty millions of dollars of hard cash to foreign countries, to purchase what we now do produce, can produce, and ought to produce at home; and for what? To raise five millions of revenue by taxation, which is not wanted! Now, sir, I submit, is this a wise, is it an American policy? Is it not rather a British policy, a plan to reduce the duties and open our ports to the importation of British goods, to the sacrifice and destruction of our own mechanics, farmers, and manufacturers? Yes, sir, and this is to be done by an American Congress, and by the representatives of the American people! Can such an anti-American—such a British system as this, stand for a moment before this free and enlightened people? Pass this bill, sir, take five dollars off bar iron, and still more off iron in all its other forms, and, sir, you will go far to extinguish the fires of every furnace and of every forge in Pennsylvania. By this bill you will strike down your own mechanics—your hatters, your shoemakers, your blacksmiths, your tailors, your saddlers; in short, all your mechanics; you will paralyze and prostrate your glass works, paper mills, tanneries, salt works, collieries, lead mines—your woollen and cotton factories; but above all, you aim a death blow at American farmers, not only by destroying their home markets, almost the only markets they now have, but what is still worse, you will convert the mechanics and manufacturers thus driven out of employment into agriculturists, into producers instead of consumers of agricultural productions. When you double production and diminish consumption one-half, do you not ruin and destroy the farmers of this country? And, sir, allow me to say, that in a country like this, where seven-eighths of the entire population is engaged in agriculture, when agriculture is destroyed, the country itself is destroyed. Agriculture is the great basis and foundation on which every thing else depends; when the farmer prospers, all prosper; when he sinks, all the rest, professional men, mechanics, and all go down with him. It is the great object therefore to take care of agriculture, make this prosperous and the whole country will prosper; and how is agriculture to be made prosperous but by building up and sustaining home markets. It is therefore not for the manufacturers, but for the mechanics and farmers, yes, sir, for the farmers, that I advocate the protective policy. There is one important fact which lies deep at the foundation of the whole subject, to which I am anxious to attract the attention of the farmers and politicians of this country, and it is this, that half, and more than half, of the entire price of the hundred millions of dollars a year of foreign goods imported into this country is agricultural produce raised on foreign soil, worked up and manufactured into goods, and then sent here for sale; and that the farmers and people of this country send in this way fifty millions of dollars a year to purchase foreign agricultural produce, in the shape of goods, while foreigners take little or nothing from us; our whole agricultural exports to all the world (excepting cotton and tobacco) do not amount to ten millions of dollars a year; thus, sir, we purchase five dollars' worth of foreign agricultural produce to every dollar's worth we sell; this may seem strange, but it is strictly true; I defy contradiction—I challenge investigation. Let gentlemen disposed to contest it select an article of foreign goods, a yard of cloth, a ton of iron, a hat, a coat, a pair of shoes, any thing, "iron a needle to an anchor," examine its constituent parts, the raw material, the clothing and the subsistence of the labor employed in its manufacture, and it would be discovered that more than half, often three-fourths, of the whole price is made up of agricultural produce. It is a well known fact that farmers often make hundreds of dollars' worth of domestic goods, cloth, &c., without using a dollar's worth of any thing not produced on their own farms; goods and cloth thus made are then sold

entirely agricultural; and are not the same materials used in the manufacture of goods, whether made on a farm or in a factory?

Mr. S. said he had ascertained the fact from his own books kept at a furnace, that more than three-fourths of the price of every ton of iron sold, was paid to the neighboring farmers for their domestic goods, their meat and flour, that cloth and fed his hands; for their hay, corn, oats, &c., employed about his works. In England, iron is made of the same materials that constitute it here; well, we now import, manufactured and unmanufactured, eight millions of dollars' worth of iron and steel; say only half its value is agricultural produce, then, then, we send four millions of dollars a year to purchase foreign agricultural produce, converted into iron, and sent here for sale, while our own country is filled with ore and coal, buried and useless, and the produce of our farmers left without markets. Will the farmers of this country submit to such a system as this—openly advocated and adopted to favor foreign industry at the expense of our own? Will they tamely and silently agree thus to be crushed and sacrificed? No, sir, they will not; they will speak out against this unjust and ruinous measure; your tables will soon groan under the weight of their remonstrances against it. I call on them to do so. I call on them to come to the rescue before it is too late.

But, sir, if more revenue is wanted, why not increase the duties on luxuries consumed by the rich, rather than thus strike down the poor man's labor, and take the bread from the mouth of his children, to make room for the importation of fifty millions of dollars' worth of foreign goods? Is this, sir, an American measure, can it receive the support of an American Congress, or the representative of the American people? I call on the authors of this ruinous measure to come forth in its defence. I call on them to assign some reason for its adoption. I can readily discover reasons enough why England should desire its adoption, but they are the very reasons why we should reject it; just so far as it benefits them it injures us; this is a contest between foreign and American mechanics, farmers, and manufacturers, for the American market, and the question is, which side shall we take? The tariff of 1842 shuts out the foreigner and gives the Americans the market; this bill proposes to repeal the tariff of 1842, and give it to the foreigner; to open our ports and again flood our country with foreign goods, and export money—ship leads to pay for them; and why? I again ask the committee upon what principle of national policy this measure is sustained?

The following abstract from table C, in the appendix to the report of the committee, will show the practical operation of this bill upon the mechanical, agricultural, and manufacturing interests of the country:

Names of the articles.	Present duties.	Proposed duties.
EFFECT UPON MECHANICS.		
Clothing, ready made by tailors	50	30
Mats, caps, binding, and hosiery	30	20
Umbrellas, parasols, & sunshades	30	25
Silk hats, bonnets, &c.	55	25
Hat bodies	43	30
Hats & bonnets of very substances	35	25
Children's coats and shoes	60	30
India rubber shoes	30	20
Clocks	30	30
Ironed cordage	188	20
Iron cables or chains	80	30
Cut and wrought spikes	82	30
Cut nails	43	30
Brass kettles, (hammered)	43	30
Japanned, plated, and gilt ware	30	25
Cutlery of all kinds	30	25
Sole leather	53	25
Calf skins	37	25
Bricks and paving tiles	25	15
Metal buttons	30	25
Hard soap	51	30
China ware	30	20
EFFECT UPON FARMERS.		
Wheat	35	25
Beef and pork	120	25
Cheese	70	25
Vinegar	54	25
Pearl or bulled barley	67	30
Wheat or fish oil	44	30
Wool costing over 7 cts. per lb.	3 c. pr.	lb. off.
Lined oil	43	30
Spirits from grain, first proof	132	42
Brandy, &c., from other materials	180	38
Cash, per ton	\$1 75	\$1 00
EFFECT UPON MANUFACTURERS.		
Wool, all manufactures of	40	30
Carpetings, treble grain	87	30
" Brussels	42	30
" Venetian	45	30
" Other merino	46	30
Coarse cottons, (beings reduced of)	120	30
Cotton bagging	53	30
Oil cloth, furniture	62	30
" Other kinds	51	30
Iron bolts and bars	77	61
" railroad	72	56
" pins	72	56
" and spike rods	56	30
" wood cut	45	30
" wood screws	63	30
Steel, cast, sheen, and German	36	21
Glass, cut	186	30
" window 8 by 10	62	30
" " 12 by 16	105	30
Lead, pigs and bars	66	30
Gunpowder	51	30

The 12th section of the bill provides that, after the 1st of September, 1845, all the duties above 25 per cent, is to be reduced to that horizontal standard, 25 per cent.

In 1842, we imported more than four millions of gallons of wine, and nearly two million gallons of distilled spirits. England imports 2,000,000 per cent. duty on our whiskey, and we, by way of reciprocity, now propose to reduce our duties on English and Irish whiskey (16,000,000 gallons of which, with other distilled spirits, was imported in 1842) to a mere nominal duty! The duty of 25 cents on what would also be affected. This bill brings all duties above 30 per cent, down to 30 per cent.—a horizontal line, except on a few specific articles; and in one year more, it brings the duties down to 25 per cent., discriminating for revenue before the standard. This was bringing a nearly down to Mr. Van Buren's standard, established by his famous Bull Run letter. Heretofore, we have paid 30 per cent, all the duties on gold and

then 20 per cent., discriminating for revenue below that amount, but in no case above it for protection. This was Mr. Van Buren's plan, as laid down in that letter, to which he referred gentlemen who might be disposed to doubt it.

[Here Mr. S. was interrupted by a call to order from a Van Buren man.] Mr. S. said gentlemen seemed very solicitous about order when their favorite men and measures were assailed, but nothing was out of order when it suited their purpose. Why was not the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Duncan) called to order, when, on a bill to fix the time of holding elections, he had introduced a coon, a dead coon, and had dissected it professionally, dissected it, scientifically, inside and out; he had introduced all the White banners and thurs of the campaign of 1840, and displayed them with great pomp, circumstance, and ceremony; and all this in the estimation of gentlemen and of the Chair, was then perfectly in order.

### "A BLAST FROM THE BUGLE."

Texa—"Star Spangled Banner."  
"A blast from the Bugle"—say lead ye the song,  
As it rolled from the West, over mountain and valley;  
"Two a crowd for Patriots, the country around,  
To make for the content a glorious rally."  
Regard then its call, ye whose one and all,  
Prepare for the conflict—to conquer or fall.  
"A blast from the Bugle," oh! let it be strain,  
As it echoes in thunders, from Georgia to Maine.

Like the trumpet of a chief—blown to gather his clan,  
"Twice arouse every freeman, though heavy his slumber;  
And urge him to deeds, well befitting the man,  
Who deserves to be ranked in our army of numbers.  
For we want but the true, who will stand and will do—  
Wherever to honor and right shall be due;  
When "a blast from the Bugle," shall stir up our train,  
In Poland and Highland, from Georgia to Maine.

No even we wish to respond to its call;  
And oh! may its loud notes, no warriors awaken;  
But deep be its sleep, as the depths of its fall,  
Let him breathe on, neglected, degraded, forsaken,  
Let his name fade away, from the light of the day,  
And the honors which once encircled his way;  
While "a blast from the Bugle,"—never heard in vain—  
Shall inspire each freeman from Georgia to Maine.

### TEXAS ANNEXATION.

Has the President of the United States the power to make a treaty for the annexation of this territory, with its population and its institutions?

Would such a treaty, if ever ratified by two-thirds of the Senate, be binding on the States? Would not such a treaty directly violate that clause in the Constitution of the United States which prohibits the introduction of slaves after the year 1808? Was not this clause or provision of the Constitution the basis of the compromise by which the right to have our slaves represented was conceded by the free States?

Was it not by this clause, that the free States were induced to consent to the Federal basis of representation, knowing and believing that the number of slaves to be represented would be limited, at least so far as their importation was concerned?

Is it not probable that if there had been no limit to the importation, the compromise would have never been agreed to?

Was it not in fact a part and parcel of the compromise?

Would not all the slaves now in Texas be virtually emancipated by the annexation?

Does not the law of Congress make all slaves free who are brought into the United States from a foreign country after the year 1808?

To admit Texas with her slaves would then not only violate the Constitution itself directly, but break up the compromise by which three-fifths of our slaves are now represented.

That the annexation would depopulate Mississippi and Louisiana and the rest of the Southern States, is the plainest proposition that could be made.—Natchez (Miss.) Daily Courier.

### TEXAS.

The great excitement produced by the recent annexation project of John Tyler & Co., has become marvellously calm. Had we for a moment thought that the U. S. Senate would, under existing circumstances, have given the subject a moment's serious consideration, we should have given our views to the public when it was first agitated. But we believed there was too much integrity and patriotism in that body to act seriously on a scheme incubated by speculators and hatched out in the dark den of the arch traitor of the universe. We are not opposed to the annexation of Texas, when it can be done honorably, equitably and peacefully, and that that day will come when such will be the case. But is entertain a favorable thought of the secret, stealthy, underhanded action of John Tyler, with its more than anti-citizen assumption of power, or has taken to himself, as what we never could, and never would do. Let the subject be laid before the people—let them see the advantage that will be derived from annexation, and all that is desirable can be accomplished, without producing that embittered state of feeling and confusion which would evidently result from such a hasty consummation of a union between the two countries.—Holly Springs (Miss.) Gazette.

### ANTHRACITE COAL.

Many of our readers may not have heard that anthracite coal of the best quality is found on the banks of the Dan, about 25 miles above this place in Rockingham, N. C.

We have used the article from this Mine for two winters and find it to be the best we have ever seen. The supply is inexhaustible and will prove a most valuable addition to the resources of this section of the country.

We observe by the advertisement of the proprietors, in another column, that they charged 18 cts. per bushel, for the coal, at the Pits. If they would reduce it to 10 or 12 cts., they would doubtless realize a larger revenue.

### Domestic Reports.

A span out west has been terribly trained by his wife because he took his eye out and boots out of her hands, but as she wanted to put it on—Next time he'll be a good boy.



## NATIONAL WHIG CONVENTION.

Baltimore, May 1, 1844.

At eleven o'clock, A.M., on Wednesday, the 1st of May, the delegates to the National Whig Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, assembled in the Universalist Church.

The delegates were in full attendance, and the church was crowded to overflowing with eager and anxious spectators.

RAYMOND JOHNSON, Esq., called to the Convention to order.

JOHN H. HUNTINGTON, of Connecticut, announced the organization as follows: Mr. H. and the day and the hour had arrived, and he would call to order the Hon. ARTHUR L. HOPKINS, of Alabama as President of the Convention.

The name was received with cheers. Mr. Hopkins took the chair, and announced the Convention that the blessing of God should be invoked upon the assembly on the occasion. For that purpose the Rev. Mr. Jones was requested to read the prayer which he had prepared for the Convention.

The Lord's prayer was then uttered, followed by some of the most appropriate prayers of the Episcopal service. The immense assembly stood while the prayers were read, and the scene was most impressive.

Another of the city clergymen, Rev. Mr. READ, read appropriate passages from the word of God, exhorting the people to walk worthy of their vocation.

The following officers were then nominated:

**President.**

Hon. ARTHUR L. HOPKINS, of New York.

**Vice Presidents.**

George W. Cady, of Maine.

John H. Hunt, of New Hampshire.

S. E. Mann, of Massachusetts.

S. E. Mann, of Rhode Island.

Charles Fane, of Vermont.

W. V. Edwards, of Connecticut.

E. Root, of New York.

John H. Averett, of New Jersey.

James W. Thompson, of Delaware.

John Strohm, of Pennsylvania.

W. C. Dawson, of Georgia.

William Martin, of Tennessee.

Thomas Meigs, of Kentucky.

Samuel Sprigg, of Maryland.

R. W. Leigh, of Virginia.

Richard Hines, of North Carolina.

Jacob Barnett, of Ohio.

Samuel Hill, of Indiana.

Henry Johnson, of Louisiana.

James Dugre, of Mississippi.

R. A. Ewing, of Missouri.

Charles Edwards, of Illinois.

H. J. Thomson, of Alabama.

J. P. Preston, of South Carolina.

James H. Walker, of Arkansas.

**Secretaries.**

Isaac Monroe, of Maryland.

George Mason Graham, of Louisiana.

Robert E. Hume, of New Jersey.

C. C. Norvell, of Tennessee.

Nash Smith, of Maine.

Edward J. Hall, of North Carolina.

The name of the Honorable Amos Spencer was received with applause, and all the officers appeared to give entire satisfaction to the members of the Convention. The names were unanimously accepted.

The gentlemen nominated were conducted to the Chair by Mr. Amos, of Va. and Mr. Johnson, of Md.

Local applause greeted Mr. Spencer as he took the stand, and the array of distinguished men from all parts of the country upon the platform was very imposing.

The President, on taking the Chair, made the following Address:

**Gentlemen of the Convention:**

Selected to preside over the deliberations of this august assemblage of Whigs and Patriots from every part of this wide spread Republic, I trust you may be enabled to give to the country the distinguished honor conferred on me—an honor that surpassing any I have ever received and which I cannot but regard as a crowning one of a long life, much of which has been devoted to public service. Unaccustomed to presiding over such an assembly, I should have felt great diffidence in my capacity in discharging the duties of the Chair, but for consideration that we meet as brothers in principle, animated by one common purpose to rescue our beloved country and its institutions from the degradation with which they have fallen, and to place on a firm basis its honor, its prosperity, its happiness and its glory. In a Convention thus constituted, I feel confident that any want of tact or parliamentary experience on my part will be unimportant, for among the friends of order and the law, disorder will not be tolerated. What a spectacle is here presented for the profound consideration of the world! A representation by delegates emanating immediately from the people of all the States of this glorious Union, to select from among our most talented and patriotic statesmen, two citizens to be presented to their approval as candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of these United States.

The importance of a wise and judicious selection of candidates for these high trusts is so obvious that I need not say a word to urge on your minds the great duty imposed upon us. I may, however, remark, that public opinion, which is omnipotent here, has anticipated the selection, to the first station, in designating an individual pre-eminently a patriot and a statesman, whose name has rendered honor to his country, and whose counsel and voice have been heard in our Legislative Halls, have had a powerful influence in favor of liberty, the honor of the country and its best interests, which no other name has attained since our immortal Washington.

Averse as I am in general to the blinding effect of interposition, in this case I cheerfully yield my hearty assent to the instructions imposed on me as regards the selection of a candidate for the Presidency. I need not name the name, for there is but one name that thrills our bosoms and inspires and excites our hopes as the savior of our country from the misdeeds which has distracted and degraded it, and brought reproach upon representative governments.

Gentlemen, it is not to be expected that we come here with any thing like unanimity in the selection of a candidate for the Vice Presidency. The first difficulty to be met and overcome is to get that many persons of such distinguished talents and distinguished state-ships, and of high and distinguished integrity, have been named in various sections of the Union, having equal or nearly equal pretensions. These gentlemen have their personal friends and admirers; and it may be that to some extent, there may exist sectional feelings.

Who, therefore, shall we name? Shall we pursue to remedy these personal and sectional preferences? It may be said, is it not your duty to select the best man for the office? and to choose the man who is best qualified to discharge the duties of the office? and to choose the man who is best qualified to discharge the duties of the office? and to choose the man who is best qualified to discharge the duties of the office?

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and proud distinction among the nations of the earth—a place to compromise and concealment. Let us select some eminent citizen, conversant with public affairs, of an integrity of character well tried and of whom we can believe he would die the death rather than betray his trust, or change or abandon the great principles which unite and animate the Whigs of this Union. If we enter upon this election in the spirit of candor and compromise, whether our individual preference, we cannot fail, in selecting a person having all the qualities I have mentioned, who will unite in all and terminate our duties most suitably.

I foresee, gentlemen, to dwell on the distinctive principles of the Whig party; this will be done in the progress of our deliberations and proclamation to the world. I say I hope without arrogance or offense, that they are vital principles, all tending to the honor of the country and the prosperity and happiness of the masses of our people, alike beneficial to all classes and sections of the nation, and such as I have ever cherished and maintained.

We have, gentlemen, been sorely afflicted as a party. The lamented Harrison by an incurable Providence, was soon after his accession, removed by death from the high station to which we had elevated him, and but for this grievous and untoward event, the principles of our party would have been carried out and established triumphantly. Bataled I what has happened since! Here, gentlemen, allow me to draw a veil. I need not say a word as to the course pursued by the man chosen by us to succeed him in the event that took place.

The power placed in his hands for the most benevolent purposes has been used to subvert some of our declared and cherished principles, and what is equally to be lamented, to persecute and prescribe the very men by whose exertions he obtained that power.

Gentlemen, notwithstanding these adverse circumstances, our principles have survived, and so commended themselves to the people that we meet together under the most happy auspices. The Whigs, though for a time dormant and discouraged, have arisen with renovated strength and vigor, ready for the contest, more enthusiastic than ever, and under the leading of their illustrious chief determined to conquer.

I congratulate you gentlemen on the auspicious prospects before us. Let us do our duties well, and success will crown our efforts, and our country will be redeemed and regenerated.

Mr. WATKINS LEIGH, of Virginia, in brief terms stated the occasion under which the Convention had met. The great object was to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. For the first office there was a hearty unanimity for HENRY CLAY—a word that expressed more enthusiasm—that had in it more eloquence than the names of Chatham, Burke, Patrick Henry, and to us than any other and all other men together.

Mr. LEIGH proposed the following resolution: Resolved, That this Convention unanimously nominate and recommend to the people of the United States Henry Clay, of Kentucky, as President of these United States.

A thousand voices sounded aloud a thousand times "AMEN!" accompanied by such cheering and clapping of hands as the world never heard before. The cheers were prolonged for many minutes, and with such deafening shouts as made the church quake.

A motion was made that a committee of five members be appointed to inform Mr. Clay of his nomination. The following committee was appointed to inform Mr. Clay of his nomination: Messrs. Berrien of Georgia; Lawrence of Massachusetts; Archer of Virginia; Barnett of Ohio; and Erastus Root of New York.

A letter was read from the Hon. GEORGE EVANS, declining the nomination for Vice President, which many of his friends were so anxious that he should receive. The letter was read by Mr. Brownson of Maine, and the Convention expressed their appreciation of the motives which had actuated him upon the occasion by ordering the letter inserted upon the minutes.

A motion was made by a Delegate from N. Y. to invite Mr. Clay to attend the Convention to-morrow (Thursday). The Convention were divided as to the propriety of this step when a Delegate from Maryland read a letter from Henry Clay, the good sense of which all present acceded to.

A letter from the Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON of Delaware, was about to be read by Mr. Rodeley of Del. when the audience were alarmed and interrupted by a crash of seats in the gallery, which for many moments disturbed all order of business. There was a general rush for the door.

Order was restored and Mr. Clayton's letter was then read—declining to be in the way of any other man, and pledging himself in advance to support the nomination, whoever might be the candidate.

Mr. THOMAS H. McKENNAH of Pa. offered a Resolution of thanks to George Evans and John M. Clayton for their patriotic and noble letters. A gentleman from Ohio read a letter from the Hon. JOHN McLEAN, Judge of the Supreme Court from Ohio, declining the nomination for Vice President and expressing respect, kindness and preference for Henry Clay.

**THE VICE PRESIDENT.** Mr. SELDEN of N. Y. proposed a Resolution to the effect that each State Delegation should appoint one of its members to represent them and their views in regard to a candidate for Vice President. The gentleman appointed, to write the name of the favorite candidate upon the back of his ticket, and present it to the Convention.

Judge BURNETT thought it best that the choice should be made according to the federal population. He had no idea that the States contiguous to this—and which could easily send Delegates here, would have more influence than those belonging to remote States. Some of the Delegates came here from a few miles and some from two thousand miles off.

Mr. KELLEY of Ohio, proposed that the votes for Vice President should be equal to the number of Senators and Representatives in Congress, and that they appoint one Delegate from each State delegation to express their views.

Other plans were proposed which gave rise to discussion. Mr. Selden defended his resolution in preference to that of Mr. Kelley. Mr. S. thought the proposition from Ohio was carried out the majority would not be represented. If the gentleman's Resolution prevailed the effect would be that one more than one half of the Delegates from a State would control all the rest.

Mr. JOHNSON of Md. proposed that all the pending propositions be laid upon the table, and that the Delegates be called upon to vote *en masse*. All other propositions were withdrawn except that of Mr. Johnson, which was now reduced to writing, and which proposed that the members of the Convention be severally called upon to name some candidate for the Vice Presidency, and if no one shall have a majority upon the first call, the Delegates shall be called again until a majority vote shall have been obtained, and that the candidate receiving the largest number of votes shall be the candidate of the Convention.

Mr. BURNETT, of Georgia, desired that the Delegates should be called by votes, and after some delay, the Delegates according to the number of Senators and Representatives in Congress were called, beginning with Maine and going through the States.

The call of two hundred and seventy-five names occupied about one hour. The names of Delegates having been called, Geo. CHAMBERS, Esq. of Pa. proposed that each State present its favorite candidate to the Convention. The Pennsylvania Delegates had unanimously instructed him to nominate John Sergeant.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Md. renewed his Resolution to obtain the sense of the Convention as to the candidate for Vice President. Mr. SPENCER of N. Y. named Millard Fillmore. BELLAMY STORR of Ohio nominated John Davis of Massachusetts.

Mr. GALEN of New Jersey nominated Theodore Frelinghuysen.

The States were then called to vote, beginning again with Maine. The following was the result of the first ballot:

FIRST BALLOT.	
Whole number of votes,	275
Necessary to a choice,	138
John Davis had,	83
Millard Fillmore,	53
Theodore Frelinghuysen,	101
John Sergeant,	38

The Delegates out of New England were divided—five were for John Davis, and Rhode Island for Mr. Frelinghuysen. New York for Mr. Fillmore, and scattering votes were thrown for him in the West. Mr. Sergeant received scattering votes in the West, and the unanimous vote in his own State.

**SECOND BALLOT.**

Whole number of votes,	275
Necessary to a choice,	138
John Davis,	71
Millard Fillmore,	51
Theodore Frelinghuysen,	118
John Sergeant,	32

Mr. Sergeant's name was then withdrawn, and resulted as follows:

THIRD BALLOT.	
Whole number of votes,	275
Necessary to a choice,	138
John Davis had,	78
Millard Fillmore,	40
Theodore Frelinghuysen,	155

The venerable President announced that having received the majority of votes, was the Candidate of the Convention. A score of cheers followed.

Judge Burnett, of Ohio, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN is unanimously nominated to the office of Vice President, and that he be presented to the American People for that office.

ALBERT KELLEY, of Ohio, said Ohio had nominated John Davis, because she had brought him into the field, and because she could not honorably desert so honorable a man. But she had been fairly overruled in Convention, and no state would support Mr. Frelinghuysen with more unanimity than the State of Ohio.

Mr. ELLSWORTH of Conn., who had voted for John Davis through all the ballottings, said he should, as would the people of Connecticut, vote for Theodore Frelinghuysen. He was a man above all reproach, and had the confidence of all the People.

Mr. TRENH of Tenn. said as an old man he must say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. McKenna) that though he might not be a wiser man than the nominee, he was at least as good a man.

Mr. LITTLE of Maine, spoke for Maine, and said that though a doubtful State her motto was "we'll try." Mr. CHASEY, of Maine, would not admit that Maine was a doubtful State. She was not so in '40. She would not be so in '44.

HENRY N. GREEN, of New Jersey, spoke earnestly and eloquently of the learning, wisdom, piety and patriotism of THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN. New Jersey had nominated him less than three months since from no State pride, but because she knew him well—knew him as a man of high and lofty character, a man upon whose character there was no stain—upon whose escutcheon there was no blemish.

When the timid stool and the zealous grew cold, and Henry Clay was assailed on all hands, Mr. Frelinghuysen stood by him, and never deserted him.

His father was always a firm, decided and unwavering patriot—a soldier of the Revolution—a brave and patriotic citizen. New Jersey envied New York that her favorite citizen now resided there, but New Jersey would relinquish the honor if New York would honor him, whom to honor would prove an honor to herself. This was the first time that New Jersey had ever offered a man for the suffrages of the people, and New Jersey would be grateful to this Convention for its choice, and would stamp the "Broad Seal" of the State in its favor.

**REDUCTION OF POSTAGE RATES.**

It was stated in the letter of our Washington correspondent, yesterday, (says the Baltimore American) that the bill to reduce the rates of postage, &c., had been engrossed in the U. S. Senate, by a vote of 29 to 11—a majority so decided as to leave no doubt of its passage in that body. The rates of postage, as provided by this bill, are as follows:

For every single letter for less than 30 miles, 3 cents; over 30 and not over 100, 5 cents; over 100 and not exceeding 300, 10 cents; over 300, 15 cents. Single, double, and quadruple letters in proportion. A quarter of an ounce in weight equivalent to a single letter. Drop letters, 2 cents each. Letters advertised to be charged with the cost of advertising. Newspapers not more than 1,000 square inches may be sent through the mails by their publishers to subscribers within 30 miles free of postage; beyond 30 and not over 100 miles a half cent; over 100 miles 1 cent.

On newspapers of greater size than 1,000 square inches, the same rates of postage as magazines or pamphlets. Paged or unpaged circulars not larger than foolscap, shall be charged 2 cents each sheet for any distance. Pamphlets, periodicals, magazines, 2 cents each copy weighing not more than an ounce, not exceeding 100 miles; 5 cents for any greater distance; and one cent additional for each additional ounce in weight, a fraction of more than half an ounce to be charged as an ounce.

The free exchange of newspapers between publishers permitted. Heavy penalties provided for all violations of law. Contracts for the mail hereafter to be given to the lowest bidder, without regard to the mode of conveyance, and the contractor not required to take the stock of his predecessors.

## TREATY WITH TEXAS.

A TREATY OF ANNEXATION.

Concluded between the United States of America, and the Republic of Texas, at Washington, the 12th day of April, 1844.

The people of Texas having, at the time of adopting their Constitution, expressed, by an almost unanimous vote, their desire to be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and being still desirous of the same, with equal unanimity, in order to provide more effectually for their security and prosperity; and the United States, actuated solely by the desire to add to their own security and prosperity, and to meet the wishes of the government and people of Texas, have determined to accomplish by treaty, objects so important to their mutual and permanent welfare.

For that purpose, the President of the United States has given full powers to John C. Calhoun, Secretary of State of the United States, and the President of the Republic of Texas has appointed with like powers, Isaac Van Zandt and J. Pinckney Henderson, citizens of the said Republic, and the said plenipotentiaries, after exchanging their full powers, have agreed on and concluded the following articles:

**ART. I.** The Republic of Texas, acting in conformity with the wishes of the people and every department of its government, cedes to the United States all its territories, to be held in full property and sovereignty by them, and to be annexed to the said United States as one of their territories, subject to the same constitutional provisions with their other territories. This cession includes all public lots and squares, vacant lands, mines, minerals, salt lakes, and springs, public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports, and harbors, navy, and navy yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments, and accoutrements, archives and public documents, public funds, debts, taxes, and dues unpaid at the time of the exchange of the ratification of this treaty.

**ART. II.** The citizens of Texas shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, maintaining and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and admitted, as soon as may be consistent with the principles of the federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, privileges, and immunities of the citizens of the United States.

**ART. III.** All titles and claims to real estate, which are valid under the laws of Texas, shall be held to be so by the United States; and measures shall be adopted for the speedy adjudication of all unsettled claims to land, and patents shall be granted to those found to be valid



# WHIG MEETING IN ROCKINGHAM.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Whigs of Rockingham county, held in the courthouse at Westworth on Thursday the 2nd of May, 1841, Alfred M. Scales, esq., was called to the chair, and J. W. Burton, esq., was appointed Secretary.

Mr. W. R. Walker then arose and, after a few words explanatory of the objects of the meeting, proceeded to address it in the most happy and effective manner. He alluded to the triumphant and decisive expressions of the popular will in Connecticut and other States as confirmatory of the principles of the great political revolution of 1840. He met and refuted many of the charges made by the *mouthpieces* of the *all-styled* "Democracy" of the country, and strongly did he show the miserable inconsistency and duplicity of that party whenever they were in a majority. He particularly referred to the charge made by certain *expatriated* gentlemen against the constitutionality of the U. S. Bank, and exemplified their national wisdom and "judgment" by a ludicrous and opposite anecdote. In short, the remarks of Mr. Walker, though not as well digested and connected as he would have wished, were a rapid, but able and comprehensive vindication of the principles of the Whig party—that party which, whatever its opponents may say, is emphatically the great constitutional party of this country, the party identified with law and order, civil and religious liberty, "in every age and in every clime" all over the globe.

After which the following resolutions were offered by Wm. R. Walker and unanimously adopted. Resolved, That we, the Whigs of Rockingham, are ardently devoted to the principles of government, entertained and acted upon by Washington and Madison, principles tested by experience, will use all honorable means to sustain and promote the same.

2. Resolved, That, although from present demonstrations of popular opinion elsewhere, the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency of the United States by a majority unequalled in our national history, is placed beyond a rational doubt, (of his life shall be spared,) yet we, by all honorable means, will swell even that majority by casting our votes for the same distinguished statesman—the man of the age.

3. Resolved, That we recommend to the other counties of the 8th electoral district, composed of the counties of Rockingham, Stokes, Davidson, Surry and Davie, to hold a Convention in Germantown, Stokes county, on the Tuesday of the county court, to be held on the 2nd Monday of June next, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to be voted for as an elector on the Whig ticket at the ensuing Presidential election.

4. Resolved, That we are highly gratified to learn that the Hon. W. A. Graham is recovering from the long and painful illness with which he has been afflicted, and that in his purity of character, high attainments, sterling patriotism, and devotion to principle, we find all the qualifications necessary for the incumbent of the Executive Chair of the State, to which station we can and will promote him.

On motion of Col. Robert B. Watt it was resolved that the Chairman of the meeting appoint four delegates to the Convention in Germantown; whereupon the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen, viz: Col. Robert B. Watt, Capt. Richard England, Benjamin Hiken, and W. R. Walker.

Also on motion, it was agreed that a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to the Greensborough Patriot for publication.

J. W. BURTON, Sec'y. A. M. SCALES, Ch'm.

## J. & R. SLOAN

Have received their Spring Purchase of BOOKS, STATIONERY & C. which they will sell at prices that will compare favorably with any establishment in the old North State.

Author's Classical Dictionary Bullion's Greek Grammar Latin do English do Andrews' Reader Lessons Andrews' and Stoddard's Grammar Gunter's Surveying Perkins' Arithmetic Greenleaf's do Davies' do Mitchell's Geography and Atlas Mitchell's Geographical Reader Johnston's & Moffatt's Philosophy Infant School Manual Elements of Mythology Virgil, with English Notes A large assortment of Post and Cap PAPER, Quills, Water, &c., &c. May 1, 1841.

## STATE OF N. CAROLINA. In Equity—Guilford County.

Thomas Voss, vs. John W. Blackwell. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant John W. Blackwell, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court that public notice be made in the Greensborough Patriot for six weeks for the defendant to appear at the next term of the court to be held at the court house in Greensborough on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, then and there to plead answer and demur to the plaintiff's bill or judgment pro confesso will be taken and the case set for hearing ex parte as to him.

Witness, John A. Mebane, Clerk and Master of our Court of Equity for Guilford county, at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1841. J. A. MEBANE, C.M.E.

## IMPROVED THRASHING MACHINES.

THE subscriber has been appointed Agent, (and the only Agent in this State,) for the sale of William Kirkpatrick's Portable Horse Power and Thrashing Machines, for thrashing Wheat, Rye, Oats, and small seed, and hulling Clover Seed.

The improvement which makes these Machines superior in a Southern and ever Northern country, is an open cylinder with wrought iron spikes securely screwed in, thereby obviating the danger of the spikes flying out, as sometimes happens with those cylinders which are merely encased in the sheaves of the operator. An instrument called a "shaker" separates the wheat from the straw. The horse power is a decided improvement, as there are but two cog-wheels, and a hand working horizontally, which greatly reduces the friction, and consequently the labor of the horses. They are constructed for two or four horses.

Of these Machines no tears need be entertained as to their performance, for the reason of their having been tried successfully by the Agent.

They can be transported on one wagon from one farm to another, and after arriving at the place where the work is to be done, can be put up and set in operation in 15 or 20 minutes. With 4 good horses and 4 hands these machines will thrash of good wheat four hundred bushels per day.

I now propose to sell the Power and Machine, with 65 feet of land and all other necessary apparatus, situated at Fayetteville, for \$1500.00, or at my residence for \$1700.00.

There is one Machine at my farm at this time for sale, and ready for inspection, should any one wish to examine.

I am authorized to sell these Machines on a credit of 12 months—no performance no pay, ordinary care being taken.

All orders for Machines, or other communications, forwarded to my address at Greensboro, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

WILLIAM J. McLEROY, Oakes Ferry, Davis County, N. C.

April 25th, 1841.

W. H. Watson, Salisbury, published 2 months, and 10 cents per copy.

# THE PATRIOT



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

FOR PRESIDENT, HENRY CLAY, OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, OF NEW JERSEY.

SUMMARY OF WHIG PRINCIPLES. A sound national currency, regulated by the will and authority of the nation; an adequate revenue from duties on foreign merchandise, with incidental protection to home industry; an equitable distribution of the public land 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.

GREENSBOROUGH, Saturday Morning, May 11, 1841.

## THE GREAT CONVENTION.

An account of the proceedings of the National Whig Convention which assembled in Baltimore on the 1st of May is copied on the preceding page. HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, was nominated by acclamation, for the office of President of the United States, and THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, of New Jersey, was chosen as the candidate for Vice President.

In regard to the nomination of Mr. Frelinghuysen, it is proper to state, he has been for some time retired from the scenes of active political life; yet the choice of the Whig representatives of the nation could not perhaps have fallen upon a worthier man. In his private walk he has ever sustained a character above the shadow of reproach or the breath of suspicion. Politically he is one of those stern old Whigs who ever stand shoulder to shoulder with Mr. Clay, in the Senate, in opposition to the misrule of the Jackson dynasty. Taught in the dearly purchased lesson of the last four years, the vital importance of scrutinizing closely the principles of a Vice Presidential nominee, the Whigs have this time, we verily believe, chosen a candidate in whom there is no mistake.

## RATIFICATION CONVENTION.

The Convention that assembled in Baltimore the day after the nomination of President and Vice President, is said to have surpassed in numbers, spirit, and magnificent appearance any thing of the kind ever before known. From 60,000 to 70,000 persons were in attendance. The account of the procession with the description of the balls, banners, arches, inscriptions, &c., fill fourteen columns of the Baltimore American. The prize banner (for the greatest number of delegates in attendance in proportion to the number of Whigs in any State) was awarded to Delaware.

Who that saw it, (says the American,) can forget the imposing effect of the view along the extended thoroughfare of Baltimore street, filled as it was with a dense mass of men, the houses on each side displaying from the thronged windows and decorated balconies and galleries, erected for this occasion, an interminable vista of fair spectators, whose waving handkerchiefs, and gay dresses, and smiles, and bright looks, gave a most cheering animation to the vast panorama—the moving column with pennons and standards and streamers like "an army with banners"—the triumphant arches spanning the wide avenue and bearing a majestic aspect in their stately proportions—who that saw all this and heard the soul-stirring music, and the resounding tread of this mighty host, and the reverberating shouts which ran from rank to rank, repeated and re-echoed in a still renewing succession—who that saw and heard all this, and felt the quickening enthusiasm which seemed to impregnate the very air and to fill all bosoms with excitement and buoyancy and joy, can ever forget the sensation which such a spectacle produced!

The number in the procession is but imperfectly exhibited by the returns of the count for the Prize Banner. The early hour at which the count took place prevented a full reckoning of the various delegations, many not having arrived at the appointed place in time. As the competition was likely to be only among a very few States, the delegations of other States found no very strong inducement to have their men on the ground so early; and thousands indeed did not go in the procession at all, preferring to be spectators of the scene. This was manifested by the numbers that appeared in the crowd along the streets with badges on their bosoms.

Such a concourse of persons as thronged our city on Thursday was never before seen here. Nothing but actual inspection could give an idea of the immense mass. The number very far exceeded that which assembled here in 1840.

Yet with such a thronging crowd, in all the events of the procession on Thursday, no accident occurred of a serious nature. Much credit is due to the Chief Marshal and his Aids and Assistants, for the good and order and regularity which marked the whole affair.

No observer of the procession could fail to notice the fine looking appearance of the men composing the various Delegations. The substantial population of our union, the men of industry, enterprise, intelligence and respectability, constituting the real conservative elements of the Republic—farmers, planters, manufacturers, mechanics—mountain men and dwellers on the sea coast—men of the North—the bold sons of the West—the cavalier race of the South—the men of the whole country, in short, who feel their deep concern in the performance and who have contributed to the maintenance of the Government, and who know the feeling of the

responsibility which rests upon a people who have undertaken to govern themselves—these, in all parts of the country, were fully and nobly represented on this eventful day.

Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, was elected President of the Ratification Convention, and a Vice President from each State—Mr. Stanly, from N. Carolina.

The Convention was addressed by a great number of distinguished citizens, from various parts of the Union—among them, Mr. Stanly, of N. C., Mr. J. N. Reynolds, of the city of N. York, Mr. Crittenden, of Ky., Mr. Huntington of Conn. Mr. Stewart, of Pa., Mr. Webster of Mass., Mr. Botts of Va., and others. And in the evening, gatherings of the people at various points in the city listened to addresses.

It is a matter somewhat of surprise, and altogether of gratification, to find DANIEL WEBSTER giving in his entire and hearty adhesion to Henry Clay and Whig principles.

Mr. Webster of Massachusetts also addressed the meeting from the other end of the stand, and said that he came to express his hearty concurrence with the nominations that had been made, and expressed his determination when he shall have returned, to use his strenuous efforts to obtain from the Eastern people a full ratification of the nomination. He said that the leading object of interest is the tariff. We need a sturdy, paternal guardian government; we want to give to the industrial classes a protection for their labour; the means of providing for their own support, and of educating their children so that they might become virtuous and useful citizens. He said that he believed the great body of the people have discovered that they must look for repose under the wings of Whig principles.

We hear from the most remote parts of the Union, from States widely separated from each other, from the deepest recesses of the Dismal Swamp, voices in favor of the Tariff. It is our duty, so far as we can, to distribute among all sections the feelings that actuate us here. We must become missionaries. We are all one people, destined to one fate—the destinies of this great nation depend on the exertions which the people shall make of the important power confided to their charge. He hoped that the effect of this meeting and of the similar meetings which shall follow it, would result in the accomplishment of the object for which they had this day assembled.

And again, in the evening, at the Exchange:

Mr. Webster spoke here with his usual force and eloquence, and commanded the most undivided attention of his hearers. He regarded the present as auspicious of the future, not only for the Union, but the Whigs. There were times when it became necessary to sacrifice local prejudices and sectional preferences for men; but upon the present occasion the benignity of a kind Providence has pointed us to one man under whom we mean to fight and hope to conquer. There was a great cohesive, adhesive, certain bond of Union between us that exhilarated us with hope for the future. We were all Americans born for a common purpose, destined to a common end, and it was this that made the Union dear to us all. This it was that held our Union like a sheet anchor fast to her moorings.

Mr. Webster was urged to visit Monument Square to address the immense concourse of people there assembled. He spoke in front of the dwelling of Reverdy Johnson, Esq., and with the same spirit that had characterized his three previous speeches, pledging himself to return home to communicate to those around him the good influences of the present occasion. We come, said he from discussion, and the present was less an occasion for discussion than for mingling together in social feeling and enjoyment. We had accomplished one part of our purpose. Action was all that remained and action would result in the full fruition of our warmest hopes.

Judge Berrien of Georgia, on behalf of the Committee appointed to inform Henry Clay of his nomination as the candidate for the Presidency, read the following letters which had passed between the Committee and Mr. Clay:

## COMMITTEE'S LETTER.

BALTIMORE, 1st May, 1841. Sir—The grateful office of announcing to you the result of the deliberations of the National Whig Convention, this day assembled at this place, for the selection of a candidate for the office of President of the United States, at the approaching election, has been, by that Convention, assigned to us.

We perform it by communicating to you, the accompanying copy of a resolution adopted unanimously, and by acclamation, by that body, and we beg to add to it, the expression of our earnest hope, that the wish of your assembled fellow citizens in which "all with one voice" have united, and in which their personal feelings, and as they believe, the best interests of this great people are involved, may meet your prompt and cheerful acquiescence. We have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your fellow citizens, JOHN McPHERSON BERRIEN, J. BURNET, ERASTUS ROOT, ABBOTT LAWRENCE, WILLIAM S. ARCHER.

Hon. HENRY CLAY.

## MR. CLAY'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

WASHINGTON, 2d May, 1841. Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated yesterday at Baltimore, communicating my nomination by the National Whig Convention there assembled, to the people of the United States as a candidate for the office of President of the United States. Confidently believing that this nomination is in conformity with the desire of a majority of the people of the United States, I accept it, from a high sense of duty, and with feelings of profound gratitude. I request you, gentlemen, in announcing to the convention my acceptance of the nomination to express the very great satisfaction I derive from the unanimity with which it has been made.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, faithfully, your friend and fellow citizen, H. CLAY.

Messrs. Jno. McPherson Berrien, Erastus Root, J. Burnet, Wm. S. Archer and Abbott Lawrence.

FLAKE UP IN WASHINGTON.—The Alexandria Gazette says—"Great excitement exists in Washington. Mr. Van Buren's letter on Texas has filled the Southern Calhoun men beyond endurance, and many of them are now for cursing and quiting." There is again strong talk of instantly dropping Mr. Van Buren. All is in confusion and dismay. "Get out of the way!"

RENEGATRY.—John C. Spencer has resigned the office of Secretary of the Treasury.

## VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

The returns still continue to come in favorable for the Whigs. So far as heard from, the Whigs have gained—in Accomac 1, Buckingham 2, Caroline 1, Norfolk County 2, Mecklenburg 1, Rappahannock 1, Wood & Richie 1, Hampshire 1, Franklin 2, Mathews & Middlesex 1, Randolph 1, Brooke 1, Warren & Clark 1, Montgomery & Pulaski 1, Floyd 1, Giles & Mercer 1, Wythe 1—making, in all, 20. And have lost—in Tyler 1, Southampton 1, King & Queen 1, Senator in Accomac district 1—making, in all, 4.

If the above returns prove to be correct, the Whigs have made a net gain of 16, which makes a difference of 32, and will give them a majority on joint ballot of TEN! We will not crow, however, till we get out of the woods, but wait for more positive information, as we have not received the exact vote in some of the counties claimed for the Whigs by several of our exchanges.

Parties in the last Legislature stood as follows:

	Senate.	H. of D.	Total.
Locofocos	20	71	91
Whigs	12	60	72
			—
Locofoco majority on joint ballot			22

The Congressional vacancies have been filled by the election of Wm. L. Gorman, whig, in the Albemarle District, and Gen. Bayly, Tylerite, in the Accomac District.

## THE TEXAS TREATY.

A copy of the Treaty of Annexation and accompanying documents have been surreptitiously obtained, in violation of the secrecy always maintained by the Senate in such cases, and published in the New York papers. On the opposite page will be found a copy of the Treaty, now before the Senate, and in our next paper will be transferred a synopsis of the accompanying documents.

## TRAVELLING CANDIDATES.

It has been announced that Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON intends to visit the Capital of North Carolina some time in the present month. We hope the gallant old Colonel will be met with fitting honors and cordial welcome to the metropolis of the "good old North State," for we esteem him to be a patriot and an honest man.

The occasion is a proper one, however, to ask the "Standard," as the political friend of the Colonel, what is the object of this visit? That paper was very positive about the sinister objects of Mr. Clay in visiting our State, and delivered itself of sundry pathetic exhortations to the world in general, and the Democracy in particular, to keep away from that occasion. It would have people believe there was special danger in the sight of old Harry's phiz, and contamination in the touch of his huge paw! "It's a poor rule that won't work both ways," good brother! Col. Johnson is a prominent candidate of the Democracy for the Vice Presidency, (or the Presidency, he is not particular which, we believe,) he has already travelled and speeched extensively over the West and North, and now he is coming to Raleigh—what for, Mr. Standard? He is not an "itinerant candidate" surely! He is not a "decisioner" and "stamping it" for either of these high offices, is he? We have been looking out in the Standard for solemn warnings to the people to stay away when Col. Johnson comes! It is not, perhaps, too much to expect even an appeal, such as was made a few weeks ago, to the members of the Raleigh Guards, not to appear in ranks for the purpose of receiving the gallant old defender of his country! "It's a poor rule that won't work both ways."

The vulgar and cavenomed assaults of certain leaders of—(we cannot say Democracy)—the Locofocoery, on the occasion of Mr. Clay's visits in the South, have been happily met by Mr. Clay himself. While he was in Macon, Georgia, says the "Messenger"—

"It so happened, that a few moments before leaving his room one of our city papers was handed to him containing the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Democratic Association of Bibb county at a late meeting. In this preamble Mr. Clay was termed 'and most certainly in very bad taste'—'itinerant aspirant for the Presidency.' His retort upon his Democratic friends for this illiberal imputation upon him was admirable, and couched in such language, and delivered in such a *bon homie* style as to give no offence to even the authors of it. He explained the object of his journey through the State—that it was in the accomplishment of an object he long had in view; a visit to his friends in the old North State; that he was exercising a privilege common to every one, and that the courtesies and hospitalities extended to him, were not of his own seeking, and could not be by him be avoided.

"He further observed, that his Democratic friends while uncourtiously denouncing him for travelling through their State 'as an itinerant' had forgotten that Mr. Van Buren, but a few years since, had taken an extended tour throughout the Union, and had travelled through four or five States, in which he himself had never been, and never expected to be; and that as soon as he had learned that Mr. Van Buren contemplated visiting the West, he sent him an invitation to South Carolina, to visit him at Ashland, and that on his approach to Lexington, he with a procession three times as large as the one that received him here, welcomed Mr. Van Buren—that he had Mr. Van Buren, for whom he entertained the most friendly feeling, at his own house, that he killed the fatted calf and extended to him all the hospitalities his poor house afforded, and that none were so forgetful of the common courtesies of life, or regardless of the sacred rights of hospitality, as to treat him as an intruder or an *itinerant*."

CANDIDATES IN RANDOLPH.—The last Citizen announces the following gentlemen as the Whig candidates for the Legislature, viz: For the Senate, HENRY B. ELLIOTT; for the Commons, ALFRED BROWNE and JELIAS E. LEVINE—all Whigs of the best sort. No other candidates spoken of.

ALABAMA SENATOR.—DIXON H. LEWIS has been appointed by the Governor of Alabama to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate, caused by the resignation of Wm. R. King.

FRELINGHUYSEN.—FRELINGHUYSEN, Frelinghuysen.

## NEWSPAPER IMPROVEMENTS.—The Salisbury

Watchman and the Asheville Messenger have been recently enlarged and beautified in such a style that they need not be ashamed to present themselves in the nicest company.

MISCELL.—The Nashville Whig of the 16th says the notorious John A. Murrell, who had been confined in the Penitentiary of this State for the last ten years, was discharged last week and immediately made tracks for Arkansas.

THE MORRIS CANDIDATE.—The Nantux Times and Seasons says, that on mature deliberation the Morrisons do not intend to cast their votes either for Van Buren or Clay, but for General Joseph Smith.

THE BLIND ACCORDION.—Go to hear him tonight at the Court-house. We are informed that he is a worthy and a poor man, and a fine performer on the Accordion. He will be accompanied by a flute. Mr. Stuppert, of Salem, has volunteered to assist.

The following is copied from the New York Tribune of Saturday morning:

Important.—We have private information from a source which we cannot discredit, that President Tyler has ordered a detachment of U. S. troops to march from St. Louis to the Sabine, preparatory to operations in Texas. It is believed that Mexico is about to invade Texas, and this movement is intended as a counterpoise. There is little doubt that Tyler intends to support Texas with an armed force in case of an invasion by Mexico.

## FOR THE PATRIOT.

Messrs. Editors: I see mentioned in the last two numbers of your paper the propriety of each school district sending a delegate to meet other delegates in a county convention, to nominate candidates for our General Assembly. I see the names of some very worthy gentlemen mentioned; and, as we all have our partialities, I would respectfully bring forward the names of RALPH GORRELL, JOSEPH A. McLEAN and NATHAN HUNT, jr. They are plain, practical and intelligent men, just such men as we need in the councils of our country. ANOTHER ONE OF THE PEOPLE. May 10, 1841.

## FOR THE PATRIOT.

Gentlemen: I am inclined to believe there never was a crisis that required the united, undivided, unanimous effort of the Whigs, more than the present. I send these lines for insertion, for the purpose of preserving harmony and good feeling in our ranks at the approaching election. In making out a Whig Ticket for this county, unless general notice is given, (from what I have heard, there will be numbers dissatisfied. I therefore take the liberty, (should it meet your approbation,) to suggest Tuesday of May Court, at the Town of Greensboro, for the citizens of this county, or as many as conveniently can, to meet for the purpose of making out a ticket. It is requested that every neighborhood shall be represented. All are invited to attend; if you do not, ever after keep your peace. A CITIZEN.

N. B. I see it recommended to send delegates from School districts; but I doubt it will not be attended to. May, 1841.

## BANK UNITED STATES.

The Locofoco party, taking their cue from General Jackson, whose administration was more Federal than that of John Adams, have of late years endeavored to represent the Bank as a measure of the Federalists, because it is a part of the policy of the Whig party! On the contrary, the Bank of 1816 was passed by a large Democratic majority, as the following statement from the record proves:

## BANK UNITED STATES—1815.

In Niles's Register, vol. 9, page 280-281, will be found a list of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

In vol. 10, page 47, the House ayes and noes are recorded—and on page 91 of the same vol. the Senate ayes and noes. By comparing these tests the result is as follows:

	Ayes.	Noes.
H. R. {Rep.	67	30
{Fed.	13	41
Senate {Rep.	18	5
{Fed.	4	7

There were in the House at this time, from N. Hampshire, 6 Fed., who voted thus: 5 noes Massachusetts, 2 Rep. " both ayes Connecticut, 7 Fed. " 6 noes Vermont, 6 Fed. " 4 noes New York, 6 Fed. " 4 noes Pennsylvania, 5 Fed. " 4 noes Maryland, 5 Fed. " 3 noes Virginia, 5 Fed. " 4 noes N. Carolina, 3 Fed. " 3 noes S. Carolina, 9 Rep. " 7 ayes Georgia, 5 Rep. " 5 ayes

Thus it will be seen that the Bank was carried in the House by a vote of 80 against 71, and that of the majority 67 were Democrats; that the same measure in the Senate prevailed by a vote of 22 against 12, the Democrats in that body constituting the larger part by far of the affirmative side, viz: 18! Can any man doubt, that the (falsely called) "Democratic" party are pursuing the very course followed by the Federalists in 1816!

Troubles in Oregon.—Letters have been received at St. Louis, Missouri, from Oregon, as late as the 20th of October last. The settlement had been threatened with an Indian war, by a combination of three of the most powerful tribes west of the Rocky Mountains, and although when united and acting in concert, the settlers are said to be abundantly able to destroy all the Indians in the Territory, still, without union, they may be cut off in detail. They have also had trouble about land claims, and have been obliged to form a government of their own, and have adopted the constitution and laws of the territory of Iowa, with various alterations and additions.

We are authorized to announce JAMES MELVER as a candidate for Sheriff of Guilford.

## Married.

In Fayetteville, on Thursday night the 25th ult., by Rev. Adam Gilchrist, Col. JOHN M. ROSE, formerly of Greensboro, to Miss JANE S. McNEILL, daughter of George McNeill, Esq., merchant of Fayetteville.

In Fayetteville, on Wednesday evening, 24th ult., by Rev. Mr. Nicholson, Rev. CHARLES PINKNEY JONES, to Miss SARAH JANE McLAUGHLIN, daughter of Asa M. Lauglin, Esq.

In the county on Thursday evening the 2nd inst., by Jonathan Welch, Esq. Mr. JOHN WEAVER to Miss JANE McLAUGHLIN.

## Died.

In this county 15th April, of scarlet fever, MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of John C. & Rebecca M. Leggett, the 4th year of her age.

From scarlet fever, and poisoning stomach, Elizabeth South H. baby.

At his own residence, on Wednesday, 24th April, 1841, of cholera morbus, Mrs. M. J. McNEILL.

## LINDSAY & HOGG

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia their spring supply of goods, which are now opened and offered at prices to which none will find fault. Intending to adopt what may be regarded as the cash system, they have placed their goods accordingly; and now most respectfully invite all who may wish to purchase goods to call and examine their stock, as they believe they can make it their interest to do so.

A good lot of the genuine ANKOR ROLLING CLOTHS on hand, at prices as low as they can be bought in any of our southern towns. Greensboro, May 8, 1841.

## A CARD.

THE location of the Lexington Female Institute will be resumed on Thursday the 16th of May. A lady from New York will be associated with the School some part of the time who will aid in giving instruction in the Natural Sciences and Police Laboratory. A competent young lady will also be employed to take charge of the younger Misses in Arithmetic.

An examination of the pupils of this School will be held on Thursday and Friday the 10th and 11th of October 1841. The Institute seeks the patronage of those only who regard the intellectual and moral training of the young as superior to all other considerations, and who are willing to meet the unavoidable expenses of extra tuition involved in these and such efforts as are requisite to sustain an institution that shall tend to the advancement of intelligence and moral refinement. Our plan is slow, but we feel it is sure, and one that must ultimately find its reward in the hearts of parents.

It is very desirable that all our pupils be in place at the commencement of the school.

The first quarter's tuition must be in advance. Address Mrs. or Doct. B. H. WHITNEY, Lexington, N. C.

## DON'T FOR MY SAKE, READ THIS.

The subscriber having recently received from the North, a fine stock of Watch Materials, and sundry other articles in his line of business, respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he is now much better prepared to expedite work and serve them than heretofore.


Having been liberally patronized, since his commencement of business in Greensboro, and for which he feels truly thankful, he is determined on using every exertion for the future to deserve a continuance of the same. J. R. GARLAND, Sign of the Large Watch.

Greensboro, May, 1841. 6-3.



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**NEW CROCKERY STORE.**  
**THE STORY OF NEW YORK.**  
 At No. 270 Pearl Street 2nd door above Fulton Street.  
**THE** undersigned having recently commenced the  
 Crockery Jobbing business, has now opened a  
 complete stock of CHINA, GLASS, and EARTH-  
 ENWARE, newly imported, and comprising the  
 newest shapes and patterns, which will be sold cheap  
 for Cash or approved Credit. Merchants visiting the  
 city are especially invited to call and examine the  
 assortment, when such inducements will be offered  
 as will make it their interest to purchase. The undersigned  
 HENRY STEVENSON  
 270 Pearl Street, N. Y.

**Greensborough, April 25, 1844.**  
**FASHIONABLE HEAD QUARTERS.**  
  
**BALSLEY & MORING,** having just received their fashions for Spring and Summer '44 take pleasure in announcing to their Friends and the Public that they continue to carry on their Tailoring Establishment at the same place and four doors north-east of the court house where they will be gratified to receive a call from such as may want their service.  
 As past favors they are not forgetful and from the general satisfaction which has been manifested with their efforts to please, they are induced to believe that their patronage will not be diminished, but increased.  
 R & M.

**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 every week or additional. 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, Broad and Willow Bonnets.

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

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

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

**Magical Pain Extractor.**

**REDUCTION FOURFOLD IN PRICES—OF**  
*nothing if the user is not delighted with its*  
 An article that every family must consider indispensable, 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 Sore, old or fresh, and all external pains and aches, no matter where, shall be reduced to comfort by it in five minutes—saving life, limb, or scar. No burn can be fatal if this is applied, unless the vitals are destroyed by the*

**CAUTION.**—Be sure you get CONNELL'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 Connock & Co or nevertouch it.

For sale by J & R Sloan, Greensboro; Dr N L Stitt; Raleigh; D Heart, Hillsboro; George F Taylor, Oxford; John P Mabry, Lexington; and in Salem an Salisbury by Connock & Co's Agents: the above.

are the *only* Agents.

**DR. DELAMATER'S**  
**NERVE AND BONE RHEUMATIC**  
**Liniment and Indian Specific**  
A warranted CURE for RHEUMATISM or no pay  
Also, Dr. Libby's Vegetable  
**BITTERS AND PILLS,**  
For the Cure of Yellow and Billious Fevers, Fever  
and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Com-  
plaint, Sick Head-Ache, &c. &c.  
**THE CHINESE HAIR ERADICATOR**  
Warranted to remove superfluous Hair  
without injuring the Skin.  
Sold by D P WEIR, sole agent for Greensboro!

None genuine without the signature of Cook  
stock & Tyler. 51

**PARLOR STOVES.**  
Do you wish to purchase a Stove for your Parlor or Dining Room—call on the Subscribers and examine the article manufactured by Mr David Graham, of Va. Every Stove warranted.

Also, COFFEE ROASTERS by using which, a saving of 30 per cent, in the article of Coffee is claimed for them. J. & R. SLOAN.

January 25th, 1844.

**GARDEN SEEDS.**—Just received a fresh stock of Garden and Flower Seeds of the stock of 1844 warranted. Also Hyacinth bulbs, pink, blue and white (double). Tuberoses, Dahlias & Tiger Flowers. D. P. WEIR.

Feb. 1844.

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

**ON HAND FOR SALE**

**GRAND IRON.**  
Two new and good one horse WAGONS.  
Two Bbla FRESH FISH, excellent quality,  
150 Bbla CORN,  
10 or 15 bushels good and new cornfield PEAS.  
Also, a large quantity of FLOUR.  
Sund RANKIN & McLEAN.

**Almanacs for 1844.**  
**F**ARMERS' & PLANTERS' Almanac, by Bliss  
& Son. Also, German Almanac, for sale by  
J. & R. SLOAN.

**IRON.**  
**80,000** lbs. IRON, assorted sizes, from King  
Mountain Iron M. Co. at 85 per cwt  
for sale by  
August 6, 1843. J. & R. SLOAN.

**ALMANACS.**  
**T**URNER & HUGHES' ALMANACS for 1844  
for sale here.  
W. J. McCONNELL.

**Roots, Peppermint,**

**FOR SALE at the Drug Store, by**  
**Almanacs, for 1841.**  
 The Methodist Almanac, for 1841.  
 The Presbyterian do  
 For sale by **D. P. WIER.**

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**4000 lbs.** SHOT from the Wytheville Shot  
 Manufacturing Co. for sale at  
 a half cts. per lb. by  
**J. & R. SLOAN.**  
 April 22nd, 1841.

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**GUNS.**—A small lot of RIFLE GUNS for sale  
 Dec 10.  
**RANKIN & McLEAN.**