

RALEIGH STAR,

And North Carolina Gazette.

THOMAS J. LEMAY,
PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

Subscription, 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 33 per cent. will be made from the regular price for advertisements by the year.
Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.



RALEIGH, AUG. 11, 1840.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,
The inimitable 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 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 GUILFORD COUNTY,
The able statesman—the sound republican—the patriot—the honest man.

People's Electoral Ticket.

Col. CHARLES McDOWELL, of Burke county.
Gen. JAS. WELLSBORO, of Wilkes.
DAVID RAMSOUR, of Lincoln.
JAMES MEDANE, of Caswell.
Hon. ABRAHAM RAYNER, of Chatham.
JOHN B. KELLY, of Moore.
DR. JAMES SMITH, of Orange.
CHARLES MASSEY, of Wake.

Postmasters are respectfully requested to furnish the Editors of the Star with a statement of the result of the elections in their respective Counties, at as early a day as practicable.

DIRECT TAXES!!!

Fellow Citizens! are you prepared to pay them?

It is now evident that Martin Van Buren, if re-elected President, will impose a heavy direct tax on the people! One of his warmest friends in Congress openly declared that such would be the case. Another friend of Van Buren declared that such should be the case, in a 4th of July toast. Why have such minute and particular questions been inscribed on the list of questions held by the census takers? What but to open the way for a direct tax? People of North Carolina! will you co-operate in the work of having BRITISH TAXES imposed upon you, by electing candidates to the State legislature who may probably call upon VAN BUREN, at the next session of our General Assembly, to lay a tax upon your property—a tax which will be sufficient to maintain his standing army of 200,000 soldiers?

Abolition party out against Gen. HARRISON—dead against him—The vile charge against Harrison of Abolitionism put to rest, now and forever, by the Abolitionists themselves, in an official address to the Public!!! The Tory organs struck dumb!!!

A committee appointed by the Abolition Convention lately held in Boston, consisting of N. Sewall, Isaac Clark, and E. Wright Juniors, in behalf of that Convention, addressed the slaves of Massachusetts, calling on them to renounce forever all connection which any of you may have with the Whig party—to go against Gen. Harrison—and denouncing the General in the strongest terms as a "sworn friend of the slave-holding interest." They say: "Next turn to Harrison. While Governor of Territory of Indiana, he used his official influence to introduce slavery into that territory, contrary to the act of Congress by which it had forever excluded. While a member of Congress he voted for the admission of Missouri, to a constitution sanctioning slavery, and thus consented to an act which under the name of a compromise, delivered the free States and the labor wholly into the hands of the slave power. While a candidate for the Presidency in 1836, he uttered the sentiment in a public speech, that the citizens of the free States have constitutional right even to DISCUSS the subject of slavery, which sentiment he has RE-ITERATED SINCE HIS RECENT NOMINATION. He maintains, too, the doctrine that Congress has no power by the Constitution to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia without the consent of the slave States. Finally, he has encouraged and assisted to Kentucky, in procuring the passage, by the Legislature of Ohio, of the infamous law making it penal to give food and shelter to fugitives to a republican bondage."

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RALEIGH, N. C. TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1840.

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is, that this great bugbear, this scarecrow, this log cabin, is floured with plank taken from the State Capitol, and belonging to the State, and also a door from the capitol, and the property of the State.— And with his characteristic effrontery, he asks, "where did he (Mr. Gales) receive his authority to take OUR national flag, BELONGING TO THE STATE, and place it over two jugs of hard cider, in front of this log cabin?"

"Sincerity, thou first of virtues,
Let no mortal leave thy onward path,
Though the earth should gape, and from the gulf
Of hell
Destruction cry, to take dissimulation's winding way."

Spirit of truth! is it possible that such a base lie could be concocted right on the spot, and by those who know it to be such? Well, what is their object in circulating these reports? They know very well that the planks were purchased from the State, by a real mechanic, and paid for, at a very dear price, and as it regards OUR "National flag," all "Raleigh" knows it to be the property of a private individual, an honest citizen, who had a right to appropriate it to any cause which its proud stripes and stars would do honor justly to. I ask the question again—what possible object have they in view, in giving publicity to such vile, slanderous misrepresentations as appear in this filthy sheet? Do they hope, by unfounded falsehood, to confute truth? Or do they expect to deceive the ignorant, and gull the unsuspecting, to the prejudice and injury of Mr. Gales? Miserable subterfuge! That must be a bad cause, indeed, that its advocates must take up the trade of the arch-demon of hell, in order to give it support.—I shall not follow this libellous scribbler through the mad, wild fancies of his stupid us productions; but I will say that I am sorry, very sorry, that the name of our goodly city has been selected as the cognomen of this miserable paltrium. But we are all well assured that he does not represent the opinions or wishes of its citizens, or of the county for we intend—

Messrs. Editors: It is not often, I presume, that the reading community have imposed upon them the perusal of an article emanating from so humble a source as that from which this proceeds. But when I see plain and palpable truths perverted,

and respected to his citizen, our suffrage—knowing him to be a safe depository in whom to confide our wishes and our interests.

Before I close this imperfect notice of this wretched scribbler, allow me to say, that I had previously considered the publisher of the disgraced sheet in which it appeared, privately an honest and truth-loving man—one who, although he would a "little extenuate," yet he did not wish basely to misrepresent truth and justice. But in this I find I am mistaken. For knowing these charges to be false, and yet giving them his aid and countenance, leaves his deformity unmasked. But let me assure him, that by such groundless fabrications as these, he will never be able to injure the fair fame of his worthy competitor of the press, for

"Like virgin gold from India's mine,
The more you rub him, the brighter he shines."
WAKE.

FOR THE STAR. THE BANKS.

A great cry has every where been uttered against the Banks. Attempts have been made to induce the people to believe that Banks are the greatest curse which ever visited the country. Now, what are the facts? Are Banks an evil? If they are, let them go down; but if they are a source of benefit to the people, let them be upheld. Properly used, I maintain that they are a blessing. For what has given the trading portion of our citizens, as well as the mechanic and farmer, so many and such good starts in life? The Banks did it. So long as they assist trade and commerce, and loan judiciously to those who are about to start in business, they confer benefits. But, like every good thing, they may be abused. Men may borrow too much, and fail. And are the Banks to be taxed with their faults? Rest assured, the Banks will hurt no man who has not, by his own laziness or extravagance, hurt himself. A man wants money—he goes to the Bank—gets it—returns home, and gambles or plays the gentleman, until his money is all gone. When pay-day comes round, the Bank presses him for this money which he has voluntarily borrowed and extravagantly squandered—he licks and the stockholders—the community—not the officers of the Bank—lose their money.—Now, whose fault was that? Was not that man ruined before he ever saw a Bank? I maintain that he was; for a lazy man and a spendthrift is always ruined.

Fellow Citizens, look round you, and mark the men who abuse the Banks. Ask them if they wish to put down the Banks; and answer yourselves this question by finding out how many shares of Bank stock they own. If they shall be found to own even ten shares, will you not convict them of inconsistency? The truth is, there are men in Wake county who own tens of thousands in Bank, and who of course would be the very last to put down the Banks; but who nevertheless join in the cry against the Banks because by so doing they expect to please their party and gain a few votes.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

We publish below a Circular from the State Central Committee to the Whigs of the Union. It exposes and baffles one of

those extensive and organized schemes of misrepresentation and fraud by which the partisans of the Administration are endeavoring to retrieve its desperate fortunes. Its source claims for it general attention and full reliance. To the Whigs of this State its assurances are needless. To pretend here, at home, that the slightest probability exists that the electoral vote of New York will be given against HARRISON, is a pitch of effrontery up to which Van Burenism as yet has not been able to swagger. Let the friends of the Whig cause abroad, count with all certainty and confidence on the EMPIRE STATE.

TO THE WHIGS OF THE UNION.
ALBANY, STATE OF NEW YORK,
July 20, 1840.

The Whig State Committee of the State of New York have ascertained that a simultaneous effort has been made by the Administration Members of Congress, and by others at Washington, to produce an impression that this State will cast her electoral vote for Mr. Van Buren. Information has reached us that letters have been received in different and distant States from Washington, of the same tenor, and frequently identical in language, representing Mr. Van Buren's success in this State as being beyond a reasonable doubt. The very manner in which these representations are got up and circulated, is of itself sufficiently indicative of their character. They are the last desperate resort of a ruined party, and of an Administration tottering to its downfall, to deceive a people whom they have so long beguiled. Well may they dread the consequences of acknowledging, or omitting to deny the fact, that Mr. Van Buren is discarded by his own State. What candidate for the Presidency ever before dared to come before the people with his own State against him? It was therefore of vast importance that this overwhelming fact should be denied, contradicted, explained away, or disposed of in some mode

by which their own followers; we say their followers, for we cannot believe for a moment that there is a generous Whig in the Union who would doubt the untiring perseverance of his political friends, who have for three years, under circumstances the most adverse, maintained the conflict with their oppressors, and in each year have been victorious.

In 1837, the People of this State burst the party shackles in which they had been for ten years spell-bound and returned a large majority to the popular branch of the Leg.ature. In 1838 when Pennsylvania faltered and Ohio gave way, when the darkness of the political horizon cast shadows of gloom through the land, New York rallied to the rescue and elected a Whig Governor and a Whig House of Assembly. In 1839, under circumstances of difficulty which must be familiar to you, every branch of the State Government was placed in Whig hands.

It is to be believed, then, that after such contests and such victories, the freemen of New York will falter and prove recreant to their principles when the great object of all their efforts is within their reach?—when they are inspired with the certain knowledge that their exertions only are needed to hurl from power those who have so grossly abused the trusts confided to them? Believe it not!

But we are not content with these general conclusions. We demand the evidence on which can be founded the most remote expectation of a change in the sentiments of the People of this State. It is to be found in the embarrassment of our Commerce, and the desolation of the Streets of our Commercial Metropolis; in Stores shut up for want of tenants; in the countless multitudes thrown out of employ; or, is it to be found in the reduction in the value of our agricultural products, and in the price of labor? Are these evidences of prosperity for which our State is to be thankful, and express its gratitude by continuing in power those who have produced them?

Where is the evidence of reaction which is to reduce a majority of at least 7000 and convert it into a minority? The election of 1839 was merely for Senators and Assemblymen; and in those districts where the Whig ascendancy was undisputed and there was no occasion for effort, such as the 7th and 8th Senate Districts, our friends contented themselves with electing their Candidates without caring for the majority. The most moderate estimate of our known strength in those Districts added to the actual returns in other districts, give us a real majority in 1839 of more than 7000 votes. How is this to be changed into a majority on the other side? The town elections held in the spring of 1840, evince no falling off on the part of the Whigs, and on the contrary they and the charter elections in the villages and cities have resulted in a gain. The great contest in the city of New York sorely disappointed the calculations made at Washington, and convinced the friends of the Administration that the "reactions" had not then commenced.

Since the elections have been held, what has been the evidence of the current of public opinion? By what party have

those multitudes been assembled which are counted by the acre? What mean those Log Cabins which sprinkle the face of the State from one end to the other?—What is indicated by the hundreds of social songs in praise of Harrison and his noble deeds which you hear at every corner of the streets and at every gathering of the People? Are these the marks and signs by which to distinguish a desponding disheartened people, ready to forego the fruits of four years' struggle, and willing to kiss the rod that scourged them?

We have extensive correspondence and means of information from every part of the State, both collectively and individually, and we declare, in the most positive manner, that we have not heard and do not know of more than six instances in which any one heretofore known as a Whig has become a supporter of the Administration since the last election. On the contrary, public reunions are daily made by citizens who, up to the very last election, supported the candidates of the Van Buren party. And hundreds are known to have determined on the support of Gen. Harrison who yet shrink from a public declaration in the newspapers to that effect. Many of these are induced to this course by the shameless assaults upon the character of Gen. Harrison.

It is well known here, that, to many of the strongest adherents of the Van Buren party, the Sub-Treasury has been as odious and abhorrent as it has been and is to the Whigs. Many who will co-operate with their party on every other subject, will desert them on that issue. In the city of New York, that measure and its incidents of hard money and hostility to the Banks, form the articles of the party creed, and they have already evinced their determination to maintain them by recommending for Governor SAMUEL YOUNG, who goes with them to all lengths, and who is so notorious, for his monomaniac hostility to Internal Improvements. The party in the country abhor their infidel, agrarian, Fanny Wright associates of the city, and all their works. To the Whigs, at the approach of the election, it will still paralyze their efforts, and dishearten them from exertion.

We need not repeat the remarks already made to show what a different aspect is presented by the Whig phalanx; and we will only add, that, having acted as a Whig State Committee in 1838 and 1839, we have had occasion to test the accuracy of our information, and the soundness of our calculations. The result of those years conformed to our expectations and to the assurances we gave our distant friends.

We now assure them that the Whig majority in this State at the next election will exceed 7000, and may reach to 12,000 or 15,000. We have thought it due to them and our cause to furnish them this information as the means of defeating and exposing the attempts now making to deceive the people on this important point.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv'ts,
LEWIS BENEDICT,
JOHN TOWNSEND,
SALM. STEVENS,
SANFORD COBB,
JOHN GROESBECK,
ROBT. THOMPSON.

CORRUPTION! CORRUPTION!!

Read the following exposition of the base means which the Administration party are resorting to in some portions of the country:

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURE.

From the St. Charlesville (Ohio) Chronicle.
POLITICAL CHANGES—HEAR AN HONEST MAN.

MR. PLEASANT, Jefferson Co., June 12, 1840.
Mr. Editor—Sir, will you please permit me, through the medium of your paper, to renounce publicly, all further communication with the Van Buren Loco Foco party, and give my reasons for so doing.

I stand appointed as one of the committee of correspondence, and also of the committee of vigilance, for that party in Mt. Pleasant Township. I have faithfully attended to the duty of those appointments, and more particularly to those of the committee of vigilance. I saw that many of our short sighted editors, as well as a number of our bar-room, stump and other species of orators, were only furnishing your party with political capital, by declaiming against the character of General William Henry Harrison, and, as in duty bound, by virtue of my appointments, I exerted myself to dissuade those of our party to whom I had access, from pursuing that course, assuring them that if they did not desist from declaiming against General Harrison, we would lose the State of Ohio, and all other States that had furnished soldiers for Harrison's army during the late war—because soldiers, who knew him, and who had scanned his actions at different times, would not bear to hear either the military or private character of their old commander attacked and defamed—they would all leave us, and take large numbers with them; for they would consider themselves disgraced in the same proportion as their commander. In reply to this, I was informed that there was no danger of losing the State of

HUGH McQUEEN,
THOS. J. LEMAY, Editors

Ohio, because Governor Shannon had been to New York, and had obtained a loan of \$400,000, which was to be laid out on the public works, and so managed as to secure the votes of all the laborers. At another time I was told there was no danger of losing the State of Ohio, because the price of produce (wheat, &c.) would advance all along the line of the canal, before the elections, and that "all that the Dutch wanted to make them good democrats, was a little more money." On inquiring how the price of produce could be raised, at a time like this when there was no money, I was told, in reply, that the office holders would have money, and that they would have to contribute to assist in raising the price of produce, (by being lavish of the \$400,000.) And on last evening, being informed that the infernal machinery was put in operation, and that a certain post master was called upon for his quota, I resolved to have nothing to do with a party that can stoop to such baseness to carry into effect its designs and purposes. I therefore desire to be distinctly understood, I can no longer serve upon either of the above named committees, nor in a political point of view, with the party in power. I know there are many high-minded, honorable men among them, with many of whom I have long had the most friendly intercourse; and it is with much regret that I feel bound, in duty to my country, to leave them.—Governor Shannon has heretofore received my warm support; and I regret that circumstances have transpired that put it out of my power to continue that support. I have long been intimately acquainted with him. I consider him a gentleman of the first order, but if it is his misfortune to be so hard run as to be under the necessity of making use of the people's funds for purchasing up votes as a butcher would purchase stock for the markets as my informant assures me is to be done, my opinion of him must change. Withdrawing that support, which has heretofore been liberally extended, from Governor Shannon, I must say that no honorable man would resort to such means—no man of principle, having the distribution of the public moneys, would deal it to political partisans, or to those who will pledge themselves to support him in office, (which my informant, a Van Buren man, stated was the mode of management to be pursued,) to the exclusion of others. No, sir, no high-minded, honorable and patriotic statesman, such as I have believed Governor Shannon to be, would be guilty of pursuing such little means.

above report, but it has come from one of his warm supporters—the plan of operation, by an old and influential member of his party, whose name shall, if required, come forth under the solemn sanction of an oath.

Mr. Editor, I remain in sentiment with my old Van Buren brethren; as it relates to the corrupt banking institutions of our country—but it is evident to me, at least, that the officers of our government are much more corrupt, and need reforming first. Therefore, adieu to that democracy which will use the public funds and tax its officers to buy votes, and who will insult the people by offering them employment on the public works, on condition that they will pledge themselves to its support.

THOMAS WHITE.
P. S.—I send this to your office, because it will be likely to meet the eye of our Governor sooner than if sent to the Herald office in Steubenville. If my information was incorrect, and if the Governor desires it, I will give the name of my informant.

T. W.

To this is added the following from the Cincinnati Gazette:
In connection with the developments, read the following communication, which we copy from the Dayton Journal of the 7th. It is strongly corroborative of the statement of Dr. White:

"Miamisburg, June 26 1840.
Messrs. Editors Dayton Journal—We send you for publication the following statement, made by one of the parasites of the present administration, which will confirm the fact that the elevation of the party and the spoils of office are more regarded than the pledges made to the dear people.

In conversation with a person a few days since, Emanuel Gephart, of Miami Township, stated that the \$400,000 loan, lately obtained by the officers of this State, would be expended in this district, and that no laborer would be employed with this money who would not vote the whole democratic ticket; and in this way says Gephart, we expect to gain from one to two thousand votes for Sawyer and Shannon. Gephart further stated that those hands would be obtained from Indians, as the public works were abandoned there.

Should this statement be denied, proof is at hand.
By order of the Miamisburg Tippecanoe Club.

M. D. WHITRIDGE,
ELI Y. PENNELL,
M. S. BLOSSOM,
Corresponding Committee.

GOV. McDUFFIE'S LETTER.
The public, particularly that of New York, ought to be much obliged to his Excellency Gov. McDuffie of South Carolina, for the information given in his letter to the Milledgeville Committee, as to the principles of Martin Van Buren. It never was supposed for a moment, by those who know him, and know him best, that he ever had any, but it seems by this letter "his avowed principles are very dear to the South, and they are the principles of the party." His avowed principles, if any, are known only by his votes, and his acts. He voted against Mr. Madison, the Southern candidate for the Pre-