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RALEIGH STAR, And North Carolina Gazette.

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NO. 14.



THE PEOPLE'S TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON. The invincible Hero of Tippecanoe—he incorruptible Statesman—the inflexible Republican—the patriotic Farmer of Ohio.

PETERS PILLS. The true riches of Life is Health. We know that health and the ability to labor, constitute the wealth of the great mass of the people...

(the Evening Post) is an avowed abolitionist. The gentleman told us that the late Governor of Pennsylvania was an abolitionist—Governor Ritner. I believe he was. I have no defence for him; but at the last session of Congress I received several newspapers from Pennsylvania, and from one of them I copied an extract, which I will read to the gentleman from Tennessee. If it is untrue, I will thank some gentleman from Pennsylvania to correct me.

What was the objection to this? Not that it was a loss of time—the previous question could have been moved—debate could have easily been prevented; but no; that would not answer. And as soon as the gentleman from Virginia had performed his part of the play, a convenient friend behind him moved to lay the question of reception on the table!

beyond all question, it would be inexpedient at this time to abolish it. Observe, sir the skillful Van Buren phraseology—it is “inexpedient at this time to abolish it.” He does not, like a patriot anxious to calm a dangerous excitement, tell them they are violating the rights of the Southern people. You hear from him no reproof of their flagitious designs, but in language becoming one who attended the Pungbong caucus, he says: “And this, so far from promoting the emancipation of slaves generally, would probably tend to rivet their chains more permanently, and to aggravate the severity of their bondage.”

John M. Morehead, For Governor of North Carolina, of Guilford County, The able statesman—the sound republican—the pure patriot—the honest man.

Speech of Mr. Stanley, of North Carolina, on the Subject of Abolition Petitions. House of Representatives, January 16, 1840.

Immediately after Mr. Waterhouse, of Tennessee had concluded—Mr. Stanley said: Mr. Speaker, I had resolved not to participate in this debate. I knew I was liable to excitement when speaking upon this subject, and those gentlemen who, in discussion, had carried me to the verge of that excitement.

I had earnestly hoped, sir, that no party turn would be given to this debate; it ought not to assume a party cast; but if it has, let the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Waterhouse) take to himself the credit of it. I am aware the attempt has been made to identify a certain portion of the country with abolition, and to make the People of the South believe that every Whig north of Mason and Dixon's line was an abolitionist. Until the appearance of a celebrated letter from a member from Ohio, it was boldly declared there was not a single Van Buren abolitionist. I said something upon that letter last year, and shall not examine it now, but I trust the gentleman from Tennessee will read it, and see what his brother in political faith writes of the institutions of the South.

THE GENTLEMAN FROM TENNESSEE says he will not yield the one-hundredth part of an inch, although he is prepared to vote for the humbug Atherton resolutions. Some of the Southern members will oppose the reception of abolition petitions; others will consent to receive them, but refuse to refer them to a committee; others will receive and refer them under the belief that we shall have a calm, dignified, and temperate report, refusing the prayer of the petitioners, but evincing their respect for the right of petition.

COACHES, BAROUCHES, &c. HENRY COHNS respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has on hand, on his feet, a very handsome lot of work, consisting of COACHES, BAROUCHES, and HUGGERS, all of the best quality, and in the latest fashion.

The gentleman from Tennessee thinks this battle with abolition is to be fought in the North; if so, we have evidence from the bold and patriotic declarations of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Moore), that there are Whigs in the North who will stand by the South in resisting oppression from any quarter. The honored name that gentleman bears assures us of this. But why does not some one of the self-styled democratic friends of the gentleman from Tennessee from the non-slaveholding States declare his sentiments? Hook, who has placed himself at their head—why does not he define this position?

Mr. Stanley said: I ask the gentleman if he will vote to reject abolition petitions? Mr. VANDEPOOL, said, No. Mr. STANLEY said: I fear, sir, so I told the gentleman from Tennessee. Now, sir, I call on him to bring the leader from Kinderhook “up to the mark.” Here, sir, is another old Federalist who will not vote to reject these abolition petitions; yet the gentleman from Tennessee would, according to his argument, prove all who voted to receive these petitions were drivens to bring the torch of the incendiary and the knife of the assassin among us.

THE GENTLEMAN FROM TENNESSEE talks of a “black flag,” and he thinks that is the banner only of the opponents of this Administration in the North; but will the gentleman tell me what sort of a flag does the gentleman from New Hampshire raise? Is it the white flag of peace? Is it the glorious star-spangled banner, under which he would have us assemble, to deliberate, free from party excitement, for the promotion of the good of the whole country? No, sir; no. If it is not a black flag, it is worse, it is ringlet, streaked, speckled, and whitewashed, looking fair in the distance, but upon examination, dark, unsatisfactory; no two can agree what color it bears—a proper flag for those who concocted the insincere, hypocritical resolutions of the last session.

THE GENTLEMAN FROM TENNESSEE tells us that the Lieut. Governor of New York is an abolitionist. If he is, he ran nearly two thousand votes behind his ticket in the city of New York. In that city, which gives nearly forty thousand votes, the abolitionists themselves claim but fifteen hundred. Does the gentleman fear their power? One of the leading abolitionists in New York is a man by the name of Smith. Since the “present session of the New York Legislature, one of the friends of Mr. Van Buren (Mr. S. Chafield) offered the following substitute to a bill to elect a Senator in Congress: “Gerritt Smith is hereby appointed a Senator in Congress for the State of New York for six years from the 4th of March 1839.” This Gerritt Smith is notorious for the violence of his hatred to the South, and for the bitterness of his attacks upon her institutions.

Mr. Speaker, I wish, as nearly as possible, to follow the gentleman from Tennessee in his course of argument. After leaving Pennsylvania, he jumped to Vermont. Well, sir, how stands the case there? There is one member from Vermont on this floor, an open and notorious abolitionist, (Mr. Slade.) So well known is he as an abolitionist that some persons belonging to the Van Buren party have heretofore charged me with being an abolitionist, because I voted with him on a motion to adjourn, or on some question of order!

Here, sir, we have the recorded opinions of a prominent member of the party to which the gentleman from Tennessee belongs. This gentleman of “expediency” voted for the Atherton resolutions with us of the South. I put it to the candor of the gentleman from Tennessee, will he trust the rights his constituents to such hands? Could the friendship of such a man be relied upon in an hour of trial?

THE GENTLEMAN FROM TENNESSEE refers to the venerable gentleman from Massachusetts as “deranged.” He has not yet read, I presume, the letters written by that gentleman, published in the National Intelligencer, on the subject of abolition. If he can find such patriotic derangement in any supporter of this Administration, I shall be happy to see it. The gentleman from Tennessee will find out, before the end of the session, that he is mistaken in his opinion of this derangement.

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HUGH McQUEEN } Editor THOS. J. LEMAY } Editors In the Southern country, all who present, or vote to receive or refer petitions relating to the abolition of slavery are abolitionists. All who voted against or would not vote for Atherton's resolutions were called abolitionists. I call the gentleman an abolitionist, and here is his letter. I will read a little of it: Extract of a letter from Wm. Parmenter to Dr. James Farnsworth, dated East Cambridge, October 16, 1838. “That the existence of slavery is an evil of great magnitude is not disputed, excepting by a very small portion of the citizens of the Union. In my opinion, the powers possessed by Congress should be exercised to prohibit inter-State slave trade and to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, whenever such measures can be adopted consistently with the safety of the nation; and I deem it the duty of Congress to regard the requirements of justice and humanity as well as the other obligations of the Constitution of the United States.”

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