

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 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 25 per cent. will be made from the regular price for advertisers by the year.
All letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

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 purchases of
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.
All have been purchased entirely with cash, the article so much wanted in the Northern markets. 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 goods. They will find among his assortment new style Prints at 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 to 35 cents; 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 22d, 1840. 17 4

Proclamation.—By the Governor of North Carolina.

\$200 REWARD.

Whereas, it has been officially reported to this Department, that on or about the 10th February ult. a negro boy, the property of Col. Luke Russell, of Craven county, was supposed to have been kidnapped by John and Samuel Smith, which boy was discovered, ten or twelve days afterwards, near the road side in Green county, murdered and partially buried—a ball having been shot through his head, and his throat cut from ear to ear; and as the said John and Samuel Smith stand charged with the felony aforesaid,
Now, therefore to the end, that the said offenders may be apprehended and brought to trial, I have thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of one hundred dollars for either of them, to any person or persons, who will apprehend and confine them, or either of them in the Jail, or deliver them to the Sheriff of Craven county; and I do hereby require, that all officers, whether civil or military, within this State, to use their best exertions to apprehend or cause to be apprehended, the said fugitives.

Given under my hand as Governor, and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, Done at our City of Raleigh, March 26, 1840.
EDWARD B. DUDLEY.

By Command
C. C. BATTLE,
Private Secretary.

JOHN SMITH is described as a man of near middle age, about 35 years of age, of a dark complexion, and has lost an upper front tooth. No description of Samuel is given. They were born and brought up in Craven but removed to either Georgia or Tennessee some years since, but returned under pretence of visiting their relations and have been for several months, when they kidnapped Col. Russell's Negro, a sorrel horse with a flaxen mane and tail, with white feet and face, and are said to have a variety of covers to their Cart and to change them very frequently.

19

UNIVERSITY.—The Public Anniversary

Examination of the University of North Carolina will be held at Chapel Hill on Monday the 25th day of May next, and be continued from day to day until Thursday the 4th of June, being the first Thursday in the month, which last mentioned day is appointed for the Annual Commencement of the College.

The following Trustees compose the Committee of Visitation.

His Excellency Gov. E. B. DUDLEY, *President ex officio.*

Hon. D. L. SWAIN, *President of College.*

George E. Badger

Simmons J. Baker

John L. Bailey

John M. Bryan

Duncan C. Cameron

James W. Clarke

Isaac Crook

John R. J. Daniel

Robert B. Gilliam

John D. Hawkins

Louis D. Henry

Charles L. Hinton

By a resolution of the Board, the Commissioners are desired to appear at Chapel Hill on Monday preceding Commencement.

By order,
CHAS. MANLY, *Secretary.*

Raleigh, April 20. 18 6t

PROSPECTUS OF THE CAROLINA BEACON.

And Metropolitan Omnibus

—BY EDMUND S. ZEVELY—

"This world is constantly changing.—People are changing.—The arts, manners and habits are changing.—The arts and sciences are striving ahead in the way of improvement, dashing along our mountains, through rivers, and surmounting obstacles after obstacles with the speed of Mæzippa's steed." In the place of the mean ragged, dirty sheets, called newspapers, which were formerly sent forth, we now are presenting a neatly printed, spirited, melodious and daily, on all sides. In the newspaper world particularly, has this improvement of the age been manifested, and the influence of the newspaper press is daily growing more powerful. Instead of sifting of queer notions, puffing and smoking along at a rapid rate, and in place of barges and sail boats, we now defy the winds, and steam tides and currents by the aid of all powerful Steam.

In the newspaper world, a mighty and wonderful revolution is at hand. It has already shown itself in some of our principal cities—a few country papers have caught the charm, and it is gradually gaining ground throughout this mighty country. In North Carolina, this has not shown itself, and the people seem content with the old fashioned sleepy concerns which are yet published here, devoted, to lack of news, schewing, demoralizing politics—concerns that sprightly, dashing, independent, comprehensive go-ahead modern style which is now outstripping every thing else. There is a lack of steam in our newspapers now—a days, they navigate the old plan; they have not yet adopted modern improvements for dashing ahead. They are "behind the times," and the improvements of the age.

In news matters, the "Beacon" will be prompt and accurate, giving the cream of every thing that occurs, in a pleasant condensed shape, without wearying a reader with dull details.

Philosophy and science, we have an especial assignment—most sage and erudite personages—whose talents will be exclusively directed towards the advancement and instruction of those who read the "Beacon."

In politics the Beacon will be truly independent—neither by any means (understand us) will it take any party—nor will it, as we say, what we please, neither leaning favor, nor fearing enemies. We will take the Loco Foco, but we do not like the Whigs, nor take ourselves or the people at large, therefore we choose to go for the people generally in preference to any thing or anybody else. As, however, it becomes every good citizen to take some interest in the political affairs of his country, and in the result of the approaching contest for the Presidency, &c., we shall devote a portion of the several numbers of our paper issued before the election to the consideration of matters and things, men and things connected therewith. After that, we shall turn our attention more exclusively to literary matters, religion, philosophy, agriculture, and the fair sex.

The terms of the paper, subscriptions, advertisements, and all-invariably CASH IN ADVANCE. No exceptions. No credit.

The Beacon will be published every Saturday and forwarded regularly to any part of the United States, Texas, or Canada by the earliest mails, at the rate of TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM in advance for single copies. Five dollars will pay for three copies, and ten dollars will secure 6 copies for one year. Twelve copies may be secured for one year, (by clubs of that number of individuals,) by the remission of twenty dollars.

E. S. ZEVELY.

Raleigh, N. C., February, 1840.

RALEIGH STAR, And North Carolina Gazette.

VOL. XXXI. "NORTH CAROLINA—Powerful in moral, in intellectual, and in physical resources—the land of our sires, and the home of our affections." NO. 21.
RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1840.

THE GREAT NATIONAL CONVENTION OF YOUNG MEN.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN OF TUESDAY.

We propose to give below some account of yesterday's proceedings, as full and accurate as possible, although any thing like a complete history of so memorable a day, including all details and incidents, would be quite beyond our power in the brief time allowed us now. We might state the vast numbers in attendance—the banners, badges, order of procession, and every satistical item, both of arrangement and proceedings—but the sketch would still be altogether imperfect. For how were it possible to transfer to paper the reality of the scene—to transmute into a description the living spirit which quickened the immense concourse as one man—and which, more than the array of banners or the pageantry of procession, constituted the real element of subsistence to the mighty gathering, prompting the eloquent harangue and the responding shout—the deep enthusiasm of word and look with which friend greeted friend, or which, diffused in silence like a palpable presence over the vast assemblage, imparted a feeling of solemnity and grandeur blended in unison with the idea of a nation's majesty! It seemed as though the People themselves had met in their legitimate attitude of sovereignty to vindicate the Constitution and the laws, and to rebuke the presumption which, seated in high places, had used delegated power as though it were a self-derived authority, forgetting the dread allegiance due to the sacred charter of American freedom.

E. S. ZEVELY.

Raleigh, N. C., February, 1840.



RALEIGH, MAY 20, 1840.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,

The invincible Hero of Tippecanoe—the incorruptible Statesman—the inflexible Republican—the patriot Farmer of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER,

A 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 broad banner of HARRISON, LIBERTY and the CONSTITUTION is now flung to the breeze, inscribed with the inspiring motto—ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INHERITANCE OF THE PUBLIC DEBTS.

NEEY—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 GUILFORD COUNTY,

The able statesman—the sound republican—the pure patriot—the honest man.

The Farmers Democracy.—Passing a retail store a few days since, we stepped in as is our custom, to have a friendly chat with those we usually find round the stove. One of those band-box raised chaps, a fellow whose hands were as white and as soft as newly made kid glove, was prating about Democracy and Van Burenism. In the store was an old Kentuckian, whose head bore the blossom of some severity or more winters, buying some articles for his farm—for all his appearance he spoke him a tiller of the soil. For some time he paid no attention to the Van Buren champion's declarations about the federal candidate, the old granny, the petticoat hero, &c. When the old man had finished his purchases, he returned to this pink of modern democracy, and looking him sternly in the face, observed—

"You say Gen. Harrison is a Federalist?"

"Yes."

"You called him granny?"

"Yes."

"You called him a petticoat hero?"

"Yes, my old buck, what if I did?"

"Why, I will just tell you what—I served under this Federalist, this petticoat hero. I followed him through the snow when I hadn't a pair of shoes as good as that negro; I have fought with him; I've seen him where you daren't show your calf skin; and although I don't know that I shall vote for him for President, or for any body, yet by golly, if you don't say you lied about him, I'll make you—that's all I have got to say, old buck, as you call me." The mushroom began to apologise, but the old man wouldn't let him off; he made him chew his words over and over again. When he had finished, the old man remarked, "you call General Harrison a Federalist, because he was fighting for his country, when your Democratic President, Van Buren, was doing all he could to assist the enemies of his country, by opposing Mr. Madison and his Administration."

"If, to fight for my country makes me a Federalist, I am so; and, if serving in places where I am well paid, and am in no danger of my hide, makes me a Democrat, I ain't no Democrat. I tell you stripping, you'll find plenty of old men here, that won't stand by and hear their old General abused, no way you can fix it; and hereafter, when you want to abuse a man who has fought for his country, you had best go out to one side, where you are sure none of the old settlers will hear you; if you don't, you'll catch it certain."

The first vote I ever gave for Tom Jefferson, and if I live to give another it will be for Old Tip."

This is no fancy sketch. At least four men, residents of this city, witnessed it; and one of the number, after the old man went out, remarked, "My mind is made up—I will vote for Harrison."

St. Louis Republican.

the days of the Revolution, marched gallantly to the rendezvous, and once more the Delaware and Maryland lines stood side by side, united in a common cause. Our neighbors from the District were with us, too, in great force.

How strong must be that feeling of enthusiasm which thus drew together from such remote points such a multitude of men—of all tempers, habits, pursuits—various in their local peculiarities, and diverse in their opinions on indifferent matters summoning each from his individual business, some from the plough, others from the shop, the counting-house, the office—and all at a sacrifice of personal convenience; how deep and strong, we repeat, must be that feeling which could thus bring together so many men from such different and distant quarters, and cause them when assembled in one body to hail each other as brethren, to plight with hearty good will the mutual hand of fellowship, and to blend all thoughts and feelings in harmony on the great subject which they met to confer upon! Not a district of this great Republic was without its delegates. Representatives were here from beyond the Mississippi; from the borders of the great Lakes; from the shores of the Gulf of Mexico. The sons of the Cavaliers met with the descendants of the Cavaliers—the Western Buckeye was seen side by side with the Palmetto of the South—the dweller on the sea-shore saluted the hardy mountaineer. There was a general commingling of hearts and voices; local prepossessions, individual preference, every thing that might withdraw the mind from the one great purpose of the meeting, were set aside, in order that one undivided deep-felt and universal feeling of opposition to the party in power might have a hearty, loud, and unanimous utterance. This voice has gone forth; it will reach every corner of the land; it will roll through valleys far and near, and reverberate from mountain to mountain. It will mingle with the rushing sound of the Mississippi waters, and the plains of the South; New England will echo back the voice which the Empire State shall prolong, and Pennsylvania take up the flying sound until the note of remonstrance and indignation shall swell into one of triumph and victorious joy.

The concentration of such a multitude from various points, it may well be supposed, created no small bustle and excitement in our city. It was like the gathering of the clans when the fiery cross sped from hill to hill among the highlands, and every true heart responded to the summons. Estimates of expected numbers, usually exaggerated in such cases, for once fell short of the reality. The Committee of Reception sat night and day, with the names of Whig householders before them, and found incessant employment in distributing the new comers among our hospital citizens.

The spectacle presented by our streets yesterday morning was of the most exciting and exhilarating kind. The day before had been cloudy, and on Sunday night a heavy rain fell; but the morning of the Fourth of May opened brightly, and the sun rose in a cloudless sky. From various points the delegations moved at an early hour, with banners and music, to take their allotted positions in west Baltimore street. Each detachment as it passed on was greeted with shouts; the windows were crowded with ladies, who looked with delight upon the scene to which their own presence, with waving handkerchiefs, a fluttering veil, gave a bright adornment. The marching of innumerable divisions, the array of banners, the galloping of the marshals, and the decorated with gay sashes, the sounds of music answering to music, and of shout provoking shout, all imparted life and enthusiasm, and gave a happy beginning to the coming pageant.

THE PROCESSION.

The procession was led by Capt. James O. Law, chief marshal of the day, and an aid on each side, on horseback. He had appointed five assistants; they were, Messrs. James H. Milliken, Washington Booth, Charles H. Winder, Levi Farnestock, and J. W. Osborne. A fine band of music immediately followed the marshal, playing Harrison's March, as composed by Professor Dietman. Then came the President and Officers of

THE BALTIMORE CITY DELEGATION.

bearing a large white banner on a frame, with the following appropriate inscription from a new and popular song:

"The People are coming from plain and from mountain,

To join the brave band of the honest and free,

Which grows as the stream from the leaf-sheltered fountain

Spreads broad and more broad till it reaches the sea.

No strength can restrain it no force can retain it,

Whate'er may resist, it breaks gallantly through,

And borne by its motion as a ship on the ocean

Speeds on in its glory—

Old Tippecanoe!

The iron arm'd soldier, the true-hearted soldier,

The gallant old soldier

Or Tippecanoe!

INVITED GUESTS.

A number of barouques followed, containing the invited guests of the Convention, in the first of which we observed the Hon. Daniel Webster, of the United

States Senate, and his honor Sheppard C. Leakin, Mayor of the city of Baltimore.

Next to the carriages, and on foot, came THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS, THE HARRISON CONVENTION AND THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,

distinguished by sashes and appropriate badges, expressive of their official position in the duties of the Convention.

The above composed that portion of the line resting on Baltimore street, which, as it passed down, was joined by the delegation from

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

It was preceded by the State Banner, with the motto—"Crescit sub pondere virtus." The delegation was larger than was anticipated, and admirably did the fine body of men, which represented the "Granite State" sustain their distinctive appellation.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The delegation from the old Bay State was alike imposing for the strength of its numbers and, the high respectability of those arrayed under its numerous and significant banners. It comprised about a thousand delegates. It was preceded by an elegant banner, borne by the Boston members, having a view of the city of Boston, with the motto—"We are where we have ever been, and ever mean to be." On the reverse of the—"Sicut Patribus sit Deus Nobis, Bostonia Condit, Civitatis Regime Donata, A. D. 1832."

The various sections of this delegation were distinguished by banners with appropriate devices and inscriptions. On the first of these was the figure of "Fame," and inscribed on the reverse, "Harrison and Tyler." This was followed by one representing "The Book of Laws," and on the reverse, "Honor to the Majesty of Law." Two richly finished silk scrolls, one representing the "Constitution of the United States," and having therefrom a

sentence therefrom in the same letters.—

A silk banner encircled with pictorial illustrations of Gen. Harrison's career closing with the Presidency, and bearing the words, "The rising of Harrison."

The members from Bunker Hill, with a banner bearing those two words only, were very numerous, and were cheered with the deepest enthusiasm. Succeeding them was a banner with the device of a golden goblet, overflowing with golden pieces; on the reverse, the words—"The Golden Humbag." On the next was represented a quantity mechanics' implements of labor, and on the other side the pithy expression, "Buchanan, beware of edge tools." It will be remembered that Mr. Buchanan, in the course of a speech some time since, exclaimed, "I would that the whole of New England might hear my voice." They appear to have heard it, and Mr. Buchanan is thus honored with their reply. New England, like all other sections of the Union, is not well pleased with that political theory which would begin its practice by a reduction of the price of labor. A banner followed, with the device of the Sword and Balance, bearing the motto—"Equal Rights and Equal Justice." Amongst others, we noticed banners with the following inscriptions: "Glad tidings for the People"—"Union for the sake of the Union"—"Success to our cause. The device of an Arm and Hammer, with the motto, "Strong arms and stout hearts."

The Cape Cod delegation were distinguished by banners with the following inscriptions: "The Fisheries—by this we thrive." "Bounty and prosperity to the Fishermen."

The banner of the Arms of the State was borne in the rear of this long line of the Young Whigs of Massachusetts, & it was encircled by the motto—"There is Lexington, and Concord, and Bunker Hill, and there they will be forever."

The Massachusetts delegation was accompanied with a remarkably fine band of music, which came on with them, and whose performances excited much admiration.

RHODE ISLAND

"This gallant little State, who came with victory yet green upon her brow," was well represented. Her sons moved on with an elastic step under the folds of her State banners; representing an anchor hope with the appropriate motto—"Fast anchored to her ancient principles."

CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut, too, has lately recently added a new leaf to her laurels, and on the present occasion was represented by a goodly number of her sons—who had just reason to be proud of the station which she has permanently assumed among her Whig sisters of the National Confederacy.

A fine band of music occupied the interval in the line, and was followed by the delegation from

NEW YORK.

The proud "Excelsior" of the Empire State met the eye in the long line of intelligent, enterprising, and patriotic citizens which composed her numerous delegation. Almost every one of her many counties was represented, and at the head of the delegation we recognised its chairman, J. N. Reynolds, Esq. The eyes of

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

new interest and pleasure as the long line passed before them—"the observed of all observers." The cry of "rescue" is in the shouts of her sons—we know "she can"—we hope "she will"—may we live to write "she has." The motto on the armorial banner consisted of the words—"New York—The ebbs and flows of whose single soul are tides to the rest of mankind."

NEW JERSEY.

The wronged New Jersey next appeared and with the free air and fearless port of men who know their rights and dare maintain them, followed that banner which they have preserved in the hands of the undismayed defender of their rights, their worthy Governor. The State banner bore the significant inscription, "The next impression of her broad seal will be respected." A very elegant banner represented a fac simile of the seal of the State, over which were the words: Our State sovereignty shall not be violated. Around it—"The great seal of the State of New Jersey." We cannot doubt but that it will make a due impression in the fall.

The Nottingham delegation displayed a rich silk banner, inscribed, "Our cause is our country, our candidate its gallant defender. Presented by the young ladies of Mill Hill, April 8, 1840." Each corner was beautifully embroidered with roses. A banner in the West Jersey delegation contained the motto, "Jersey-men choose their own Representatives. The members from Princeton, whose ranks were well filled, were distinguished by a rich silk banner, representing the American eagle, with the words, Princeton Whig Association; and on the reverse, "Harrison and Tyler."

PENNSYLVANIA.

The delegation from the Keystone State was immense, and presented a scene that in itself would dignify the name of a procession. Its approach was indicated by a large white banner, on which was inscribed, "Key-stone State; it is coming." Then followed the Philadelphia City and County Delegation, with a banner signifying the same, and another rich one bearing the arms of the State.

Another banner had on it a ship, with the sentence above, "Labor is wealth," and below, "Don't give up the ship." In the rear of the Philadelphia members was carried a transparency, being a full-length portrait of Gen. Harrison, encircled by the words, "Honor be to him who defends our homes and friends." On the reverse it stated that "this transparency was copied from the original of the gallant Harrison." A relic of a time when the People en masse offered honor to the victorious soldier.

York county was fully represented, and the delegation was preceded by a banner with the characteristic sentence, "The white rose of Pennsylvania defends the fair fame of Harrison."

From Schuylkill county a large number were present; their banner—"W. H. H.—In Peace the farmer and his ploughshare; in War the soldier and his sword." On the reverse—"Harrison and Tyler."

The Dauphin county delegation exhibited an elegant banner, on one side of which she announced her principles as "First for Jackson! First for Harrison." Always honest—she gave up Cæsar for Rome, and now to the aid of Rome she calls the Cincinnati of the West." On the other side was "Pro Patria—Harrison and Tyler." In the same delegation there was also a beautiful banner, which attracted particular notice. This banner, we learn, was got up by two members of the Harrisburg Temperance Club, Messrs. A. Jones and T. Penn. On one side of the banner, the body of which was black satin, was a Log Cabin in gilt, surrounded with thirteen stars, indicative of the thirteen original States; attached to the cabin was a barrel of "hard cider," also in gilt. The string of the door of the cabin was not drawn in. On the same side Harrison, Tyler, and True Democracy, and "The ball is rolling!" all also in gilt. On the other side was the Pennsylvania coat of arms, and the inscription—"To preserve their Liberties, the People must do their own Fighting and Voting!" all also in gilt. The banner was splendidly decorated and trimmed.

The delegation from Fayette county conveyed a portion of its members in a complete "Log Cabin," built upon wheels and drawn by six horses. Upon the roof a banner was displayed, inscribed "Laurel Mountain Boys, from Fayette County, Pennsylvania, head of the Mississippi valley." Deer and fox skins, buck-horns, adorned the sides and roof of the cabin, and boughs of green trees decorated the top. The appearance of such a thing in our streets was not a little interesting to many as a curiosity in the way of architecture, and of novelty to all. A barrel of "hard cider" was placed in the rear of the cabin, and a gourd was suspended by it. A flag in front announced from whence it came—"From Fort Necessity, Washington's first Battle Ground." The Bucks county delegation followed it with the banner, brief but expressive—"Huza for Old Tippecanoe." Lancaster county was preceded by a banner that announced herself as "The Gibraltar of the Key Stone State—Good for 4,000 majority for Old Tip." A club from Lancaster city had a beautiful flag bearing the words of General Harrison to his soldiers at parting with them. Milford county, with an appropriate flag, followed, and Adams county was largely represented, her banners having a variety of devices. On the front banner was "Adams County, Pennsylvania, opposed to reducing the wages of the laborer and mechanic." On another—"Harrison, the conqueror of Proctor, shall lead us to victory." The Delaware coun-