



JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE,
FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1845.

Terms of the MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.
The paper published weekly for TWO DOLLARS per annum, if paid in advance, or within one month from the commencement of the year, or THREE DOLLARS, if not thus paid. Subscriptions may be remitted by mail at the Editor's risk. Advertisements will be inserted at One Dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. A liberal discount will be made to yearly advertisers.

We are requested to announce Col. WILLIAM H. NEAL, of Mecklenburg County, a candidate for Brigadier General of the 11th Brigade, North Carolina Militia, vice Gen'l. Means resigned.

We are authorized to announce Maj. ROBERT S. YOUNG, of Cabarrus, a candidate for Brigadier General of the 11th Brigade North Carolina Militia in place of Gen. Means, resigned.

We are authorized to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Jr., a candidate at the next August election, for reelection to the office of Clerk of the Mecklenburg County Court. January 29, 1845. 95-10

We are authorized to announce DRALEY GATES as a candidate at the next August election for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court. January 29, 1845. 95-10

We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER GRAHAM, Esq., a candidate at the next August election for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court. January 29, 1845. 95-10

We are authorized to announce HUGH F. MCKNIGHT, Esq., a candidate at the next August election for the office of County Clerk of Mecklenburg County. February 7, 1845. 95-10

We are authorized to announce W. KEER REID, a candidate at the next August election for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court. February 14, 1845. 95-10

More fine Work.—We hesitate not to say, that Messrs. OVERMAN & TROTTER, Carriage makers of this Town, can manufacture as fine and beautiful work, as can be manufactured in the Southern country. We inspected a large family carriage the other day manufactured by this firm, equal in finish and appearance in every respect, to any carriage we ever saw, and, in our judgment, most substantially made. We take pleasure in thus favorably noticing the work of our townsmen, and we again commend their establishment to the patronage of our citizens. Will our friend of the Observer cavil at this notice? Probably not, as we have left out the term—“Encourage home manufactures.”

PRESIDENT POLK
Was to have left Nashville for Washington on the 1st of this month, according to the newspapers. He would take the Valley route, through Wheeling, Va., &c., to Baltimore, and arrive at Washington about the 10th. Splendid apartments had been secured for him by his friends at Coleman's Hotel. We believe Col. P. had requested his friends all along the route, who had tendered him dinners, &c., to permit his journey to the federal city to be as quiet and void of display as possible. This is right; it looks like returning to the good old plain republican days of Washington and Jefferson, when a President could go to his dinner and return, without having to make two or three speeches to crowds of brawling sycophants; and when offices were not sought by fawning upon and flattering those who have them to bestow. We hope Col. P. has arrived safely at Washington ere this; and that he may be spared to administer the government, as we believe he will, for the honor and happiness of his countrymen.

HOW CONSISTENT!
The northern members of Congress are presenting petitions praying that Canada may be annexed to the United States. These same men are horror-struck at the bare mention of the annexation of Texas, and raise all sorts of objections. It is unconstitutional, dangerous, will produce war with Mexico and England, and dissolve the Union.—These are their objections, notwithstanding Texas has asked to be admitted into the Union. But they are keen for admitting Canada, which has never asked to be admitted, and which is a mere Province of the British Empire! In this case, they seem to have no dread of a war with Great Britain—a case in which she would have just cause to make war upon us. And in all this they are joined and applauded by the southern whig press without an exception, and by most of the southern whig politicians.

The correspondence growing out of the difficulty between Gen. Duff Green, our Consul at Galveston, Texas, and the President of that Republic, will be found in our columns to-day. We are inclined to think that Gen. Green, as usual, has acted hastily and imprudently. President Jones, however, is a Massachusetts yankee, and more of a Britain than an American in feeling.

Gen. A. C. Rhoads, fed., has been elected a U. S. Senator from Rhode Island for six years from the 4th of March next.

accordingly revoked, with all the powers, immunities, privileges and rights therein, or thereby conceded, granted, or extended to said Duff Green, as Consul, aforesaid.
Done at Washington, the 31st day of December, 1844.

WASHINGTON, (Texas.) Jan. 2, 1845.
DEAR SIR:—The President of Texas, on account, as he alleges, of private and confidential conversation between him and myself, has issued his proclamation revoking the Exequatur, recognizing me as Consul at Galveston. He is endeavoring to make it a matter between this Government and that of the United States. This would be to play into the hands of the British Minister and favor the purposes which the President and some of those about him are supposed to be anxious to accomplish.—The whole matter is private and personal between the President and myself, and I am resolved that it shall remain so. At present the Proclamation has been suspended, and an effort is being made by mutual friends to bring about a reconciliation. It seems to me that President Jones has intentionally sought a quarrel without a cause; if so, no reconciliation can take place, because having taken his course under the advice of evil counsellors, the same influence will prevail. In that case I must expect to encounter the combined influence of the British Minister and the President of Texas acting in concert for the purpose of defeating the wishes of a majority of the people of Texas and of the United States. I am aware of the fearful odds against me, but I am not dismayed. All that I now ask is that public opinion be suspended, until I can place the facts fully before the country, when it will be found that the President of Texas has not the slightest possible cause for the manner in which he has treated me.

I write this note for the purpose of saying in advance, that while I intend to vindicate my own character, I intend to do it in my own way at the proper time—that I will not if I can prevent, permit the personal injustice done to me, to become the cause of a controversy between the two governments, or any way to retard or effect the question of annexation, and to ask the favor of you to publish this, if in your opinion it becomes necessary to correct any erroneous impressions which may get abroad.

Very respectfully, yours,
DUFF GREEN.
Editor Telegraph, Houston.

To the Editor of the Register:
Sir, the President's proclamation revoking my exequatur, as Consul at Galveston, has given rise to many rumors, and as he has said that it was because the interest, honor and safety of the Republic required it, these rumors are to my prejudice. A regard for my character demands an unqualified contradiction of the rumors in question. It is said that I endeavored, by improper means, to obtain the Executive sanction to the measures about which I consulted him. So far from this being true, I was acting, as I believed, in concert with him, in promoting measures, which, as I supposed, had his cordial approbation.

The purpose of my last conversation, was to consult him on the details, there being as I believed, a perfect concurrence on the measures themselves.—It will be seen, therefore, that I could have no possible inducement to intimidate or to use any improper means to influence his official action.

What those measures are it is not now necessary to explain, further than to say that their chief object was to arrest the progress of British influence on our western and north western frontier, and especially to prevent their getting possession of the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, for the purpose of establishing there a colony of free negroes and runaway negroes; experience having demonstrated that their black colony in Canada like their abolition in Jamaica, is a failure. I have many very important facts bearing upon this subject, which it is my purpose, in due time, to give to the public.

I learn, also, that rumor says that one of my objects was to bring into Texas a large body of Indians that are not now in Texas.

I repeat that I supposed that the President fully concurred in my views, and that I am bound in charity to believe that he acted under a misapprehension and will yet do me the justice to say so.

As you have published the proclamation, I ask the favor of you to insert this likewise, and I trust that all who publish the proclamation will publish this note.
DUFF GREEN.
From the Madisonian.

HEADING MR. POLK.
From the moment that Mr. Polk received the nomination of the Baltimore Democratic Convention, the Globe and Benton clique, the Van Buren Albany cabal, the New York Post interest, together with some other influences, evinced a deep and determined hostility to the nomination, and in their language and movements did much to endanger the election of Mr. Polk. There was an open resistance manifested in all those quarters to the consummation of the great measure which was agitating the whole country, to which Mr. Polk, long before the Baltimore Convention, had unqualifiedly committed himself, and which that Convention endorsed as one of the great cardinal measures that was to be decided by the result of the election.

The People, in spite of the effort of the opponents to whom we have referred, adopted the measure, and elected Mr. Polk to be their President. What has been the course pursued by those cliques, cables and disorganizers since the verdict of the nation was rendered, by which they stood condemned? Have they yielded to the decision of the majority, and united heartily with the virtuous Democracy, thereby to strengthen it with their voices, energy, and support? Not so. The course which they have pursued since the election of Mr. Polk, both in opposing and supporting measures, has been calculated, and appeared to be designed, to head Mr. Polk—to circumvent him—to place him in an attitude which would enable them to become dictators to him. These facts cannot be gaily by any one who has been a constant observer of passing events, and who will read Mr. Foster's letter in today's paper particularly.

We have learnt from an authentic source, that they have gone so far as to employ secret agents, to plant themselves in proper places in Tennessee, for some time past for the purpose of watching the movements of the President elect, to learn, by eaves dropping, what was passing at his domicile, and at the Hermitage, in relation to future action connected with the next Presidency. It has been nothing less than a system of espionage established by them in the hope of acquiring thereby, in anticipation, something that might operate to their advantage. We mention no name or names. The Globe men will understand full well what is referred to.

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

TEXAS—THE PRESENT POSITION OF THINGS—THE PROSPECT DARKENING—DUTY OF THE FRIENDS OF ANNEXATION.

We have published from time to time the speculations of the press and of our friends on the probable result on the Texas discussion, and when we have met with the expression of a cheerful hope of final triumph, we have welcomed it and sought to throw no shadow on its anticipations. When the Presidential election was on hand and we were that to be inclined to make mischief in the Democratic camp, they urged upon us, that if we gained nothing else by the election of Mr. Polk, we should at least gain the annexation of Texas. We did then believe this, and it was a great motive to forbearance. Notwithstanding that our confidence in the Democratic party had been rudely shocked by the passage of the Tariff of '42, and almost destroyed by the refusal to amend that law and the vote to repeal the 21st Rule at the last Session—yet the Annexation of Texas was so simple an issue, was so clearly proposed to the people, so eagerly accepted by them and so manifestly constituted the very heart of the great party struggle, that we did suppose its triumph the plain and certain consequence of the election of Mr. Polk. Yet no sooner is the victory gained, than we are made to feel again, that to make sure that we shall be betrayed, we have only to expect and receive the pledges of good faith, of these false Democrats. That they are trusted is reason enough for them to betray. Texas was their only chance for a nice piece of dishonesty, at the present Session, for it was the only question where anybody believed they would be true to their word—we had tried them on the others and knew what they would do. This treachery seems to be an incurable propensity in a certain class of Northern politicians. The symptoms of its recurrence are essentially the same from year to year, like the periodical returns of an intermittent disease. The same system of trick and mock support, of quibbling amendment and secret urging of means to render impossible the success of a measure they pretend to support, these are the weapons that we ever find to be used. See an illustration of this in the letter of Mr. Foster, late Senator from New York, which we copy to-day. To these greedy spoilsmen—these public plunderers assuming the guise of Statesmen, the Annexation of Texas and every other measure, is regarded simply as an impium to aid them in their pursuit of office, and the principles they profess are the false keys with which they seek to break into and plunder the Treasury. Such are the men, for aught we know, who now have it in their power to decide whether Texas shall be gained or lost forever to the country: And what are we to expect from them? They would have defeated the Annexation Resolutions in the House, if it had not been for the support of the Southern Whigs.

We look to the action of the Senate with a daily diminished hope—the Committee of Foreign Relations, as will be seen by the proceedings, have reported in favor of the almost rude rejection of the measure—Mr. Buchanan alone dissenting.

This is a bad beginning, but still if the Democratic party in the Senate is united, they can carry the Joint Resolution now, as they could have carried the Treaty last Session. But will they unite in its favor? We see little prospect of it. In the Maine Legislature resolutions of instruction in favor of Texas have been laid under the table in their House of Representatives. This sustains the course of the Members of Congress from that State, but one of whom voted for the measure, and is a virtual instruction to Senator Fairfield to continue the opposition he made at the last Session, when the Treaty was before the Senate. Look too, at the fate of similar resolutions in the Legislature of New York. They too are laid on the table, and that we suppose settles the vote of Senator Dix against Texas. New Jersey too, three out of four of whose Delegation voted for the measure, has just issued a Legislative condemnation of it, sanctioned by the votes of Democrats. Ohio sends positive instructions to her Senators to vote against annexation. One of them at least, cannot refuse to obey without abjuring his expressed opinions on the right of instruction. Add to this rapid succession of disastrous influences, the surly and equivocal position of Mr. Benton, desirous of defeating the measure, and only withheld by the terrible threat of Legislative instructions that he can with no great ingenuity explain away.

Such is the aspect of the Democratic side of the Senate. Turn now to the other. They present an almost unbroken front of opposition. Mr. Foster of Tennessee is an honorable and distinguished exception; but we see no hope of his colleague, Mr. Jarnagin, after his speech of the last Session against the Treaty. Mr. Berrien of Ga. is on the Committee of Foreign Relations and joined in the adverse report just made. Add to all this that we have always been betrayed when the pinch has come, and then say if we have not reason to despond?

We are not indeed utterly without hope. The weight and magnitude of the question, and the grave responsibilities it involves, may yet change one or two votes, so as to secure the passage of the Resolution; but that hope is feeble—a ray of light in a dungeon.

Should the measure be defeated, there will press upon its friends the necessity of acting forthwith and with manly determination. What that action should be we think plain. The Members of Congress should at once meet and unite in a request to the new President to call an extra Session. We cannot doubt that he would of his own accord incline to that step, and that such action would decide him to it.

This movement on the part of the Members of Congress will be necessary to keep Texas out of the grasp of England. She must see and see immediately that her cause is not abandoned—and with the news of defeat must go the stern call for an extra Session. The ten months which otherwise will elapse before any movement can again be made in Congress, will be fatal to all hopes of annexation.

THE PRESIDENT OF TEXAS AND GEN. GREEN. PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the Republic of Texas.
Whereas, on the 5th day of October, 1844, Duff Green, Esq., having before that time been duly appointed Consul of the United States, for Galveston, Texas, was, by an Exequatur of that date, issued by his Excellency, Sam Houston, then President of the Republic of Texas, recognised as such Consul, and, therefore authorized to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges as are allowed to Consuls for the most favored nations, in the Republic of Texas, in which office the said Duff Green is still acting.
And whereas, owing to circumstances known to the Executive, the interests, honor and safety of the Republic require that the authority so extended as aforesaid, to the said Duff Green, be revoked.
Therefore, be it known, that I, Anson Jones, President of the Republic of Texas, by virtue of the power by law in me vested, do hereby solemnly revoke the exequatur aforesaid, and the same is

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.
WILLIAM D. COOKE, late of the Stanton Deaf and Dumb Asylum, has advertised in the Raleigh papers that an institution for deaf and dumb pupils will be opened in the city of Raleigh about the 1st of May next. Pupils to be received at any age between eight and thirty—to live in the same house with the Principal, and be at all times under his care and direction. The female pupils will be under the special care of the wife of the Principal and the Matron. Terms for Session of ten months \$160, for board, washing and tuition, including the necessary books and all expenses, except clothing and medical attendance. Communications to be addressed to WESLON R. GATES, Esq., Raleigh, until the first of April.

Mr. Cooke is the gentleman whom Daniel Albright, a deaf and dumb youth of this town, some time since accompanied on an excursion to the eastern part of the State and to Charleston, for the purpose of exhibiting and demonstrating the efficiency of the mode of instructing deaf mutes. Their interesting exhibition in the court house, in this place, is fresh in the memory of our town readers. Daniel's power to express with facility every idea of his intelligent nature is capable was made manifest beyond a doubt. His language was an apparatus, not by touching eloquent, to the heart of every citizen, to do something for the afflicted class to whom nature has denied the use of hearing and of speech. We remember the profound silence of the crowd of spectators at the close of the exhibition, and the tears that coursed down many a cheek, as the lad, at the request of his instructor, threw himself into an attitude of devotion and repeated the Lord's prayer in the manual language of the deaf and dumb. It was done with a becoming reverence, which showed that the sentiment of that prayer was understood by the pupil. He had no tongue to speak; but he stretched forth his hands to God—and "our Father which art in Heaven!" understood the signs made by his speechless child.

Daniel, the will pardon us this freedom with his name, for we speak *pro bono publico*, was a wild, wilful, passionate boy before he went into the Institution at Stanton; but he returned a living illustration of the restraining power of an education directed to the heart as well as to the head. In conversation with his friends here, he expresses himself sensible of a blessing, in not being permitted to hear the profane and obscene language which he is informed too frequently proceeds from the mouths of those to whom God has given the power of speech. The Raleigh Register, inviting public attention to Mr. Cooke's advertisement, says,—"At the recent session of our Legislature, an act was passed, appropriating five thousand dollars a year from the School Fund, for the education of the deaf and dumb, and blind. The President and Directors of the Literary Fund, to whose discretion the appropriation was committed, have engaged the services of Mr. Wm. D. Cooke, a gentleman every way qualified for the task, and whose testimonials are of the very highest order, to superintend the instruction of the deaf mutes. No arrangement has yet been made, we believe, for the education of the blind, and it may perhaps prove most advantageous, for the present at least, to send them out of the State to be instructed. All that now remains then to carry the beneficent and praiseworthy intentions of our Legislature into full effect, is that the friends of the enterprise, and the unfortunate class of our fellow beings for whose benefit it has been devised, should exert themselves to procure pupils, and induce them to avail themselves of the opportunities now placed within their reach."

Under the Act of Assembly above alluded to, the County Courts may levy taxes to the amount of seventy-five dollars for the support of every such person selected from their Counties. Every county, perhaps, has a portion of this afflicted class within its borders. Our own county, we know has some of bright natural mind, who only lack education to contribute infinitely to their powers of enjoyment and of social usefulness. We trust the County Courts will be prepared to second the charitable donation of the State and the efforts of the Literary Board, in the humane undertaking of educating the deaf and dumb.

AN ELOQUENT PASSAGE ON SHAKSPEARE.

Health: has acquired himself excellently; partly in the development of the principal characters with which Shakspeare has peopled the fancies of all English readers—but principally, we think, in the delicate sensibility with which he has traced, and the natural eloquence with which he has pointed out that fond familiarity with beautiful forms and images—that eternal recurrence to what is sweet or impressive in the simple aspects of nature—that indistinguishable love of flowers and odors, and dews and waters, and soft airs and sounds, and bright skies, and woodland solitudes, and moonlight bowers, which are the universal elements of poetry—and that fine sense of their undefinable relation to mental emotion, which is its essence and vivifying soul—and which, in the midst of Shakspeare's most busy and atrocious scenes, falls like beams of sunshine on rocks and ruins—contrasting with all that is rugged and repulsive, and reminding us of the existence of purer and brighter elements—which he alone has poured out from the richness of his own mind without effort or restraint; and contrived to intermingle with the play of all the passions, and the vulgar course of this world's affairs, without deserting for an instant the proper business of the scene, or appearing to pause or digress, from love of ornament or need of repose! He alone, who, when the object requires it, is always keen, and worldly, and practical—and who yet, without changing his hand, or stopping his course, scatters around him as he goes, all sounds and shapes of sweetness—and conjures up landscapes of immortal fragrance and freshness, and peoples them with spirits of glorious aspect and attractive grace—and is a thousand times more full of fancy, and imagery, and splendor, than those who, in pursuit of such enchantments, have shrunk back from the delineation of character or passion, and declined the discussion of human duties and cares. More full of wisdom and ridicule, and sagacity, than all the moralists and satirists that ever existed—he is more wild, airy, and inactive and more pathetic and fantastic, than all the poets of all regions and ages of the world; and has all those elements so happily mixed up in him, and bears his high faculties so temperately, that the most severe reader cannot complain of him for want of strength or of reason—not the most sensitive for defect of ornament or ingenuity. Everything in him is an unmeasured abundance, and unequalled perfection;—but everything so balanced and kept in subordination, as not to jostle or disturb, or take the place of another. The most exquisite poetical conceptions, images, and descriptions, are given with such brevity and introduced with such skill, as merely to adorn without loading the sense they accompany.

Although his sails are purple and perfumed, and his brow of beaten gold, they wait him on his voyage, not less; but more rapidly and directly than if they had been composed of baser materials. All his excellencies, like those of Nature herself, are thrown out together; and instead of interfering with, support and recommend each other. His flowers are not tied up in garlands, nor his fruit crushed into baskets—but spring living from the soil, in all the dew and freshness of youth; while the graceful foliage in which they lurk, and the ample branches, the rough and vigorous stems, and the wide-spreading roots on which they depend, are present along with them, and share, in their pinnace, the equal care of their creator."