

THOMAS J. LEMAY,
PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

Subscriptions, three dollars per annum—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 16 lines this size) 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 25 per cent. will be made from the regular price for advertisers by the year.

CHEAP CASH STORE.

The subscriber has been absent from Raleigh one month, in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, carefully examining the markets, and making his spring purchase of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.
All have been purchased entirely with cash, the article so much wanted in the Northern market. His previous stock on hand, as is known to many of his customers, having been small, he is consequently able to show almost an entire new stock. To give a catalogue of all his goods, would be tedious. Short advertisements are soonest and most apt to be read. He therefore invites his friends and customers to call, examine and judge for themselves; and they shall not be disappointed in getting good bargains. They will find among his assortment—
Cottons, Prints and from 6, 10, 12, 15 to 30; Muslins and Lawns, new style; and cheap brown and bleached Muslins, 5 to 20 cents; pretty Summer Goods, for gentlemen, new style, and all qualities and prices; Sugar and Coffee; and almost every kind of Groceries, pure and cheap.
All or any of these goods will be sold cheap for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers, at his well known Store No. 2.

W. C. TUCKER.
Raleigh, April 23d, 1840. 17 41



RALEIGH APRIL 29, 1840.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,
The invincible Hero of Tippecanoe—the incorruptible Statesman—the inflexible Republican—the patriotic Farmer of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

JOHN TYLER,
State Rights Republican of the school of '98—one of Virginia's noblest sons, and emphatically one of America's most sagacious, virtuous and patriotic statesmen.

THE CONSTITUTION is now flung to the breeze, inscribed with the inspiring motto—ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—THE DIVISION OF THE PUBLIC LANDS—THE DOWNFALL OF ABOLITION—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,
JOHN M. MOREHEAD,
OF CULFORD COUNTY,
The able statesman—the sound republican—the pure patriot—the honest man.

MAJOR DOWNING IN THE CABINET, OR THE NORTH BEND.

We lay before our readers the Major's letter from the Cabin, which will be read with great interest. The idea (or we would say notion) he shadows forth that the doctrine of the Cabin is "no political favoritism" in the distribution of the contents of the "great barrel-pulch of the nation," may not perhaps suit ultra expectations. But it is sound Whig doctrine. The great mass of the people are neither office-holders or office-seekers, all they ask is, that the Constitution and the Laws of their own making shall be the guide and rule of those who they select to administer the Laws. The little incident of the sectioning "Sub-Treasurer" is happy. We regret the Major did not make him hold his tongue enough for the workmen to over-hear him. It is our "Express" duty, however, to make him heard by the workmen.

THE CABIN ON THE NORTH BEND.

Ohio, April 3, 1840.
To the Downingville folks at home and elsewhere.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—The Ohio has riz, and so has the hull Weste in reserve—one y hard rain and t'other by hard crier. In all this quarter say there is no use in trying to do any kind of business—as the present office-holders git pretty much all the money that trade puts in circulation, and change it right off for hard money, and put it in their pockets for their wages. So there is no use to do any thing unless the wages of office-holders is cut down to hard money prices—just as flour and grain and cotton is.

The office-holders and other government folks out here are making great calculations on Eastern Elections; they say that Connecticut will go all hollow for "Sub-Treasurer and no Credits," and that New York will follow and so forth. Well, I don't know how that is—but other folks at this way don't seem to care if all East and New York City and State go that way, and I don't wonder at their feeling little indifferent—for folks living on the edge of salt water, and never having been this everlasting western country can't have no idea on it; it ain't here as it is in other countries, where folks who live in half cabins don't know much except dig, and hoeing, and loafing, and are easily bamboozled—but here every man stands up on his hind legs—when trouble up-a country, and sa-barres the

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NO. 18.

cause on't most awful.
I wish some of the folks in our big cities, who are considered considerable politicians in their way, and go round among the people there, and get up processions, and banners and other night work, and humbug 'em with notions about the importance of carrying this ward, or that ward, and that, "as goes sich and sich a ward goes all creation." I wish, I say, they would come out this way, and see the inside of the great national pudding, they would feel pretty small I tell ye. Why, till folks git on the western side of the Allegany Mountains, they haint got more than about a leetle arter breakfast t me into the Union. Every man knows the Constitution here just about as well as he knows how to plant corn; and though, for a time, the men at the helm at Washington may git the good old ship on the wrong tack, and succeed by aid of fogs to keep the matter quiet—but as soon as trouble comes—as come it must, when the wrong tack is taken—then look out for a regular rascal hunt.

There is no place like The Cabin here, to know what is going on—East, West, North, and South; for pretty much all creation, coming and going, stop in to see the General—to say nothing of special Committees sent from all quarters, and about two bushels of letters every day; and the way the General gits along with matters, convinces me more and more that he is one of them kind of folks we read about who, arter doing good service are pushed aside by the crowd for a spell, who git their eyes on a new light, or jack-a'-lantern, which leads them into the mush, and then they git back agin if they can, and place the old and neglected Yezra at the head.

It does me good to see how kindly the Old Hero treats every body who comes to see him, and no matter what they want to talk about he's ready for 'em; for, in his life time, he has had considerable experience in pretty much every thing. But when folks come to sound him, or write to him, to know what course he will take on his question or that question, when he is

in these times, he's ready to be regarded as extraordinary. But the Central Committee appointed by the late Whig Convention for the nomination of electors for President and Vice President, only ask for the present, the attention of their fellow citizens to the following extracts from this extraordinary paper.

[We omit the extract, as the substance of it is stated in the following conclusive refutation of its falsehood, by the committee.]
Now, as to the allegation, that Gen. Harrison made "an explicit confession, in the face of all Congress in reply to the charge of Federalism preferred against him by the late John Randolph," we challenge the honest Secretary who has signed this address, to publish the speeches of Mr. Randolph and Gen. Harrison on the occasion referred to in the Enquirer; and then every candid mind will perceive and acknowledge, that the speech of the latter contains a denial, and not an explicit confession, of Federalism.

In regard to the next alleged proof of General Harrison's Federalism—namely, "his public and enthusiastic admiration, avowed as late as 1834, of the opinions of Daniel Webster, the ultra-Federalist, and sweeping denouncer of independent sovereignty in the States," we have only to say, that not knowing what language of Gen. Harrison concerning Mr. Webster's allusion is here made, (unless, indeed, the authors of the address allude to Gen. Harrison's concurrence in the opinion of Mr. Webster on the subject of Nullification, and Gen. Jackson's Proclamation against it,) we demand a full publication of the language imputed to Gen. Harrison, and fair proof that he used it—not proof by a letter, alleged, without contradiction, to be a forgery, such as this address seems to make the foundation of another charge against General Harrison. It is certain, that Mr. Webster is a Federalist, and that he maintains many opinions in which we do not concur, and from which General Harrison has publicly dissented; yet (we say it fearlessly) there is much, very much, in Mr. Webster's character and conduct, which all candid men, of all parties, which even the most malignant of his enemies, must admit, and that the gratitude of every real Republican is due to him, for the strenuous exertion of his great abilities to arrest the advent of Elective Monarchy, in the form of an absolute supremacy of the Federal Executive over all the other departments of the Government, which the self-called Republican party (most of them, we hope, unwittingly) are laboring to establish. If Mr. Webster has ever been a sweeping denouncer of independent sovereignty in the States," we do not know, when, or where, or on what occasion he uttered any such sweeping denunciations, nor do we believe he ever uttered them; and as Gen. Harrison is now assailed through Mr. Webster, we challenge proof of this particular imputation upon Mr. Webster.

We are looking out here now to know how the Connecticut election has gone; and though we don't care much about it yet as there are a good many folks from their parts here and about in the great Western reserve—they feel a kinder pride about it,—and "every little helps in the first go-off." as the good old woman said when she emptied her wash-tub in the big Erie canal, the day the great Clifton first floated in a canal boat thro' that "wild, costly and destructive State speculation."
Yours with great respect,
J. DOWNING, Major, &c. &c.

To the People of Virginia.

There was published in the Enquirer of the 10th inst. an 'Address of the Central Committee, appointed by the (self-called) Republican Convention of the 20th February, to the citizens of Virginia,' signed by "Thomas Ritchie, Secretary, on behalf of the Central Committee."
This address is avowedly designed to influence the approaching elections of members of the General Assembly; and is so timed as to enerve the hope of its authors, that its misrepresentations, having the start of contradiction and refutation, may have some effect on those elections, without allowing their opponents any opportunity of counteracting that effect by fair discussion. What must be the privation of the moral sense of the men capable of such arts—what the demerits of the cause which such arts are deemed by its supporters suited to promote—and what opinion those who attempt to practice such arts must, in their hearts, entertain of the intelligence and virtue of the people—the fair, the candid, and the honest, of all parties, will determine.

The address contains some silly declamation on stale topics of party controversy, conceived in a spirit of the bitterest malignity, and clothed in the vilest language of party slang, and especially, the coarsest abuse of Mr. Rives, whom the Secretary no doubt hates with the greatest intensity, because he was once his friend, and it exhibits such a reckless-ness of ass-

erty as is rarely to be seen in these times, to be regarded as extraordinary. But the Central Committee appointed by the late Whig Convention for the nomination of electors for President and Vice President, only ask for the present, the attention of their fellow citizens to the following extracts from this extraordinary paper.

[We omit the extract, as the substance of it is stated in the following conclusive refutation of its falsehood, by the committee.]
Now, as to the allegation, that Gen. Harrison made "an explicit confession, in the face of all Congress in reply to the charge of Federalism preferred against him by the late John Randolph," we challenge the honest Secretary who has signed this address, to publish the speeches of Mr. Randolph and Gen. Harrison on the occasion referred to in the Enquirer; and then every candid mind will perceive and acknowledge, that the speech of the latter contains a denial, and not an explicit confession, of Federalism.

stop to inquire, what were the speculative opinions of Gen. Harrison, on the subject of domestic slavery or the abolition of it, at the early age of eighteen years, or to defend him against any other erroneous opinions of his boyhood; a test by which the wisest statesman might, in his mature age, stand condemn'd even in his own judgment. We know, that it is absolutely impossible, that any opinions entertained by him at that day, could implicate him in the mad and parricide sect of abolitionists; of our times; because no such sect had then an existence, or could have been anticipated. We know, too, that, not youths of eighteen years, but bearded men, wise men, great men (for instance, Jefferson, Wythe, and the elder Judge Tucker) were advocates for the abolition of slavery, and some of them published schemes of abolition, before or about the time that Gen. Harrison was eighteen years old; but if never entered into our heads, that they belonged to that "mad and parricide sect of abolitionists," which we all now hold in so much detestation. We know further, that, at a very recent period, Thomas Ritchie, and Mr. Jefferson Randolph, and Mr. James McDowell, were advocates of abolition; and though their doctrines were wild and mischievous enough, and particularly mischievous in giving countenance to "the mad and parricide sect of abolitionists," yet, in candour, we must say, that we do not regard them as belonging to that particular sect.

We submit it to the good sense of our countrymen, that the imputation of Abolitionism against General Harrison on the alleged ground that, "just before the admission of Missouri into the Union," he proposed a resolution "for the exclusion of slavery from every Territory then held or afterwards to be acquired by the United States"—(supposing the assertion true which it is not)—withstanding the notorious fact, that General Harrison, as a Representative in Congress from Ohio, voted against the restriction upon the State of Missouri, prohibiting the admission of slavery into that State, and afterwards, for the time, his popularity in that part of the Union, and was afterwards rejected as a candidate for Congress for that very vote—and this imputation coming from the friends of Mr. Van Buren, who was a zealous advocate of that restriction on the State of Missouri, is a strain of impudence to which the annals of faction or of jesuitry furnish no parallel.

The address infers that General Harrison belongs to "the mad and parricide sect of Abolitionists," from "his proposal to apply all the surplus revenues of the United States to the purchase and deportation of all the slaves in the nation."
The authors of the address can hardly be ignorant that this project is not peculiar to General Harrison, and did not originate with him. A similar project was suggested by Mr. Jefferson, in a letter to Mr. Spruks, which will be found in the 4th volume of his correspondence, p. 288. A similar project was also suggested by Mr. Monroe in the Virginia Convention of 1823 '30, as will be seen in the Debates of the Convention, p. 149, 172-'3. We give our adversaries every advantage in taking their representation of General Harrison's opinions, in this particular, to be fair and true, though we apprehend there is misrepresentation; and then we say, what they must know, that those opinions not only do not prove that General Harrison belongs to "the mad and parricide sect of Abolitionists," but they prove the direct contrary. They prove that General Harrison proposed the purchase and deportation of the slaves, by the application of the surplus revenues of the United States to that purpose, (an opinion, which, whether it be wise or not, is not now the question.)—The mad and parricide sect of Abolitionists," insist on the immediate abolition of slavery, without any compensation to the owners of slaves, and against their will, and on keeping them in the country, at the risk, or rather with the certainty, of a servile war, which must end in the extermination of one or the other race. General Harrison no more belongs to the sect of Abolitionists, in the sense in which this address uses the phrase, than a member of the Colonization Society belongs to it—the especial object of the animosity and detestation of the sect of Abolitionists. But, after all, the opinion attributed to General Harrison is a merely speculative one; for it is the most certain of all things that are to be anticipated for the future, that President Van Buren will not have one dollar of surplus revenue to be applied to this or any other purpose. There have been already expended, under his Administration, millions of dollars over and above the current revenue derived from all sources.

The Whigs (continues this address) require the People to believe that Gen. Harrison is not an Abolitionist, "in despite of the notoriety of the pregnant truth, that he has been nominated for the Presidency by the faction of Abolitionists, and this, too, in opposition to the vote of every member of the nominating body who belonged to a slaveholding State." In this passage, there is exactly enough of truth to prove the consciousness and malignity of the misrepresentation. It is true, that the members of the nominating body (the Harrisburg Convention) from the slaveholding States, did, in the first instance, vote against the nomination of Gen. Harrison for the Presidency; but the authors of this address cannot be so ignorant as not to know that they so voted only because they preferred, and therefore voted for, the nomination of Mr. Clay—of Mr. Clay, against whom this same charge of favoring Abolitionism, had been made and resounded through the land by the same men who now make it against Gen. Harrison, with about as much foundation in truth, or rather against equally clear evidence of its falsehood. And the assertion that Gen. Harrison was nominated by the faction of Abolitionists in opposition to the vote of the Southern members of the Harrisburg Convention, has not even the color of truth to sustain it. There was no faction of Abolitionists in that Convention, and we undertake to say, that so far as the Southern members were informed, there was not a single Abolitionist there. On the contrary, it was believed there at the time, and the event has since proved, that the faction of Abolitionists in the Northern and Eastern States were equally averse to Mr. Clay and Gen. Harrison, though the former having been recently, from his situation, more prominently hostile to their mischievous schemes, might, therefore, for the present, be more prominently the object of their hostility. The Abolitionists have, in fact, nominated candidates of their own for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

Is it possible, that the authors of this address found their allegation, that Gen. Harrison has refused to answer the repeated inquiries of the Southern people on this vitally interesting question of abolitionism, on the letter addressed to him which has been recently published and the answer of a committee of his friends at Cincinnati which has been publicly declared to be a forgery, and this charge of forgery not contradicted? Or what is it they allude to? Or was this allegation by way of preface to their false gloss upon the conduct of Mr. Rives? It must be amusing to those who happen to have any personal knowledge of the two men, to see the attempt of the authors of this address to run a contrast between the dissimulation of Gen. Harrison and the frankness of Mr. Van Buren; the first, a man who is morally incapable of concealing any opinion or sentiment, however his interest may require him to dissemble it; the other, as incapable of revealing any opinion or sentiment, which it is not his interest to profess—if indeed, he entertains any other.

But the authors of the address, as if conscious that they had no good evidence to support the charges of Federalism and Abolitionism against General Harrison, have most audaciously, or rather most impudently, attempted to make the Whigs, and especially the Southern men among them, witnesses to sustain their accusation. They say—"You will see that William H. Harrison is both a Federalist and an Abolitionist; that his supporters, who have taken him up as a mere instrument to work out their own advantage, will know these truths; that they dare not avow, and are equally afraid to deny them." And to point this remark at the Southern Whigs, they proceed to ask the people—"what should you say, what ought you to feel, with respect to any American—with respect, especially, to any Southern man, who sustains and can comprehend the relations of parent, husband, father, brother or friend, &c. and yet to gratify his lust of place, or to glut his political animosities, can lend himself to the elevation of one, who, if not from wickedness, from fully equally fatal, is prepared to let loose upon these sources of happiness and improvement to the annihilation of every trace of civilized life; the wildest excess of rage, brutality and ignorance?" Now it is possible, that weak minds, maddened with the utmost bigotry of factious zeal, may entertain the belief that General Harrison is a Federalist and an Abolitionist. But it is not possible for the meanest understanding, or the most furious bigotry, to believe that the Southern Whigs "will know" the charges of Federalism and Abolitionism against Gen. Harrison, to be "truths," and "that they dare not avow and are afraid to deny them." And considering the vile, corrupt and malignant motives which the authors of this address have ascribed to us, one and all, perhaps from a consciousness of the motives by which they themselves are actuated—and considering the facts notorious to all the world, which dispense these imputations upon us—we feel it a duty, which we owe to ourselves and our country, to declare, as we do declare, that, so far, certainly, as we and the body which appointed us are involved in the imputation and in respect, we firmly believe, to the whole Whig party—the charge, that we know Gen. Harrison to be both a Federalist and an Abolitionist, and that we dare not avow those truths against him, and are afraid to deny them, is a wilful and impudent falsehood. We say a wilful and impudent falsehood; let, because the authors of this address, themselves, in the first part of the passage quoted, declare, that we ask the people to believe that Gen. Harrison is not a Fed-

HUGH McQUEEN,
THOS. J. LEMAY, } Editors.

erapist or an Abolitionist, which plainly implies, that they know we have denied these charges against him; 2nd, because they must know, that every Whig press south of Mason and Dixon's line, has been, for months past, denouncing and refuting these charges; and 3d, because, in the address of the Whig Convention for the nomination of presidential electors, both those charges are stated, denied in the most explicit manner, fully examined and refuted; and that address, the authors of the imputation we are repelling, if they can read truth and argument, as fluently as they can write malignity, along and nonsense, must have read and understood.

We know not who are the authors of the address, nor have we inquired; nor do we care to know. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that the whole of the Central Committee in whose behalf it has been put forth, could have assented to or approved of such a paper. Our business is to defend ourselves against a malignant and false accusation, and to hurl back the insult upon the authors of it, whoever they are.

B. W. Leigh, Wynd Robertson,
Jno. M. Patton, Jno. S. Galaher,
S. S. Baxter, F. B. Doane, Jr.,
Henry L. Brooke, Bernard Peyton,
Jas. M. Wickham, J. H. Pleasants,
L. W. Chamberlayne, Loflin N. Ellett,
J. B. Harvie, J. R. Briggs,
John C. Hobson.

[Signed by all the members of the Committee present.]

From the Baltimore American.

New Patent Railway Track, invented by James Herron Esq. Civil Engineer.—We have had the pleasure of examining a model of this invention, which promises to be of great value in the construction of Railways.

The great difficulty of keeping a railway in working order on the present system of construction, and the heavy annual charge arising for repairs, has induced Mr. Herron to devote his time and talents to obviate these very serious evils. After some years of close study and practical observation, and considerable expense in procuring information on the subject from England and elsewhere, Mr. Herron has succeeded in maturing a plan of construction which certainly appears to have attained the desired end. It is evident from the great strength of the model;—though made of ebony wood where iron would be used on a large scale—that were a bank to wash in two, leaving a chasm of even

feet bridge for the cars to pass over.—And yet there is much less material used, and less workmanship required in its formation, than in the generally of the present railways. So that the first cost of construction will all also be materially reduced.

Mr. Herron remarks, that the desideratum sought to be attained in the construction of all railways is to form a hard, smooth, and uniformly even surface, for the wheels to roll on. But, while the surface of the railway is hard the structure should not be rigid like masonry; but should possess a certain degree of elasticity, yet not so as to bend in any sensible degree beneath the insistent weight, or slight concussion of the carriage; much less should the individual rails bend beneath the wheels, as we see them do between the points of support on many of the railways in use. In fact, most railways consist of a series of short elastic planes, divided by narrow rigid summits caused by the points of support under the rails. This method of construction causes the engine and carriages to move with an undulatory, or jolting motion in the discomfort of the traveller, the rapid derangement of the track, and destruction of the locomotive machinery. Experience has shown that the usual plans of construction railways are defective, and that the best workmanship cannot thus form a railway that will long continue uniform on the surface, or regular in direction. The custom has been to bed each rail, or stone block separately on the soil, but we find that the earth has a different degree of density at almost every step we take, and that we frequently find the most spongy earths intermingled with layers of solid granite. The natural consequence is, that the sills or blocks settle very unequally, causing the uneven surface we see, on which, in addition to the great wear and tear, the locomotives cannot haul one half the load they would do on a uniform track. Further, the bedding of the sills, for obvious reasons, is carried on in fine weather while the ground is dry and firm, and every one knows that many roads that are excellent in the summer, will sink deep in the long soaking rains of the winter.

We cannot attempt to describe Mr. Herron's improvements at this time, as a drawing would be necessary to a proper understanding of the plan; but we may remark, that he constructs the railing track, in a great measure, independent of the road-bed on which it rests, by uniting the whole of the materials of which it is composed, in one simple, but strongly combined frame work, that effectually prevents the sinking at the joints, and all lateral derangement whatever, either on the straight lines or curves. Indeed the framing is much stronger at the joints than elsewhere and we were particularly struck with the simple and efficient method by which the string pieces are united, which is a new joint in carpentry, and claimed as such in the patent.—Mr. Herron remarks, that thus, by a united framing, he obtains a more extensive and uniform bearing on the soil than the individual parts would have, and as it is of sufficient strength to form a bridge over a chasm of twenty feet, the different