THOS. J. LEMAY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION, three dollars per annum, or half in advance.

☞Persons residing without the State will be required to pay the *whole* amount of the year's subscription in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For every square (not exceeding 15 lines this size type) first insertion, one dollar; each subsequent insertion, twenty-five cents.

☞The advertisements of Clerks and Sheriffs will be charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made from the regular prices for advertisers by the year.

Letters to the Editor must be post-paid.

**General Agency and Commission Business.**

The subscriber offers his services to the public, as a General Agent and Commission Merchant.

RUFFIN TUCKER

Raleigh, July 31st, 1839 32 6w

**Dr. Wm. Evans' Celebrated Camomile and Aperient Anti-Bilious Pills,**

For Consumption, Coughs, and Colds, nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, bilious diseases, piles, ulcers, female weakness, and all diseases of hypochondriacism, low spirits, palpitation of the heart, nervous irritability, nervous weakness, fluor albus, seminal weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, heartburn, general debility, bodily weakness, chlorosis or green sickness, flatulency, hysterical faintings, hysterics, headaches, hiccup, sea sickness, nightmare, rheumatism, asthma, tic doloureux, cramp, spasmodic affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder Gout, will find relief from their sufferings, by a course of Dr. Evans' medicine.

WM. M. MASON & CO., Raleigh, Agents

**Doct. W. Evans' Soothing Syrup** *For Children Teething.—Prepared by Himself.*

TO MOTHERS AND NURSES.

The passage of the Teeth through the gums produce troublesome and dangerous symptoms, it is known by mothers that there is great irritation in the mouth and gums during this process. The gums swell, the secretion of saliva is increased, the child is seized with frequent and sudden fits of crying, watchings, starting in the sleep, and spasms of peculiar parts; the child shrieks with extreme violence, and thrusts its fingers into its mouth. If these precursory symptoms are not speedily alleviated, spasmodic convulsions universally supervene, and soon cause the dissolution of the infant. If mothers who have their little babes afflicted with these distressing symtoms, would apply Dr. William Evans Celebrated Soothing Syrup, which has preserved hundreds of infants when thought past recovery, from being suddenly attacked with that fatal malady, convulsions.

**A Real Blessing to Mothers.**

*Dr. W. Evans' Celebrated Soothing Syrup, For Children Cutting their Teeth.*

This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds of Children, when thought past recovery, from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This preparation is so innocent, so efficacious, and so pleasant that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. When infants are at the age of four months, though there is no appearance of teeth [illegible] are young children; for if a child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease by opening the pores and healing the gums; thereby preventing Convulsions, Fevers, &c.

☞*Proof Positive of the Efficacy of Dr. Evans' Soothing Syrup.*

To the Agent of Dr. Evans' Soothing Syrup: Dear Sir—The great benefit afforded to my suffering infant by your Soothing Syrup, in a case of protracted and painful dentition, must convince every feeling parent how essential an early application of such an invaluable medicine is to relieve infant misery and torture. My infant, while teething, experienced such acute sufferings, that it was attacked with convulsions, and my wife and family supposed that death would soon release the babe from anguish till we procured a bottle of your Syrup, which as soon as applied to the gums a wonderful change was produced, and after a few applications the child displayed obvious relief, and by continuing in its use, I am glad to inform you, the child has completely recovered and no recurrence of that awful complaint has since occurred; the teeth are emanating daily and the child enjoys perfect health. I give you my cheerful permission to make this acknowledgment public, and will give any information on this circumstance

WM. JOHNSON.

☞A gentleman who has made trial of Dr. W. Evans' Soothing Syrup, in his family, (in case of a teething child,) wishes us to state that he found it entirely effectual in relieving pain in the gums, and preventing the consequences which sometime follow. We cheerfully comply with his request.—[N. York Sun.

We believe it is generally acknowledged by those who have tried it, that the Soothing Syrup for Children Cutting Teeth, advertised in another column, is a highly useful article for the purposes for which it is intended. Highly respectable persons, at any rate, who have made use of it, do not hesitate to give its virtues the sanction of their names.—Boston Traveller.

☞*A severe Case of Teething with Summer Complaint,*

cured by the infallible American Soothing Syrup of Dr. W. Evans. Mrs. Mulherson, residing at No 5, Madison street, called a few days since at the medical office of Dr. W. Evans, 100 Chatham street, N. Y., and purchased a bottle of the Syrup for her child, who was suffering excruciating pain during the process of dentition, being momentarily threatened with convulsions, its bowels too were exceeding lose, and no food could be retained on the stomach. Almost immediately on its application, the alarming symptoms entirely ceased, and by continuing the use of the syrup on the gums, the bowels in a short time became quite natural. As a tribute of gratitude for the benefit afforded the child, the mother came of her own accord, and freely sanctioned publicity to the above. Pray be particular in applying at 100 Chatham street, as there are several counterfeits advertised. No other place in the city has the genuine for sale.

☞*Important to* Mothers.—Children generally suffer much uneasiness from the cutting of their teeth. Whatever dangerous or fatal symptoms attend this process of nature they are produced inevitably from the highly irritated and inflamed condition of the parts—therefore the principal indications of cure are to abate the inflammation, and to soften, soothe, and relax the gums. If this is effected the infant is preserved from subsequent fever, inflammation, spasmodic cough, twitching of tendons, croup, canker, and convulsions, displaying their fatal consequences. If mothers, nurses, or guardians have their babes tortured with painful and protracted dentition, and this notice attracts their attention, they should not be deterred from purchasing a bottle of

**EVAN'S SOOTHING SYRUP**

for Children Teething, the incomparable virtue of which, in completely relieving the most distressing cases (when applied to the infant's gums as directed) is invaluable. The remedy has restored thousands of children when on the verge of the grave, to the embraces again of their distracted parents, attacked with that awful and mortal malady—convulsions.

AGENTS.

Wm. M. Mason & Co. Raleigh.
S. Hall, Newbern;
J. M. Redmond, Tarborough;
H. D. Meares, Washington;
F. S. Marshall, Halifax;
Spotswood & Robertson, Petersburg;
[illegible], Norfolk;
A. Hunt, Richmond;
Lewis Johnson, Washington, D. C.
Mortimer & Mawbray, Baltimore.

**Commission and Forwarding Business.**

THE Subscribers have established themselves in Wilmington for the transaction of the above business, and solicit a share of public patronage. Having been accustomed to the business, and intending to devote their attention exclusively to it, they pledge themselves to give satisfaction to those who may patronize them. Merchants living in the interior may rely on having prompt and early advices of arrival and shipment of their Goods, and those who supply themselves with Groceries from Wilmington, will be regularly advised of arrivals, and the state of the market. Strict attention will also be given to the sale of Produce, Lumber, Timber, &c.

McGARY & McTAGGART.

*Wilmington May 20, 1839.* 23 6m

**NOTICE.**

The General Assembly having authorised the Governor to procure one complete set of weights and measures, as standards for each county, persons disposed to contract are invited to make their terms known, agreeably to the act for that purpose, chapter XI.

Models of the weights can be seen at the Executive Office.

E. B. DUDLEY.

April, 1839. 17 tf

The Register, Standard, Newbern Spectator, Greensborough Patriot, and Salisbury Watchman will publish till forbid.

**MOFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINES.**

RE-ANIMATION—When the most important functions of life are suspended, and those who are invalids by inheritance or imprudence are reduced to a deplorable state of nervous debility, they should not even then despair, for it is not in despair that relief can be found. No. Let them first look around, and laying aside all prejudices, ask themselves this question—"If my physician cannot help me, is his reputed skill my only resort?"

Perhaps at that moment the heading of this advertisement 'Moffatt's life Medicines, would catch their eye; and were they in truth divested of foolish prejudices, they might perhaps, be induced to inquire whether Mr. Moffatt's theory and treatment of diseases differed from that of their own physicians. They would then learn that it did differ, and very widely and with most happy results too.

A GOOD VEGETABLE MEDICINE is just the reverse of all this. For hundreds of year, before that scourge of mankind, 'Mercury,' was employed in the healing art, Physicians used nothing but simple herbs. Even the Bible recommends as the 'skilful physician' he who prepareth his medicines from herbs. Witness Ecclesiasticus, chap. xxiii.

V. 1. The skilful physician shall lift up his head, and in the sight of the great men he shall [illegible] of the HERBS of the earth, and he that is wise will not abhor them.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES possess qualities of the most mild and beneficial nature. They are composed of articles the most anti-putrescent, combined with ingredients known as the only certain antidote for fevers of every description. When the disease is produced either from cold, obstruction, bad air, swampy and camp situations, or putrid miasmi, whether malignant or epidemic, or by other causes, these medicines are certain in their operation or effects. They are possessed of peculiar qualities which not only expel all diseases but at the same time restore and invigorate the system. When first taken into the stomach they immediately diffuse themselves like vapor through every pore, producing effects at once delightful, salutary and permanent. When the spark of life begins to grow dim, the circulation languid, and the faculties paralyzed, these medicines are found to give a tone to the nerves, exhilerate the animal spirits, invigorate the body, and re-animate the whole man.

THE LIFE MEDICINES have also been used with the most happy success in Nervous and dispeptic diseases, Consumption, Asthma, Liver complaint, Rheumatism (chronic and inflammatory) Dropsies &c &c.

For further particulars of the above medicine, see Moffats' good Samaritan; a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy can also be had on application at the office of WM. PECK, Raleigh, N. C., agent for the sale of the medicine.

A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again. French, German, and Spanish directions, can be obtained, on application at the office of the proprietor, W. B. Moffat—No 367, New York. 51 tf

**DR. W. W. MARSHALL'S Ointment for the Blind Piles.**

This invaluable remedy has been several years before the public; its virtue and efficacy have been well tested, and, in numerous instances, in the most aggravated forms of the disease. In not a solitary case has it been known to fail in affecting a cure. Many very respectable persons have borne testimony to its efficacy; among whom is the Rev. Wm. A. Smith, of the M. E. Church, and Editor of the Conference Journal, who, from his own experience, confidently recommends it to the public as "A SAFE, AGREEABLE, AND EFFICIENT REMEDY."

It may be had at the Store of R. TUCKER, Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

**LOST,**

A Certificate of five Shares of Stock of the Bank of the State. C. L. HINTON.

Raleigh, Aug. 23, 1839. 37 3w

**Sale of Land for Taxes--due for 1838-39.**

I will expose at public sale on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in October, at the Court House in Wilkesboro', Joel Vannoss' interest in Lots No 34, 35, in the town of Wilkesboro' and 200 acres of Land attached to the same. Two hundred acres of Land on Big Buggabo, adjoining the land of Solomon Lyon, the property of A. Herrell. Eighty-seven acres adjoining James James and John Watts, on Little River, the property of Edward Brown.

A. CARMICHALL, Sh'ff. of Wilkes.

Sept. 1, 1839 38 4w

Price adv. $2,40

**DENTAL SURGERY.**

*DOCTOR SCOTT*

WILL be absent from Raleigh for 5 or 6 weeks from the 11th September, 1839.

*NOTICE.*

**To all whom it concerns:** Call on the subscriber with your accounts or notes for payment; he is anxious to pay these to whom he is indebted, and furthermore feels much delicacy to call on those who are in his debt for payment. Now, therefore, be it known, that I shall put in the hands of a lawful officer or attorney, all claims due **W. J. Ramsay & Co.**, and those due **D. Lindeman**, individually, as no longer indulgence can be given, after this week.

D. LINDEMAN.

Raleigh, Sept. 4, 1839. 38 3w

# RALEIGH STAR,

## And North Carolina Gazette.

VOL. XXX. "NORTH CAROLINA—Powerful in moral, in intellectual, and in physical resources—the land of our sires, and the home of our affections." NO. 40.

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25, 1839.

**State of North Carolina,**
HALIFAX COUNTY.
*Superior Court of Law,*
April Term, 1839.

Charlotte Alsobrook vs. Willis Alsobrook, } Petition for Divorce.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Willis Alsobrook is a non-resident of the State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that Publication be made in the Raleigh Star, for three months, notifying the said Willis Alsobrook that unless he be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Halifax, at the Court House in the town of Halifax, the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur, judgment will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Robert L. Whitaker, Clerk of said Court at office the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D. 1839.

ROBT L. WHITAKER C. S. C.

Price Adv. $7 50. 27 3m

**PETERS' PILLS.**

*"The true Riches of Life is Health."*

We know that health and the ability to labor constitutes the wealth of the great mass of the people in this, as in most other countries. To preserve therefore, that health by natural means is a grand, moral and political scheme, to fulfil which requires our utmost attention. The unprecedented popularity and universal approbation which this medicine has achieved throughout the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico and the West Indies fully justly Dr. Peters in warmly and conscientiously recommending them to the special attention of the afflicted.

Dr Peters has spent much time in experimenting with different vegetable medicines, for diseases of the liver, and now offers his vegetable Pills, as the best, most convenient, and cheapest medicine that can be prepared for general use.

One great quality of his vegetable Pills is that they have the alterative principle combined with their cathartic, or operative qualities, so that they not only cleanse the stomach and bowels by purging, but they regulate the liver, change the morbid secretions, strengthen the digestive organs, purify the blood, invigorate the circulation, and give tone and energy to the nervous system.

They are mild and pleasant in their operation, and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from their first dose. They can be taken with safety by persons of any age; and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous and the delicate, are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of bad humors, quiet nervous irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

The vegetable Pills are a sure remedy for jaundice, sick and nervous headache, dyspepsia, costiveness, sickness of the stomach, heartburn, [illegible] check their progress, and save the patient from a protracted and dangerous sickness. They are invaluable in nervous and hypocondrical affections, loss of appetite, and all complaints to which females alone are subject. They operate as a mild and speedy purge, and are a safe and certain remedy for worms in children.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Gurney of New Orleans, La., Oct. 9, 1837.—"I have received much assistance in my practice, especially in jaundice and yellow fever, from the use of Peters' Pills. I presume that, on an average, I prescribe one hundred boxes in a month."

Extract of a letter from Dr. Prichard of Hudson N. Y., June 3, 1836. "I was aware that Dr. Peters was one of the best chemists in the United States, and felt assured that he would some day (from his intimate knowledge of the properties of herbs and drugs) produce an efficient medicine, and I must acknowledge that his vegetable Pills fully respond to my expectations. They are indeed a superior medicine, and reflect credit alike upon the chemist, the physician, and the philosopher.

Extract of a letter from Dr Waines, of Cincinnati, Feb 2, 1838.—"Your Pills are the mildest in their operations, and yet most powerful in their effects, of any that I have ever met with in a practice of eight and twenty years. Their action on the chyle, and hence on the impurities of the blood, is evidently very surprising."

Extract of a letter from Dr. Scott of Baltimore, Dec. 17, 1836.—"I am in the daily habit of prescribing them, (Peters' Pills) and they in nearly all cases answered my purpose. I have discarded other medicines, some of them very good ones, in their favor."

Augusta, Ga. Feb'y 10, 1839.

To Dr. Peters Sir—For upwards of fifteen months I have been cruelly afflicted with Fever and Ague; and during the time could find nothing—though I had applied to every thing, that gave me any thing like permanent relief. At length, however, your pills were recommended to me, by one of our best physicians, and I am most grateful and happy in being able to add, that I had scarcely used two boxes when I found that they had restored me to perfect health.—Since then, various members of my family have used them with equal success, and consequently I feel it my duty to apprise you of the fact, and to request of you to publish this certificate, as I am anxious to add my public testimony to the almost miraculous virtues of your unrivalled medicine. Respectfully yours.

THEODORE JAMES.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 1, 1837.

Dear Sir—I have made frequent use of your pills in the incipient stage of bilious fever, and obstinate constipation of the bowels; also, in the enlargement of the spleen, chronic diseases of the liver, sick head-ache, bilious fevers, and other diseases, produced by inactivity of the liver. They are a safe and mild aperient, being the best article of the kind I ever used.

GEORGE C. SCOTT, M. D.

The following is from a highly respectable Planter of Burke county, Ga. July 10, 1837.

Peters' Pills. I have given them a fair trial; nearly three dozen boxes have been used on my plantation the last year—their administration has been attended with more success than any medicine I have ever used, and I take pleasure in recommending them to my friends and neighbours; they are handy, safe and efficient, and need but a trial to be approved.

HENRY P. JONES.

Communication received from the eminent Dr. J. H. Irwin of Florence, Ga. March 13, 1839.

Dr. J. P. Peters. My Dear Sir—On the night of the 11th instant, I was called in great haste to the house of a fellow citizen (Mr. Lee) where I found his son—a child of six years old, labouring under a most alarming attack of Cynanche Trachealis (Croup) and apparently beyond the aid of remedy. By the greatest good fortune, however, I had in my pocket a broken box of your pills—two of which I administered, with such an immediately happy effect that in a few minutes my patient was at ease, and out of danger. This case, in connection with my name is at your service—and I have the pleasure to be able to inform you that your inestimable medicine is in such great favor with the family here, that I believe there is not one of them who does not use it in his private practice. Yrs most resp'y,

J. H. IRWIN, M. D.

These extraordinary and justly celebrated Pills, are sold in Raleigh by Williams & Haywood and W. M. Mason & Co., and throughout the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies.

From the Vicksburg Whig.

**DEMOSTHENIAN ELOQUENCE.**

A correspondent of the Sentinel, writing from Madison county, gives a glowing account of a speech made by one Gen. G. W. Terrell, a Loco Foco orator, in reply to Reuben Davis, Esq., which he says entirely demolished Mr. Davis and the whole Whig party. He gives the following as his peroration. He is speaking of Gen. Jackson and concludes thus:

"When the monumental marble erected to perpetuate the memory of tyrants and of despots, shall have mouldered into dust, and their very names shall have been obliterated from the recollection of men forever—his name shall continue to be honored and revered as long as a Republic shall have existence, or liberty itself has a votary among the sons of men. Through the portals of everlasting fame, the star of his political existence has made its exit from the stage of action, and taken its stand in the highest point of the political firmament, there to shine while time shall last, searing the eyeballs of envy which continually glare with malignant hostility upon his triumphant career.—Yea, its brightness shall endure, and its lustre increase until final discord shall wreck the spheres. And even then when the last loud, lingering trump shall sound the warning knell of departing time—in the plenitude of my gratitude I have been tempted to imagine that the lofty cenotaph erected to perpetuate his name and his deeds, will constitute the last fragment of earthly matter that shall be left to float on the bosom of eternity's waves."

That's a pretty considerable of a grand flourish. This Gen. Terrel must be the same man who was employed to prosecute a negro in this State charged with killing another negro named Daniel; his speech ran in this wise: "Gentlemen of the jury—Daniel is no more. No more shall Daniel pluck the snowy cotton boll, or plough the strait furrough—no more shall Daniel enliven the negro quarters of Saturday night with the merry sound of the banjo, or sing jaw bone at the corn shucking. No, gentlemen, he lies buried in the hill side, with one foot sticking out, and his *big toe pointing up to the blue arched vault of Heaven!!!*"

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

In warm weather even thinking is thought by some to be a burden; and it must be confessed that the number is large of those who bear it lightly. Short sentences are then in request; and the man who can put an axiom into the smallest compass, becomes your solstitial philosopher. One of this sort is a writer in the Boston Galaxy. *Ecce Signum.*

There is so much confusion in the late Turkish news that nobody can make head or tail of it.

Bugs in a steam-boat bite sharper than they do on shore—the sea air gives them an appetite.

Most insects play on some instrument. The musquito blows an octave trumpet, the due-bug a bassoon; the cricket turns a grindstone; and the bull-frog plays the Scotch bag pipe.

Snuff is considered a very powerful medicine by moths.

Barbers inherit a ground-rent on the chins of the rich as well as of the poor.

Posthumous fame is the most enduring, thus Spanish flies bite sharper after death.

It should be added that the above extracts were made and prefaced yesterday. The weather to-day is raw and brisk—much unlike summer, and more resembling the close of September, than the approach of its beginning.

"You Whigs may have the majority in the House of of Representatives, but you cannot keep it ten days—in less than 5 even before they meet, we may turn the tables upon you."

Such is the drift of Loco-Foco talk.—They appear to rely with much confidence on the marketable character of certain membres and the consequent charms which Executive gold may exert over them. They have no scruples to bribe a member to betray his constituents. O no, that's all fair in politics with them, an perfectly compatible with their devotion to the "dear People." Their doctrine is that the Executive is the only genuine Representative of the people, and entire subservience to his wishes, (however much in conflict with the wishes of the people) is the only sure and practical test of true Democrat.

But we have better hopes than these loose Moralists and patent Democrats would seem to allow. Their master's gold is potent, no doubt, but is not quite so plentiful as it has been, and after all is expended it may still fall short of accomplishing the great end proposed.—There may be some whom the Globe has put in the doubtful list, who cannot be bought; and there may be others, who, although enrolled as Executive tools, may prefer the good of country to the triumph of party. They may, when they reach Washington, and see with their own eyes, the sordid profligacy and corruption of the leaders, abandon the whole set in disgust, and rally to the standard of the people. We know that recruits to the popular cause from the government party are rare, but there have been some, indeed several, since the accession of Mr. Van Buren, and we hope there may be more. During the whole of the last Congress notwithstanding the lavish use of the Executive patronage, Mr. Van Buren's strength daily diminished in the House, and from a majority at the beginning, he found himself in a minority at the close. All who were not thoroughly reprobate and wilfully blind to the true interests of the country, abandoned his colors. If there be a half-dozen honest men among his partisans of the next House, he will not be able to survive another Congress.

*Rich. Whig.*

**MEETING IN BEAUFORT.**

A very large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Beaufort county, was likewise held in the town of Washington, on the 4th instant; at which Gen. Jas. O'K. Williams officiated as Chairman, and Wm. E. Eborn, Esq. as Secretary. Delegates were appointed to the District and the National Conventions, and the following among other spirited resolutions, were adopted:

3. *Resolved*, That the delegates from Beaufort county impress upon the delegates to the national convention the importance of nominating HENRY CLAY as the candidate of the whig party. Because he is eminently qualified to discharge the duties of the Presidency. Brought up in the school of Jefferson and Madison, he has been a Republican from his youth; upon every occasion he has evinced an ardent attachment to the South. Upon the celebrated Missouri question, when the admission of that State was opposed by the opponents of slavery, it was Henry Clay who came forward as the champion of Southern institutions, and saved the country from dissolution. For his noble efforts then, he has been bitterly and unsparingly denounced by abolitionists. Before and during the last war with Great Britain, he was the leader of the republican party, the Ajax of his country, advocating her rights against the power of the British Lion. He was in his country's service in negotiating the peace which followed the late war. A few years since, when a sister State was threatened with civil war, it was Henry Clay who held out the olive branch of peace, and saved a gallant people from being crushed by an arbitrary, unjust and tyrannical power. He was the uniform advocate of the rights of the old States, claiming for them a share of the public lands. And, upon a late occasion, when the fell demon of abolition first [illegible] be still, and by a masterly rebuke, and a noble vindication of the South, checked its further progress in an hour of danger:—therefore, to whom can the country look for deliverance but to Henry Clay.

4. *Resolved*, As Republicans, as Whigs, as Southern men with Southern feelings, we can never support the re-election of Martin Van Buren. He has come into power by no merit of his own. He has never done any act worthy of his country's gratitude. In 1819, whilst in the New York Legislature, he voted to instruct the senators from that State to vote against the admission of Missouri, because she was a slave-holding State. He came into office pledged to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor, having justified his acts and all his assumptions of power. He is the acknowledged President of a party, and not of his country. He has been guilty of keeping a man in office notoriously incompetent; one who has suffered the public treasury to be robbed of millions. He still presses upon the country the odious sub-treasury, which we believe may ultimately become an Executive Presidential Bank. Under his administration the expenditures of the government have been enormously increased. He has recommended pre emption and graduation Bills, which will necessarily deprive the old States of their share of the public lands. His whole life has been marked with no one instance of devotion to his country's good; the polar star which has directed and still directs his course is self interest. Such a man ought not to receive the support of Southern freemen.

*Correspondence of the Nat. Int.*

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 14.

Wall street is *blue*, in the technical language of the day. The State Bank, which has had the redeeming of the Safety Fund Bank notes gave out that it would no longer redeem them—reason not assigned; but the presumption is, it has not been provided with funds—which announcement created quite a panic in the street. The merchants who had Safety Fund Bank notes to sell, to take up their own notes in bank, were in a panic for a moment; but the brokers came in and bought them up at ¾ per cent; which enabled them, submitting to the shave, to turn uncurrent into current money.

The panic, or something else, which I have not time now to unravel, got into the stock market, and stocks went down like stacks of brick. The U. S. bank began the tumble at 1031-4—1031-2—103—102, cash—and, at last, at the second Board of Brokers, 400 shares were sold at 100 cash. Two hundred shares Bank of Commerce were sold at 95; Kentucky Bank, 79 1-2; Stonington Rail road, 22, Illinois Bank, 79; Dry Dock Bank, 86 &c. &c. This ticklish condition of the stocks is almost unaccountable.

The money market here however, is in a very bad way. The Secretary of the Treasury, in June or July, stept into Wall street and absorbed about two millions and a half of its resources in Treasury notes. The States have also been here pressing their stocks. The post notes too have absorbed the cash of the capitalists usually on deposite. When promises to pay, considered secure, will command 18 per cent. per annum, stocks must accommodate their price to the value of the money on interest. The coming forward of the crops too now demands money, and there is no money to meet it. In the mean time, the Bank of England screws us down to screw itself up. Its gripe is on us for more specie, which, as the rate of exchange is, is likely to go. The rate on London now talked of, for the Great Western, is 110, and even 101 1-2, which must carry out specie. These are bad signs all. But the exchanges of the Union, horrible for six months past, are now excrutiating. On Georgia the rates have gone up to 6 and 7 per cent. On Mobile exchange is 112 1-2. How long the country can submit to this is a problem to be worked out; but it is certain somebody or other must be ruined amid such crushing operations. The fact is, now the vast mercantile interests of the country, the producing classes also, are laboring for the benefit of a few great capitalists and the office holders, who, come weal or come woe, regularly have their salaries; and the promise of the government to make things better is but another experiment, in which practical business men have not the least confidence, and which they know to be corrupting and impracticable.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 16.

Saturday was a day of panic in the money market, and the like of it we have not had since the suspension of specie payments. The sudden announcement of the State Bank that it would no longer redeem the notes of the Safety Fund Banks, communicated a panic to almost every business transaction, and at one time we did not know what would happen next. We are about over it, however, now. A rearrangement is made with the State Bank, *pro tem.*, at least, and fortunate is it for all the banks that it is so, for a *faux pas* like this with the Dry Dock Bank led to the crash in May, 1837. Wall street to-day is calmer. People can pay their notes, and not have them protested even when they have handsfull of bank bills. The stock market is recovering from the shock. U. S. Bank has gone up to 101 1-4. Other stocks have advanced a trifle. Money, however, is intolerably scare. The test of the value set upon it is the sale of U. S. Bank notes at 13-8 to 1-2 discount per month. Every body is uneasy. There is a fretfulness in business. The currency is so unstable and the exchange so disordered that property, produce, labor, all shake and vibrate amid these excitements. The end of all this it is impossible to foresee. We have been groping in the dark ever since we abandoned the footsteps of Washington and Madison, and took the tracks of Gen Jackson.

It is stated that Mr. Van Buren is to be in the city to-day *incog.*, on his way to Washington; but I believe he has not yet come, though he may be down in the Albany boat to night.

You will observe in our newspapers an immense amount of foreign importations. These imports are not all on American account. Such is the pressure upon the British money market that these goods are sent here, and forced off at auction, to the serious detriment of the American importer and manufacturer, and to the serious [illegible] We are thus put mostly at the [illegible] of Great Britain. Its bank sucks our banks of specie, and knocks down our cotton and tobacco, and its own manufactures, compelled by the pressure at home, inundates our markets with their goods, and, turning the tide of the exchanges against us, drains us more and more of the precious metals. We have no protecting institution at home. The Bank of England is now the Bank of the United States in England. Chestnut street is Threadneedle street now. That "Monster Biddle," of whom we heard so much in 1834 and 1836, has denationalized himself, and, though the Nicholas Biddle we knew is yet amid his graperies on the banks of the Deleware, yet the *monster* part of him is *regulating* our currency in a bank parlor in the heart of London. Are the people content?

**THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.**

From the New York Courier.

MR. CLAY'S LAND BILL.

From the views that we have already presented of Mr. Clay's policy in respect to the Public Lands, it is apparent that the time had arrived, in his opinion, for a final adjustment of this important question. He regarded the national domain in the light of a "common fund," to be managed and disposed of for the "common benefit of all the States." This property, he thought, should be prudently and providently administered—that it should not be wantonly sacrificed at inadequate prices, and that it should not be unjustly abandoned, in violation of the trust under which it was held, to a favored section of the country. These principles were the basis of the bill, which he felt it his duty to introduce in the Senate, in discharge of the trust confided to the committee. It is our present purpose to furnish an analysis of the provisions of this bill.

I. It provides that after the thirty-first day of December, 1842, 12½ per cent. of the nett proceeds of the the public lands, sold within their limits, shall be paid to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, Missouri and Mississippi, over and above what each of these States is entitled to by the compacts of their admission into the Union, to be applied to Internal Improvements and purposes of Education, within those States, under the direction of their Legislatures—independently of the provision for the construction and maintenance of the Cumberland Road.

II. After this deduction, the residue of the nett proceeds is to be distributed among the (then) 24 States, according to their respective federal representative population, to be applied to such objects of internal improvement, education or colonization, as may be designated by their respective Legislatures or the reimbursement of any previous debt, contracted for internal improvements.

III. The act to continue in force for five years, except in the event of a war with any foreign power, and additional provisions to be made for any new States that may be meanwhile admitted to the Union.

IV. The minimum price of the public lands not to be increased; and not less