

RALEIGH STAR, And North Carolina Gazette.

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 18 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 prices for advertisers by the year.

Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

FUNTO ACADEMY—The Spring session of the Funto Academy will close on Friday the 15th June, and the Fall session will commence on July the 15th.
Price for tuition as heretofore, viz: English Department, \$3 per session; Classical Department, \$12.50.
Good board can be had in the neighborhood at \$2.00 per month. The subscriber is prepared to accommodate twenty students with board at \$7.50 per month, exclusive of clothes and mending.

DANIEL W. KERR, Principal.
May 30.

RALEIGH ACADEMY—The present Session will close on Tuesday 9th of June. The second Session will commence on Monday, the 22nd of June, and end on Friday, the 30th of November. The charge for Latin, Greek, and Mathematical Students will be \$16; all others \$11. No extra charge except all injury done to the Academy, desks, benches, &c. must be paid for by the injurer. A competent assistant will be employed if needed.

JOHN Y. HICKS, 44-2w
Raleigh, May 25, 1840.

BAIN'S LETTERS.
Letters and meditations on Religion and other subjects, by William T. Bain for Sale at the North Carolina Book Store.
Raleigh, June 3d, 1840.

LAW SCHOOL.

I have opened a law school at Mocksville, Davie county. The mode of instruction is that adopted by the late Chief Justice Henderson—similar conversations. No young gentlemen will be recommended for license until he has studied one year. I advise two years as the time of preparation. The charge will be one hundred dollars whether the student remains one or two years. Students who have county court license may attend one conversation without charge—books will be furnished. Mockley is healthy, and offers but few temptations for dissipation and irregularity. The price of boarding in the village, \$7.50 per month exclusive of washing which will cost \$1 per month.

RICHMOND M. PEARSON, 24-2w
June 9, 1840.

State of North Carolina.

GRANVILLE COUNTY,
Superior Court of Law and Equity—
Spring Term, A. D. 1840.

Sarah Ware } Petition for Divorce &c.
Henry F. Ware }

This cause coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that proper steps had been taken to notify the defendant, Henry, of the petition of plaintiff Sarah; Subpoena, alias subpoenas, issuing and returned, "not found." Proclamation was made by the Sheriff at the door of the Court House, for the defendant, Henry, to appear at the Court on the 10th day of July, 1840.

THOS. H. WILLIE, C. S. C.
May 30.

Hillsborough Academy.

The Fall Session will begin on Thursday the 16th of July. This being the commencement of the academic year, a class of beginners will be received.

W. J. BINGHAM,
JOHN A. BINGHAM.

Assisted by
A. C. LINDSAY, and
S. W. HUGHES; the former of whom devotes a portion of the winter the whole of his time to the English department.

Tuition, as heretofore, payable in advance.
June 6, 1840.

THE ARABIANS ON LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

With permission of El-Allah, Said Hamed Ben Hamed and his two officers, including the big, black, beautiful encephalosed second lieutenant, took a delightful ride on Saturday over the Long Island railroad as far as Hicksville. By invitation from George B. Fisk, Esq. the president of the company, they were accompanied by Commodore Renshaw and Samuel Hart, Esq. of the Navy Yard, Mr. Brooks, president of the Harlem Railroad, Mr. Barclay, and several other gentlemen.

The day was fine, and early in the morning a great number of ladies collected at the railroad depot, in Brooklyn, to get a glimpse at the Arabians, and particularly at the first lieutenant, who is a splendid fellow, probably from Mecca, in Medina. They came over the river at half past ten o'clock, and took their seats in the cars—soon after, and started on the excursion. Ben Hamed was dressed in a Quaker drab Soutange, or cosack, instead of green as on Monday last, but otherwise he was dressed the same, and so were his officers. This soutange made in the same style as those worn by the French and Spanish clergy, with this exception: Those worn by the priests are buttoned, single-breasted from top to bottom, and the Arabs have no buttons at all; it hangs openly and loosely on them like a dressing gown. The priest also have their fastened together by a censure, or girdle, tied around their waist outside, which helps to set off their busts. The Arabs wear trousers which is a rich Casmere shawl under the robe. The color of this and also their turbans are diversified and very beautiful. All along the line of the railroad the inhabitants had turned out to see what was to be seen. Nothing particular took place till the cars reached Jamaica. Here the whole party alighted, and went over the grounds of the estate of Depeyster Ogden, a very beautiful place. Ben Hamed was much pleased with this place, the arrangements, the green houses, and so forth. As the party were leaving, the gardener, who had just discovered them, plucked a few beautiful flowers, darted across the lawn as if Satan had kicked him, singing out "which is the Sultan? which is the Captain?" He was pointed out, and the good natured gardener presented the flowers to him, highly gratified with the honor. Mr. Fisk, with his guests, then passed through Jamaica. The men, women and children, of that quiet village, started at the Arabs with ut-

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ter astonishment and surprise. One coal black negro, rubbing his woolly head, said, as they passed him—"Dere is one black nigger for sartin," pointing to the second Lieutenant; "no more white blood in him dan in me." The party then re-entered the cars, and started for Hicksville. On the way the train stopped to supply the engine with wood and water.

We've stopped to water the horse," said Commodore Renshaw to Ben Hamed. The Arab shook his head and smiled in doubt.

"But we have," said the Commodore. "We are obliged to give our horse water occasionally or he wont go."

He then explained to Ben Hamed who laughed at the idea of giving water to the locomotive.

Ben Hamed and his officers rode several miles on the locomotive to see its operations. They said it was a wonderful machine, but very hot—disagreeably hot; not like the heat of the Sun. Afterwards they stood on the bank whilst the train went past at full speed.

"Quick that," said the Commodore. "Can your horses run as fast?"

"Yes," said Ben Hamed, "for one or two minutes—no more."

At one o'clock they arrived at Hicksville, twenty-seven miles from New York. There they were ushered into the hotel and into the parlor. Whilst the party were seated around the room, Ben Hamed and his officers, with long dresses, on the sofa, an old republican of Long Island, dressed in "home made," with a broad brim hat, entered the room, and going up to the Arabs said, "good morning to you ladies, I am glad to see you," taking them to be women, much to their astonishment, and to the amusement of all the others.

A little after 3 o'clock, the party started on their return to New York. The ladies gave the Arabians a bouquet each, which they looked at, smelt and laid on their seats. They did not appear to be very fond of them. They stopped at Jamaica to get some lemonade—they never touch nor taste any thing stronger.

At five o'clock they reached New York.

terial respect. They will still, it is true, continue to vote at the polls, and express their political predilections and opinions. But what will all that amount to? Will it clothe their families decently? Will it even put bread in the mouths of their wives and children? Depend upon it, if Van Buren gets the laboring classes upon the side of the hill, he will kick them to the bottom of it. He cares not how low wages are brought. Their rise and fall are equally disregarded by him. His sympathies and associations are not with the laboring classes. All he cares for—all he pants after, are power and office and personal opulence and comfort.

If the laborers of this country—and who amongst us does not labor in some way—if the laborers of this country wish to enjoy the protection of their rights and the promotion of their "peculiar interests," let them unite in placing WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON in the Presidential chair. Old Tip is one of them—like them he labors perpetually—like them he earns his bread by the sweat of his brow. Under his vigilant and beneficent administration we feel assured that the benefit of the laboring classes would be consulted and their peculiar interests subserved.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The attention of the undersigned was a few days ago called, for the first time, to a paragraph in a Speech printed and distributed in pamphlet form, and purporting to have been delivered on the 25th of March last, in the House of Representatives, by one William Montgomery, a member from the 8th Congressional district of North Carolina.

The absence from the City of some of the undersigned, has delayed this notice, and if the Speech were circulated only at home, where our characters and that of the member are duly appreciated, we should not have deemed it necessary to publish it.

I regret to admit the fact that, in my own State, modern Whiggery not only denies recorded facts, but proclaims and vouches for that which is precisely the very opposite of recorded facts and truth; for on the eve of the last Congressional election, a forgery, of the blackest dye, was issued from a Federal press in Raleigh, sent all over my district by express, with the certificate of five volunteer, or willing witnesses, as a passport, and the name of one of them is now one of the Whig Harrison electors, (Charles Manly, Esq. of Raleigh, N. C.) and is canvassing the district by speeches of the lowest abuse against this administration.

This Speech was delivered on the 25th of March, and William Montgomery on that day declares that "the name of one of them is now one of the Whig Harrison Electors, (Charles Manly Esq. of Raleigh, N. C.) and is canvassing the district by speeches of the lowest abuse against this Administration."

Now it happens that Mr. Manly was nominated an elector by a convention of Delegates from the several counties in the District, assembled at Smithfield on the 24th of March, at a distance of about 300 miles from Washington, and only on the afternoon of the day before this Speech was delivered. Hence it is very clear, that this Orator either made assertions on that day in Congress about which he knew nothing, and which were not true in point of fact; or else, that he has written, or procured some one to write for him, a Speech falsely purporting to have been delivered in Congress on that day, when in truth, no such Speech as that published was delivered.

Our chief concern, however, is to call the attention of the public to the preceding part of the paragraph, and to submit the facts connected with the affair alluded to.

A short time before the Congressional election of 1839, Weston R. Gales, Esq. of this City, Editor of the Raleigh Register, received a letter from a respectable gentleman from Fayetteville, purporting to be the substance of a communication from this same William Montgomery to W. F. Little, Esq. as read by Mr. Morris, to whom Mr. Morris was opposed. This letter Mr. Gales published in an Extra as follows:

Atmoyer's Store, Orange County,
June 1839.

Dear Sir: Your letter has been received. You ask for more information relative to the votes and conduct of Mr. Deberry when in Congress, and refer to a letter I wrote Mr. Holmes last month, which you state you have seen, &c. I am very sorry your friend Morris has read the letter published; he ought to have had more sense. If he were intended to be thus used, but on the contrary, slyly and secretly; then it would have worked wonders, and could not have been contradicted. I am afraid now Deberry will produce his Journals and upset the whole of it; however this may be, don't give up, but continue to charge him with having voted for all the appropriations except one of about a million and a quarter. If you assert with confidence, some will be galled, and you will gain their votes, which is all that you want. If Deberry should not have his journals, you will then have a decided advantage over him, which you must not fail to improve. You know that all the appropriation bills are settled generally in "commitment of the whole," when they are fully debated, compromised and placed in that shape by the majority, which insures their final passage, after they are reported to the House, where they

are seldom further debated, consequently they pass sub silentio. Well, I advise that if Deberry should unfortunately have his journals, make him show where his name is recorded against any of them, and insist that the journals ought to show if he did oppose any of them; this of course they will not do, for the reason already given. It is a devilish good plan, and something like the one I adopted when I broke Barringer down in this District. I took the journals, went to every man's house, showed where the appropriation bills had passed without any recorded opposition, charged Barringer with having voted for them, and when I found any obnoxious bill had passed in his absence from the House, I would read the ways, and of course not finding his name among them, charge that he had voted for it; and in this way gained a great many votes. I charged him too with having voted for all the necessary appropriations of government, and showed his votes for them, without further explanation; and as they naturally appear very large to our backwoods men, I made the most of the consequence was, I was elected, and down he went, and so will any hypocrite, well managed. I am to have the hottest sort of opposition, but think I shall succeed by a diminished majority. Wishing our friend Morris every success, I remain your most ob't. serv't. &c.

A short time after this publication, Dr. Montgomery issued a Card, pronouncing it false, and insinuating that it was concocted to defeat his election. Mr. Gales called upon us and requested that we should examine the letter—compare the printed with the original letter received from Fayetteville; and if we considered it proper, certify that it was published correctly, if we should so find it. This we could not decline, as we considered that great injustice had been done Mr. Gales, in the attempt to fix the charge of forgery on him. Accordingly, we gave the following certificate:

Raleigh, August 5, 1839.
Having been requested by Mr. Weston R. Gales to examine a letter received by him from a gentleman in Fayetteville, dated July 25, 1839, on the subject of certain communications addressed by Dr. Montgomery, of Orange, to two individuals in Mr. Deberry's District; and being furthermore desired, to compare the said letter with the printed copy issued in an Extra from the office of the Raleigh Register, we hereby certify that we have carefully done so, and find that the printed letter is a correct and exact copy of the original, and that the English signification of those words.

CHAS. MANLY,
H. W. MILLER,
A. WILLIAMS,
R. W. HAYWOOD,
JAMES LITCHFORD,
S. W. WHITING,
THOS. J. LEMAY.

With the inquiry, whether the letter received from Fayetteville correctly represented the one written by Dr. Montgomery to Mr. Leake, or not, we had nothing to do; nor did we allude to it in the certificate. This was a matter between Dr. Montgomery and the writer, who, no doubt, has been and is willing and ready to assume any responsibility with which he is justly chargeable. The only object, purport or tenor of our certificate, as appears from its very face, was to show, as requested, that the published letter was correctly copied from the original from Fayetteville, except in the slight variation referred to therein.

We gave the certificate, as we hope we always shall be ready to do, when asked, to authenticate an esteemed fellow citizen from a false charge; and for aught we know, it may be entirely inappreciable to the Doctor, how men can honestly be "willing witnesses" in the cause of truth; but if in the preceding extract from his printed speech, William Montgomery intends to charge or insinuate that we willingly connived at, certified to, or participated in a forgery, directly or indirectly—or that we circulated or gave "passports" to the letter, knowing or believing or suspecting it to be a forgery, then we do hereby pronounce and publish him to be a vile CALUMNIATOR and a SCOUNDREL.

CHAS. MANLY,
H. W. MILLER,
ROBT. W. HAYWOOD,
S. W. WHITING,
A. WILLIAMS,
JAMES LITCHFORD,
THOS. J. LEMAY.
Raleigh, N. C. 6th June, 1840.

From the Ohio State Journal—Extra.
GENERAL HARRISON'S MILITARY CHARACTER—SLANDERS REFUTED!
St. Louis, Feb. 26, 1840.

Hon. Moses B. Cowan.
Sir: Your favor of the 17th inst. is just received, and I lose no time in giving it acknowledgment. You request me to communicate the information I possess in relation to the military conduct of General Harrison at the battle of the Thames; the arrangements for the battle, the position of the troops, as well as of the General, during the engagement, together with any other knowledge I have touching his military character.

In reply, I submit the following statement: At the battle of the Thames, Col. Charles S. Todd, afterwards Inspector General of the Northwestern Army, and myself were the regular aids-de-camp of General Harrison. Major John Chambers and John Speed Smith were the volunteer aids. The battle, as is well known, took place on the right bank of the river Thames, near the Moravian village. A short distance from this place, and whilst our troops were in rapid pursuit of the enemy, General Harrison received information from an advanced party that the British and Indian forces had halted, and seemed to be awaiting us for battle. When within half a mile of the enemy, after the American forces were formed in the order of battle, Gen. Trotter's brigade in front, Col. Paul's regulars, with the artillery, near his right, Col. Johnson's mounted

regiment on the left of Trotter as a reserve, and the residue of the Kentucky volunteers covering the left flank and rear. Col. Wood, of the Engineer Corps, who, by order of General Harrison, had approached, unobserved by them, sufficiently near the front line of the enemy to ascertain their position and the order in which they were drawn up, reported that the British troops, in order to occupy the high ground between the river and the swamp parallel to it, were drawn up in extended or open order between these points; the Indians on their right, occupying the swamp and ground beyond it. General Harrison, without one moment's delay or the slightest embarrassment, formed his purpose. I was within a few feet of him when the report of Col. Wood was made, and he instantly remarked that he would make a novel movement by ordering Col. Johnson's mounted regiment to charge the whole line of the British regulars; which this drawn up, contrary to the habits and usage of that description of troops, always accustomed to the touch, could be easily penetrated and thrown into confusion by the spirited charge of Col. Johnson's Regiment. With a view to this intended charge, Col. Johnson's command was ordered to the front, supported in his rear as a reserve by Gen. Trotter's Brigade. I know that all the arrangements, and every movement of the troops during the battle, were made by order of General Harrison, whose position at the commencement of the action was just in rear of Col. Johnson's command, and mainly afterwards near the crotchet formed by the junction of Johnson's left, with the Kentucky volunteers, drawn up on the edge and in front of the swamp, a position considered by all as the most exposed and dangerous within the lines of our army, and where the battle was warmly contested by the Indians, until they discovered the surrender of the whole British regular force; the happy result of the novel and skillful movement, most gallantly performed by Col. Johnson and his brave associates, but conceived, planned, and directed by General Harrison, whose superior military judgment and ready skill secured the victory.

After the return of the army to Detroit, that brave veteran, that just, good, and pure citizen, the late Gov. Shelby, on hearing read Gen. Harrison's report of the battle, remarked in my presence and with much emphasis, that the report did him (Gov. Shelby) more than justice, and that to General Harrison alone was due the credit of the order of battle, the whole of the arrangements and plans which he (Gov. S.) had contributed to carry out to the best of his abilities.

At the commencement of the battle of Tippecanoe, when the first gun was fired at our advanced picket, I was at the tent of General Harrison, who was then up at the fire. I had an opportunity to observe his manner; he was cool and collected, and every movement of his countenance, and every word he uttered at that trying moment—perhaps the most embarrassing in the life of a soldier—denoted the highest order of personal courage. He mounted his horse instantly, and accompanied by his staff, hastened in the direction of the line first attacked. A part of this line unable to withstand the fierce and desperate onset of the Indians, the General met retiring within our lines in some disorder and confusion, closely pressed by the Indians, some of whom were in the midst of them. General Harrison led in person a company of the 4th Infantry to the breach; and such was the effect of his bold and fearless behavior, and so great was the confidence of his army in his ability to conduct them to victory, that his presence and voice at once raised the retreating detachment, and they took position at a point equally exposed, where half of their number, if not more, were either killed or wounded. The battle commenced at about 3 o'clock in the morning, during a slight rain, and the attack became general within five minutes afterwards, and continued until the dawn of day; when by an almost general charge the Indians broke and fled before our bayonets. The Dragoons afterwards proceeded to their village and burnt it. During the battle, General Harrison was seen wherever danger was most imminent, wherever the fight was the thickest. His Aid, Col. Owen, was killed at his side, and almost at the same moment a ball passed through the General's hat, grazing his head. There was not a spot within our lines secure from the shot of the enemy. On this, as on every other occasion within my observation, General Harrison's conduct was that of a brave, and skillful commander, always calm and cool in his manner, and wholly indifferent to his personal safety, possessing the peculiar faculty of at once discerning whatever was wanting, and of promptly applying the remedy. A single instant of vacillation or uncertainty of purpose, the slightest tremor of nerve or hesitation in mind, in the critical and appalling periods of the battle, would have been disastrous to his army. After the action, there seemed to be a universal admission by the officers and soldiers of the army, that there was not another officer in the battle, capable of having prevented a defeat and a general massacre. All seemed to regard General Harrison as their deliverer from the Indian scalping knife.

According to my best recollections, Fort Meigs was cannonaded, day and night,

HUGH McQUEEN,
THOS. J. LEMAY, } Editors

with but little intermission for about 11 days. Shortly after its commencement, Major Chambers, of the British army, was admitted within the stockade, the bearer from General Proctor of an invitation to surrender the garrison with the honors of war, on the ground, that so small a force, about 1,000 men, could not sustain themselves against four times their number, the estimated British and Indian force. Gen. Harrison at once rejected indignantly this proposition, replying to the insult in terms worthy of his high character. Both day and night, during the siege, Gen. Harrison was most active, observing every movement of the enemy, and evincing his usual coolness, dauntless courage, and his happy readiness to perceive and apply every incident to his advantage. He succeeded in accomplishing every plan and movement where his orders were obeyed. I recollect not one instance to the contrary. The detachment under Col. Dudley, effected, in part, the object intended, in driving the British troops from their position; but they disobeyed orders in not spiking the enemy's cannon, destroying their ammunition, and thereupon immediately recrossing the river to the main army. The two sorties on the south side of the river, and on the same day planned and executed under orders from General Harrison, were eminently successful, resulting in the objects designed, forcing the British to raise the siege of Fort Meigs. That conducted by the brave and accomplished officer, then Col. John Miller, now a Representative in Congress from Missouri, intended to destroy a sunken battery, that had annoyed us very seriously, by enfilading our rear line pickets, as well as to prevent the almost entire Indian force, then investing the fort on that side of the river, from co-operating with the British against Dudley's attack, made at the same time, on the opposite side, considering the very great disparity between our force, and that of the enemy, being as four to one, was, I must be allowed to say, one of the most brilliant affairs of the last war.

Gen. Winchester's movement, to the river Raisin, where he was defeated, was in disobedience of General Harrison's order, which required him to proceed to the Rapids of the Maumee of the Lakes, and to remain there for further orders.

I have extended my remarks beyond what I designed, when I commenced, but you will perceive my object was to give a full and satisfactory answer to your interrogatories. I aver, that on every occasion, when General Harrison commanded, he ever disregarded personal danger and sacrifice, in the performance of duty, exhibiting all the fine qualities of a dauntless soldier, and that noble General, "Trotter," at this remote period, when death has swept away so many memorials of General Harrison's intrepidity and excellence, should the poisoned spirit of political envy, attempt thus to tarnish the hard earned laurels of the veteran soldier, who, in public, as in private life, has lived "without fear and without reproach."

This, sir, is what I have to say of General Harrison. I doubt whether there is another living who has possessed equal opportunities with myself, of forming a correct opinion of General Harrison's military character. I served under him the greater part of the period he was in active service, near his person, commencing with the Tippecanoe expedition, and continuing to its termination; rejoining his army in the fall of 1812, at Frankfort, Ohio, where, immediately on my arrival, I became a member of his military family, as Secretary. In the winter of 1812 and 1813, was appointed his Acting Deputy Adjutant General; and in May 1813, immediately after the siege of Fort Meigs his Aid-de-camp, which station I held to the close of his military service. And in conclusion, I can safely say, that I never in my life, saw a braver man in battle, one more collected, prompt and full of resources, than General William Henry Harrison.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant.
J. O'FALLON.

CINCINNATI, 29th Feb. 1840.

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 17th inst., was forwarded, under cover, to Major Chambers, at Washington, Kentucky, and sent by him to my residence after I left home, which must be my apology for the delay of this answer.

I can state that you have been correctly informed that I was in the battle of the Thames, and near the person of General Harrison, from the commencement to the termination of the engagement, and that I personally know what part Gen. Harrison took in it. I was a captain in the army of the United States, and had the honor to act as regular Aid-de-camp to General Harrison, during the active operations of the campaign, after the capture of the British fleet; and was by his side in the battle of the Thames, with the exception of the time when, after the capture of the British troops, he directed me to proceed to Gov. Shelby, and order him to bring up Simrall's regiment and reinforce that portion of Johnson's regiment and the left of Trotter's brigade, which was pressed by the Indian force.

You say "it has been openly avowed on the floor of the House of Representatives of Ohio, now in session, by members in their places, that General Harrison was at no time in the battle, nor within two miles of the battle ground; that the entire plan of operations was projected by Col. M. Johnson; that he led the troops to conquest, and that General Harrison had no part or lot in the matter." From my personal knowledge of the plan and events of that battle, I have no hesitation in stating, that these declarations in relation to General Harrison's position and conduct in that battle, are destitute of any foundation in truth. General Harrison was