

THOMAS J. LEMAY,
PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.
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RALEIGH, JULY 29, 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—the 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 INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS—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 GULFPORT COUNTY,
The able statesman—the sound republican—the patriot—the honest man.

Van Buren and the Missouri Restrictions.

From all the evidence which can be collected on the subject, there is now no reason to doubt that Martin Van Buren was the animating soul—the great moving spirit of all the attempts which were made by the abolition party to hasten slave restriction from her borders. There is very little room for doubting that he first started the desire among the Northern members of Congress to exclude slavery from Missouri—that measure which came nearer rending the Union into fragments than any attempt which has been ever made in the national councils.

Governor Barbour of Virginia, says that he was a member of Congress at the time the Missouri question was agitated and the friends of the South hoped & believed that matters were in a fair train for a perfectly satisfactory adjustment without difficulty or contention. There was a member from New York, an intermeddling, intriguing, mischief making creature. He obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session, to the delight of every body, some six weeks or two months before the close. About ten days, however, before the end of the session, this member of Congress re-appeared to his seat in Congress, after having conferred and communed with MARTIN VAN BUREN, who was at that time a member of the New York State Senate; who was at that time maturing, framing and voting resolutions instructing the New York Senators in Congress to vote against the admission of slavery into Missouri, unless slavery should be excluded from her borders. Yes, this abolition member returned to Congress after getting his instructions from Martin Van Buren, and immediately revived the motion to re-lease Missouri admission into the Union, unless as a free State. This abolition motion was killed and laid low BY THE VOTE OF WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

Judge Saunders—his colored affections.

Notwithstanding the world has frankly and freely yielded to Mr. Saunders unrivalled credit for his abolition services, whilst in Congress, we conceive that it would be doing him gross injustice not to furnish to the world such items from time to time as will show that he has always entertained some sympathies in common with the Abolitionists. The British Tory presses are in the habit of giving us at times some specimens of Mr. MOREHEAD's colored sympathies. Rather than be surpassed by these generous cavaliers in courtesy and politeness, we subjoin a sample of Mr. SAUNDERS' abolition sympathies. Mr. Saunders handed in the following report to the Senate of North Carolina at the session of 1816:

"The committee of propositions and grievances to whom was referred the petition of Balaam Howe, having taken the same into consideration; report, that from the peculiar situation of the case, they recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted; and that the Bill herewith presented be passed into a law.
ROBERT M. SAUNDERS, Chairman."

ation the foregoing report, resolved that they do concur therewith.
Whereupon Mr. Saunders, in pursuance of said report, introduced a bill to emancipate Hannah Howe, John Howe, Balaam Howe, and Lucy Howe, his wife, of the county of Brunswick, which being read, was passed the first reading in this House and sent to the House of Commons.

So it appears that Judge Saunders buckled on the abolition armor at an early period in his public career, having moved to emancipate a whole batch of negroes at one sweep.
The Difference.
Every observing individual can see at half a glance, the difference between the public meetings of the British Federal Tories and those of the Whigs. The Federal Tory meetings are as dull and flat in their proceedings as stale beer or dead porter. The Whig meetings, on the contrary, are characterized by a degree of enthusiasm and animation which is found nowhere else except in our public jubilees and national anniversaries. The Whig meetings are generally attended by thousands. The Federal Tory meetings are generally attended by dozens, and fifties, and at best by hundreds—and this, too, after the office holders shall have issued their mandates and clapped every spur to the faithful which might be deemed effective. The Whig meetings are universal; composed of the people themselves, the true people, the whole people, of all professions and callings, and more especially the farmers. The Federal Tory meetings are composed of the office holders and office seekers, or the friends and connections of the office seekers. The Whigs are fighting for the people and the rights of the people. The Federal Tories are contending for the office holders, against the people and their rights.

The glories of Vanburenism.
It is now reduced to a certainty—there is no room for mistake on the subject.—There will, at the close of the present fiscal year, be a positive deficiency in the public treasury of TWENTY EIGHTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. The people ought to look well to these alarming facts, and act accordingly. Two years ago, we had a surplus of fifty millions in the Treasury—and one year hence, in debt to that amount.

PUBLIC LANDS.
This is a subject in which the people of North Carolina are deeply interested, and before they exercise their inestimable right of suffrage at the coming elections, it behooves them seriously to enquire which party will maintain and defend their right in this vast domain—this rich inheritance, purchased by the blood and treasure of the Whigs of the Revolution? Let them remember that the Administration of Mr. Van Buren is openly and earnestly endeavoring to DEPRIVE THEM OF THIS RIGHT—that the Whigs are laboring to SECURE IT TO THEM.—Let them read and reflect upon the following able and dispassionate article from the New York Express, which states that the interest of that State in the public lands is not less than from 70 to 100 millions of dollars. If this estimate be correct, the interest of North Carolina must be from FIFTY to SEVENTY MILLIONS. Are the people of this State willing to sacrifice this immense estate for the election of the negro witness candidate?

It is a matter of great surprise, that the people of this State sit perfectly quiet, and apparently unconcerned, whilst the administration are carrying into effect the stupendous system of injustice, and it may with propriety be said, of fraud, by the operation of which, New York, and all the States in which there are no public lands, are to be robbed of their rights in that great national property, merely to propitiate a few new States, and induce them to vote for Martin Van Buren as President of the United States. The interest of this State in that vast national estate is truly immense—not less probably, than from seventy to a hundred millions of dollars. Whatever the amount may be, it is of the highest importance to the future growth and prosperity of the State that it should not be sacrificed or squandered. Whoever will take the trouble to look over the proceedings of Congress will see, that there is a constant draft upon the lands. They are voted away for a variety of purposes—sometimes by pre-emption laws to lawless trespassers, sometimes for roads, and other public purposes; and measures are constantly taking to dispose of them, as fast as may be, by peaceful, until the time shall arrive for a general sequestration of the whole, by a session of them to the States in which they lie. The means for this final disposition of them are preparing. Mr. Calhoun's bill, now before Congress, is the first step. It provides for the cession of the lands to the States in which they

lie, on certain conditions; one of which is, that the States shall pay to the United States, annually, fifty per cent. of the gross amount of the sales of such lands. We do not propose to go into a minute examination of the various provisions of the bill. The one alluded to is the most important; and it shows, that the people of the several States, for whose benefit alone the lands were relinquished by the States which were the original owners of them to the United States, are not to have the least benefit from them. The fifty per cent., if ever paid back by the States to which they are to be ceded, will go to the United States, pass into their Treasury; and be disbursed by them for any purpose to which they may choose to apply it.

But we consider this project of paying back any part of the proceeds, as mere flummery. Mr. Calhoun's bill has been before the Committee on Public Lands during the present session, and a labored report on the subject has been made by that committee. After a long account of the different feelings and interests of the old and new States, and their tendency to conflicting measures, which will increase in violence as their population approaches nearer to equality, and stating that it will run into Presidential elections; it says that—'There is, in fact, a growing tendency to conflict, and that its force has increased with the growth of the new States, will not be denied by any conversant with the proceedings of Congress for the last ten or twelve years, and who have witnessed the increase, both in numbers and excitement, of questions growing out of the public lands. The cause in which it originates will continue to act with increased strength, just in proportion as the new States become more capable of asserting with effect their views of the policy which ought to prevail in reference to the lands, till they shall have attained an ascendancy in the councils of the Union, when they will demand as a right, much more than they would now readily accept as a satisfactory adjustment. That period is not remote. Under the census of the present year, they will probably have attained the majority of Representatives in the United States which will give them the twenty-six out of the sixty members of the Senate; and they will then have about one third of the electoral college. In ten years more, under the census of 1850, they will not improbably have an ascendancy in the Union. It is not difficult to foresee that if nothing should be done, the whole of the intervening period would be one of agitation and conflict in reference to the public lands, rendered more violent by the mischievous and dangerous influence it would exercise over the Presidential question; and that the longer the adjustment of the subject is delayed, the more the passions will be excited, and the more difficult it will be to reconcile opposing demands. Surely then it is the part of wisdom and patriotism to adjust the question while it can be done quietly and easily, and on fair and equitable terms, to the mutual benefit of all, instead of leaving it open at the hazard of losing the whole of the public lands, with all the mischievous and dangerous consequences that would flow from the struggle.'

The draughtsman of this extraordinary document talks as coolly about defrauding the old States out of their rights in the lands, as if it would be an honest and meritorious exercise of constitutional power. Whereas, it is as palpable a scheme of injustice and dishonesty, as it would be for an individual who, having got the power over a man on the highway, should deliberately take his purse, and leave him stripped and plundered.
That we are rapidly approaching the time when this system of iniquity will be consummated, unless the old States rouse speedily from their lethargy on this subject, and secure their own rights and interests, is too obvious. Mr. Norvell, of Michigan, the author of this report, coolly tells the old States, that the result which we have alluded to lies before them, and unless the question shall be adjusted speedily, the lands will soon be demanded as a right—meaning a right derived from a spirit of plunder, and secured by the mere exercise of lawless power.

As for the idea of the new States ever paying over to the United States fifty per cent. of the proceeds, it is perfect nonsense. The same majority that would be so regardless of justice and right, as to demand by the mere force of numbers, as a right, to which it has neither a legal nor equitable claim, will not hesitate by a vote, to release the claim for the fifty per cent. And even if they refuse to pay it, the United States will have no means of enforcing their claim.
The new States have given full warning to the old ones of what they intend to do with the lands, when they get the power; and it will be the fault of the old ones, if, while they have the power, they do not exercise it. One half, or nearly so, of the representatives of this State, in the two Houses of Congress, would now vote the lands to the new States, in whatever form the question might be presented, for the mere purpose of securing those States to the Van Buren interest. Will the people of New York be willing to contribute from fifty to a hundred millions of dol-

lars for such an object? If not, let them lose no time in guarding against the sacrifice.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE STAR.

To the Freemen of North Carolina,
Fellow Citizens:

Are you prepared to receive every slanderous report that may be issued under the sanction of men's names whom you have honored, under the belief that they were honest and honorable, without examining into the why and wherefore of their fits and calumnies? I have too much confidence in your honesty and love of country to suppose so for a moment. It is not the lesson taught us by the sires who bled and died on the altar of Freedom; nor is it the wish of the patriot now.

By what means is the character of one of the candidates for the Presidency attempted to be traduced? Or, I might rather ask, what are the means not used for that unholy purpose? From an observation of passing events, I hazard nothing in saying that the friends of Martin Van Buren would compass sea and land for one proselyte to their unholy cause. There has been a sheet issued from the Standard press in Raleigh, purporting to be from under the hands of your representatives in Congress; the object of which is to fasten upon your unsuspecting minds the belief that Wm. H. Harrison is not worthy of your confidence as a candidate for the Presidency. Among other things noticed in that sheet, you have the law of the territory of Indiana, and the bill discussed in the Ohio Legislature, portrayed to your view in all their horrid deformity, as they would have you believe. Let us go into an examination of these monsters in law-shape, and strip them of their borrowed plumes, that you may be enabled to judge of them without the aid of the Standard press.

1. Of the territorial law of Indiana.
Oh frightful monster! Hold on to the post, Van Buren gentlemen, for fear of punishment, while I tell the people who this Harrison law is to operate against. It is a law designed for the punishment of offences against the State. Honest men don't come within the provisions of this act. It is the men who would rob your sheep fold, your pig sty, or your corn crib. So much for the law. Now let us see where and what part Gen. Harrison took in the passage of this law. Was he a member of the Legislature of Indiana at that time? No. Or was he there aiding and abetting in any shape or manner, the passage of this law? There is no such evidence testified to by the motley group of names lately sent forth to the people. Was he there even as a spectator? No evidence of the fact as yet. Well, why abuse Gen. Harrison for other men's acts, merely because he gave his signature to the bill after it had passed both Houses of the Legislature, to give it validity as a law? For shame! Don't try to subvert party purposes by such reckless means. Let truth have her dominion over your tongues. The bearing that this law is intended to have on Gen. Harrison reminds me very much of a law in force among savages. If you, an American, kill an Indian, the friends of the deceased require your blood; and if they can't get yours, they will sacrifice the life of the first white man they meet. This savage law is perfectly in keeping with the Van Buren party. Their puny arm cannot reach the people's representatives, who passed the law in question, and for want of power to execute judgment upon the guilty, they are willing to sacrifice Gen. Harrison, or any body else.

Let us next take up the bill of the other Legislature wherein Gen. Harrison is censured for voting for its passage. This bill passed the House of Commons and was lost in the Senate by a small majority. Gen. Harrison voted in its favor, under the following circumstances: There was a penitentiary in the State of Ohio. In 1820 it became a tax to the State of \$20,000; previous to 1820, the smallest penitentiary offence was \$10; the Legislature raised it from 10 to 50 dollars. This circumstance, recollect, gave rise to the bill that General Harrison is so much censured for; the object of which was to punish those who had, under the law previous to 1820, committed a penitentiary offence. The object of the bill was to punish those who had been guilty of offences against the State for a less amount than fifty dollars fine and costs. There were three propositions before the Legislature. 1st. Fine and imprisonment, the payment of fine and cost a part of the sentence. 2nd. To compel the convict to work on the public highway, under

an overseer. 3rd. To sell or hire the offender out for the shortest length of time, to any person that would pay the fine and cost. Of the three propositions of the Legislature, which would you prefer? If you are fined and imprisoned, the payment of which is a part of the sentence, you are doomed to remain in jail the balance of your days! If you are required to work on the public highways, under a master or an overseer, you have no right to expect much lenity shown you. If you are sold or hired, I think there is more probability of your being kindly treated; for we don't commonly find as much severity exercised in private families as is practised by overseers. Moreover, this is the course pointed out by the Constitution of Ohio. See article 8, section 2, where it says there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in this State, otherwise than for the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

The enquiry very naturally arises, who was this law intended to punish? Is it the honest farmer? NO! Is it the honest merchant? NO! Is it the honest mechanic, either mill-wright, carpenter, blacksmith or shoemaker? NO! Well, pray tell us who this Harrison law is to punish? Strange to tell, fellow citizens, it is the ROGUE, the being in human shape that would rob your smoke-house or corn-crib! This is the character that the Vanburensites have manifested so much sympathy for; nor is it to be wondered at. Is that all? No. When rogues are disposed of in this way, honest men are not taxed to support them. Honest men try to pay their debts; and I think rogues ought to be made to pay theirs.

Let us next turn our attention to the object, the men and the means used in this unholy warfare against the character of a man who has done more for his country's glory, than any other man defended your rights in the field of battle, on the floor of Congress, and even in private life. 1st. The object is to build upon the ruins of your fair-named countryman, William Henry Harrison, the fame of Martin Van Buren, who has forfeited all claim to your confidence, by increasing the expenses of the government, in time of peace, about double what they were under any other President who preceded him—by oppressing the right of suffrage to poor white men, in the convention of New York (see reported proceedings pages 191 & 192) who voted to extend the right of suffrage to free negroes with a small property. Here, fellow citizens, you have a striking evidence of Van Buren's principle. A free negro is preferred before you, because, forsooth, he happens to be worth a few more shillings than you are. Who has to fight the battles of your country? Is it the rich man? No! Is it the free negroes, with Martin Van Buren at their side? No. It is the poor men of the country, with Wm. Henry Harrison at their side. Such has been the case, and such would be the case again, if the occasion required it.

Are these the only objections to Martin Van Buren? No. He has decided most unequivocally that free negroes and slaves are competent witnesses against white men in a slaveholding territory. I will give you the particulars of the case. In the month of May, 1839, Lieutenant Hoge was tried on certain charges & specifications brought against him, by Commodore Levy, of the ship Vandalia. The trial took place on board the ship Macedonia, then lying in Pensacola Bay, within the limits of Florida. On the trial, there were two coloured persons sworn and examined, one a free person, and the other the slave of the said Commodore Levy. Their evidence was objected to by the accused. Notwithstanding the objection, the court decided that they should be examined as evidence against Lieutenant George M. Hoge. The Lieutenant was found guilty and dismissed from the Navy. He appealed to the President, as a child would to a kind parent, conscious of having suffered a wrong—and what do you think was the decision of the President? With the fact of the negroes having been summoned, sworn, and examined against an honorable man, an officer of our Navy, the President endorsed on the back of the proceedings of the Court Martial, that he saw nothing that required his interference!!!! Can you—will you, fellow citizens, submit to such an outrage upon southern principles and feelings? Are you prepared to support a man for any office within your gift, who has uttered such sentiments as these?

Let us next turn our attention to this unholy warfare against the people's candidate. Sycophants at the footstool

HUGH McQUEEN,
THOS. J. LEMAY, Editors

of power, ready and willing to lick the crumbs from the President's table, wagging their tails and promising great things when their names are wanting to give currency to vile slander. Will you receive the signature of a man as evidence who declared on the floor of Congress that an honorable elector in North Carolina was traversing his district, making inflammatory speeches to the people, when in fact he had not been appointed more than 24 hours before the assertion was made, and that, too, at least 300 miles from Washington?

Lastly, The means which this Van Buren party use to help forward their candidate, are vile and reckless enough to make poor human nature blush. Denial of truth, bold assertions without proof, charging crimes on their opponents that they are guilty of, to cover their own sins, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Fellow Citizens, why all this hue and cry—this barking and yelping about Gen. Harrison? Has he ever been arraigned before his country for an offence? Did Washington, or Adams, or Jefferson, or Madison, or Monroe find him incompetent or dishonest? As much as has been said about him, there is no charge of the kind established. If the friends of Martin Van Buren will meet me upon fair grounds, with the necessary proof to convince honest men, I will oblige myself to establish a dozen crimes against Van Buren for every one that they will establish against Gen. Harrison, and throw in an odd one occasionally for good measure.

A VOTER.

Johnston co. July 4, 1840.

WAKE TIPPECANOE CLUB.

There was an enthusiastic meeting of the people at the Log Cabin on Saturday the 18th inst. We were gratified to see so many of the bone and sinew,—the honest voters of the county, present. After transacting some of the necessary business of the Club, they proceeded to the discussion of the question which was continued from the previous meeting, viz: "What has Martin Van Buren done to entitle him to the support of the Republican party?" When GEORGE E. BADGER, Esq. being called for, addressed the meeting in one of the most powerful Speeches we have ever heard. He exposed in a masterly manner, the extravagance and corruption of this administration. He alluded to Mr. Van Buren's vote in November, 1812, for Dr. Wm. C. CLINTON, who was then the Royal Favorite of the British, and alluded to the fact that Gen. Harrison, who has often perilled his life in defence of his country. He exposed the hollow heartedness of Mr. Van Buren's professed of being a Northern man with Southern feelings,—by showing the contempt for the South—the insult to our feelings and rights—exhibited by him in approving the introduction of Negro Evidence in the case of Lt. Hoge. The portion of the Speech however which elicited most the feeling of those who were present, referred to the charge which has been sedulously circulated throughout the State (particularly in the counties of Franklin, Nash, Johnston and Wayne) that on the night of the erection of the Log Cabin, the Whigs of the place paraded the streets arm and arm with negroes. He remarked, that though not in the procession himself, he had authority from the most respectable persons, to pronounce the charge wholly and absolutely FALSE. We wish that every freeman in North Carolina could have heard the conclusion of this Speech. We know it would have warmed his heart, and nerved his arm more strongly, in defence of the liberties of his country. After Mr. BADGER had concluded, Geo. W. HAYWOOD, Esq. was loudly called for. He made a short response, remarking, in conclusion, that the lateness of the hour prevented his entering at large into the discussion of the question. The club then adjourned, Mr. HAYWOOD being entitled to the floor at the next meeting, when all, particularly our fellow citizens who reside in the country, are invited to attend.

Before the close of this meeting, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

- 1. That we believe the present political contest, to be a struggle for power between the Government and the People.
- 2. That the right of the people of a free country peaceably to assemble together for the purpose of passing upon the acts of their public servants, and taking proper measures to secure their own safety, is inestimable to freedom, and formidable only to tyrants and their minions.
- 3. That we hail as bright omens of the success of the people in this contest, the jealousy and anxiety with which the partizans of the government look upon the primary meetings of the people throughout our country.
- 4. That we earnestly recommend to our fellow citizens of North Carolina, to meet in convention in this city, on the 5th day of October next, to consult together, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed expedient to aid the election of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON and JOHN TYLER.
- 5. That it be recommended to the citizens of the distant counties, if they cannot all come, to meet and appoint as many delegates as will come, to represent them, and that the people of the adjoining counties be requested to come and represent themselves.

H. W. MILLER, President.
A. WILLIAMS, Vice Presidents.
T. OLIVER, Vice Presidents.
A. F. HUGHES, Secretaries.
S. W. WHITING, Secretaries.

A WHIRLWIND.—John Quincy Adams, in a letter to a friend a few days since, says, in a postscript, Harrison will come in like a WHIRLWIND! A capital idea!—and one which well exemplifies the force with which the long pent up and restrained public sentiment will prostrate and sweep away every obstruction with which Loco Focism may attempt to oppose its resistless course.—Forrester's Copy.