

THE MINER

TWO AND A HALF DOLLS PER
ANN. Payable half Yearly.

PUBLISHED (WEEKLY) BY WILLIAM BOYLAN.

TWO DOLLS. P. R. ANN.
Payable in Advance.

Vol. 11.]

RALEIGH, (N. C.) MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1866.

[No. 539.]

LONDON, June 8.

To the Independent Electors of Honiton.

GENTLEMEN,

Perceiving that Mr. Cavendish Bradshaw has, since by your voice he was constituted one of the guardians of the public purse, taken care to obtain a place by the means of which he drew into his own pocket some thousands a year out of that purse, and this, too, at a time when a load of indispensable taxes is pressing his honest and industrious constituents to the earth; perceiving this, and being fully persuaded, that whenever the electors of any place re-choose representatives under similar circumstances, the cause is not too much in her own disposition as in the apathy and lukewarmness of those independent men who may have the ability to rescue them from such hands; with this truth being deeply impressed, I did, upon hearing of the approaching vacancy, use my efforts to prevail upon other men of this description to afford you an opportunity of evincing your good sense and uprightness, and having failed in those efforts, I have thought it my duty to afford you this opportunity myself; it being manifestly true, that unless men of independence and of public spirit will offer themselves as candidates, to rail at electors for choosing and re-choosing the dependant and the mercenary is, in the highest degree, unreasonableness and unjust.

As to professions, gentlemen, so many and so loud, upon such occasions, have they been; so numerous are the instances, in which the eagerness & the shamelessness of the Avarice have borne an exact proportion to the purity and the solemnity of the vow: so completely, and with such fatal effect, have the grounds of confidence been destroyed that it is now becomes necessary, upon all occasions like the present, to give a pledge, such as every man can clearly understand, and such as it is impossible to violate without exposing the violator to detection and to all the consequences of detected hypocrisy and falsehood: and, such a pledge I now give in declaring, that, whether you elect me or not, I never, as long as I live, either for myself or for, or through the means of any one of my family, will receive, under any name, whether of salary, pension or other, either directly or indirectly, one single farthing of the public money; but, without emolument, compensation or reward of any kind, or in any shape, will, to the utmost of my ability, watch over and defend the property, the liberty and the privileges of the people, never separating from separating, as I never yet have, the just and constitutional rights and prerogatives of the crown.

This declaration, gentlemen, is not made without due reflection as to the future as well as to the present, as to public men in general as well as to myself. It proceeds, first, from an opinion, that the representative of the people ought never to be exposed to the temptation of betraying their trust; secondly, from long observation that those who live upon the public are amongst the most miserable of men; and thirdly, from that experience in the various walks of life, which has convinced me of the wisdom of Hager, who prayed for neither wisdom nor poverty; nor riches, lest he should forget God; nor poverty, lest he should be tempted to steal; and, to receive the public money unjustly, is not only stealing, but stealing of the worst & basest sort, including a breach of the most sacred trust accompanied with the cowardly consciousness of impunity. From reflections like these, gentlemen, it is, that the declaration now made has proceeded, and, when I depart, in word or in deed, from this declaration, may I become the scorn of my country; wherein to be remembered with esteem I prize beyond all the riches and all the honors of this world.

But, gentlemen, as it is my firm determination never to receive a farthing of the public money, so it is my determination equally firm, never, in any way whatever, to give one farthing of my own money to any man, in order to induce him to vote, or to cause others to vote for me; and being convinced, that it is this practice of giving or promising to give, money or money's worth, at

elections; being convinced that it is this disgraceful, this unlawful, this profligate, this impious practice, to which are to be ascribed all our calamities, and all the dangers that now stare us in the face, I cannot refrain from exhorting you to be against all attempts at such practices, constantly and watchfully upon your guard.—The candidates who have resorted to such means have always been found amongst the most wicked of men; men, who, having, by a life of adultery, or of gambling, or of profligacy, of some other sort, ruined both their character and their fortunes, have staked their last thousand upon an election, with the hope of thereby obtaining security from a jail, or of selling their vote for the means of future subsistence, drawn from the sweat of the people at a hundred fold; and thus expecting to pocket the profit of the corrupt speculation, sneering at their bribed and perjured constituents, as Satan is said to have sneered at the reprobate with whom he had bargained for his soul.

Far from you, gentlemen, be credulity so foolish! Far from you disgrace so deep, infamy so indelible! Far from you so flagrant a violation of the law, so daring a defiance of the justice and the power and the wrath of God! But, were it otherwise, and did I find in Honiton as many righteous men as were found in Sodom and Gomorrah, I would tender them my hand and lead them from the rest. Very different, however, are my hopes; these hopes forbid me to believe it possible that there should be, collected upon one spot, four hundred Englishmen, having the eyes of all England upon them, who will not, by their votes, freely and cordially given, sanction the great principle upon which I now stand—and in these hopes, I will, if I have life, do myself the honor to meet you on the day of election. In the mean while, I am, with great respect,

Gentlemen,

Your most humble and
Most obedient servant,

Wm. COBBETT.

Bosley, Southampton, 1st June, 1866.

June 10.

HONITON, June 8.

This afternoon, to the great surprise of the electors of this Borough, the gallant Lord Cochrane, having been appointed of the day of election by Mr. Cobbett, arrived here accompanied by several gentlemen, in two chaises and four, on Plymouth, with colors flying, and every appearance of an inflexible determination of entering upon a desperate engagement with the Teller of the Exchequer. The surprise excited by his unexpected arrival in the bosoms of the Electors, was surpassed by nothing, but the astonishment of Mr. Bradshaw, when he found that his Lordship was to be his opponent instead of Mr. Cobbett, so, adhering to the statement of his Affairs, resigned his pretensions as soon as he found another man perfectly independent, ready to stand forward. The greatest bustle prevails throughout the town. Expresses and post-chaises are flying in every direction, and the country promises to be as warm a one as has been witnessed for some time past. The election commences to-morrow, when it is that Mr. Cobbett means to address the Electors: to draw a comparison between the qualities of the noble and gallant officer, in favor of whom he has received his pretensions, and the qualities of the man on whom the new Ministry have thought proper to lavish three thousand a year of the public money.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 30.

Thank God! the United States can boast of no such scenes of wealth & splendor as are delineated in the following picture of an entertainment given by the lady of a London banker. These are the peculiar attributes of the system pursued under the corrupt governments of Europe. There every political institution tends to destroy, as here it happily tends to maintain a state of tolerable equality of property. We are not amongst those who are ambitious of being enrolled among the advocates of an Agrarian system. On the contrary, we believe

that absolute equality of wealth is no less visionary in the prospect than it would be pernicious in reality. We rejoice, therefore, to contemplate in this country a full and uncontrolled play allowed to all the natural and acquired talents of every order in society, and a commensurate reward bestowed on those who possess and exert them. Distinctions naturally flow from various degrees of talents and assiduity. Some men will become more powerful and rich than others. But neither will this power and affluence become so unbounded as to place their possessors above the great community of which they form a part, or to depress that community to the lowest state of debasement. This constitutes the great difference between the European and American states of society. On the other side of the Atlantic, the splendor of wealth is every where surrounded by the gloom of poverty and wretchedness. It is not exaggeration to say, that the assembly of a rich banker's wife may involve the famine of thousands. While on this side of the water, unequal as wealth is, the door to its possession remains open, the means of obtaining an honorable support are possessed by every one, and the man of affluence generally enjoys the fruits of his industry. The key to this striking contrast exists in the theory of the two governments, in the difference between republicanism and monarchy. In a republic correctly constituted, all the national institutions either leave the fruits of personal industry untouched, or tend to diffuse them among the great body of the society: the interests of the few are made subservient to those of the many; while under a monarchy individual wealth & power are studiously accumulated, & as studiously preserved in the hands of a few, to whose enjoyments the whole society is made tributary.—*Nat. Intelligencer*.

Mrs. Thomas Hope's first assembly

Was given on the evening of the king's birth day, at her house in Duchess street, Portland place. The party exceeded 1500 fashionable, including their royal highnesses the prince of Wales, dukes of Cumberland, Cambridge and Gloucester. Thirteen state apartments were thrown open on this occasion, namely—1st, the anti-room, fitted up *a la Grecque*; 2d, the black velvet, or king Henry the VIIIth's room—3d, the blue or Etruscan room; the walls and ceiling of this apartment being composed of a blue ground, and furnished with a crimson satin—4th, the star-room, which is fitted up to resemble the starry prospect in the celestial regions;—5th, the Ottoman room, or boudoir; the ceiling of this room is strict costume, as representing the awning over a Turkish tent—6th, the dining room furnished *a la Egyptienne*, the chairs, tables, sideboards and pedestals, all being composed of the most beautiful mahogany, inlaid with ebony; in this room are the finest mahogany antique candelabras in the known world—7th, the drawing room, composed of bronze and gold furniture, magnificent mirrors of vast magnitude, candelabras, tripods, and two real gold chandeliers, or Grecian lamps, richly chased—8th, the statue gallery, illuminated by an immense number of silver lamps with patent burners—9th, the picture gallery illuminated in the same style—the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th were the wing rooms, so called from their occupying the angles of the building—these were all in the Grecian style.

The many began to arrive at 11 o'clock—About what was called a Sandwich supper was given in different rooms. The supper in fact consisted every delicacy, viz.—the finest viands and the rarest wines, which were served in profusion. On this occasion were displayed several very large gold cups, resembling vases. There were many other articles of gold plate displayed, particularly several gold candlesticks with branched lights. In the hall were stationed 12 servants in rich state liveries, and the same number of attendants out of livery lined the great stair case. About 12 o'clock the celebrated band of *Milan's* minstrels arrived from Mr. Angerstein's house in Pall-Mall, where a grand entertainment was given by that gentle-

man to the prince of Wales—Many of the distinguished fashionables came from thence at a late hour. It was not until 5 o'clock in the morning that the party broke up.

CHARLESTON, July 15.

By a gentleman who arrived on Sunday last from Cayenne, we are informed that Jerome Bonaparte, who sails under the orders of a French admiral, was originally bound to the Cape of Good Hope but speaking a transport carrying some of the Dutch troops to Europe, he learned the fate of that colony, and ordered his frigates; which had entered it, knowing of its capture. He then intended to have proceeded to St Helena after cruising about for eight days could not hit the island. The island probably was sunk, or the great nautilus skill and long tried experience in navigation of the *soi-disant* prince, had certainly found it. The fact however that they could not find it; and told this circumstance themselves.

There were great rejoicing in Cayenne on the arrival of a prince of blood royal of France. The prince had suffered so much under the tyrannical rule of Victor Hughes, he immediately applied to the emperor for some amelioration in their condition, but alas, he went off without anything, and the old governor, their influence, exercised more than before, banishing some of the most fertile and desolate parts of the island.

Jerome Bonaparte declared his intention, as he had been in the East Indies, to strike before he returned to France, to immortalize his name. When the Emperor shall appear, he will do and say, "Jerome, will you reward you for your services? I shall answer, "free" give me the greatest gift you can give me, and if you give me the will make me happy"—"I will not give me my name, but I will permit in refusing to acknowledge will go home (calling him) and never think more of it."

If these be really his intentions, do him honor; they show a heart capable of affection of an amiable wife, are of higher rank and title of the family of his most respectable in their life, and should send his brother to the world, without the relations of independence; and him happy.

To be

ON Monday the 11th of July, viz.—Eight miles from the Lightwood, N. C. Seven miles from the waters of Mark's creek, in said county of Richmond, Tw in said county of last mentioned town, six acres, more or less, part thereof in South Carolina and Saw Mill Creek will begin of September. Make a copy one mile.

July

A

Lu

Vi