

THOMAS J. LEMAY, PROPRIETOR. TERMS. Subscription, three dollars per annum—Laid 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 50 per cent. will be made from the regular prices for advertisements by the year. Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

RALEIGH STAR, And North Carolina Gazette.

NORTH CAROLINA—Powerful in moral, in intellectual, and in physical resources—the land of our sires, and the home of our affections." VOL. XXXI RALEIGH N. C. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1840. NO. 35

HUGH McQUEEN, Editor. THOS. J. LEMAY, Proprietor. TRUTH IN MEN.—"There is no truth in men," said a lady in company. "they are like musical instruments, which sound a variety of tones." "In other words, madam," said a wit who chanced to be present, "you believe that all men are liars!" Doctor Johnson compared plaintiff and defendant, in an action at law, to two men ducking their heads in a bucket, and during each other to remain longest under water. A perspiring minstrel has brought forth the following lines, &c. M.—"Oh! Saratoga, Lebanon, Nags and Ballston, The hear that does't sigh for you 'tis weather must be all stone!"



RALEIGH, SEPT. 2, 1840.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

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

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN TYLER, 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 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.

People's Electoral Ticket.

Col. CHARLES McDOWELL, of Burke county. Gen. JAS. WELLSBORN, of Wilkes. DAVID RAMBOURNE, of Lincoln. JAMES MERRILL, of Caswell. Hon. ABRAHAM RENCHER, of Chatham. JOHN B. KELLY, of Moore. Dr. JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange. CHARLES MANLY, of Wake. Wm. W. CHERRY, of Bertie. JAMES W. BRYAN, of Carteret. DANIEL B. BAKER, of New-Hanover. DAVID F. CALDWELL, of Rowan. THOMAS F. JONES, of Perquimans.

FASHIONABLE CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, AND BUGGIES.

I have on hand, in this City, adjoining the Rail Road Depot, the above articles, which I will dispose of very low for Cash, or approved negotiable notes.

These carriages are made in the most fashionable style, and finished out of the best materials; the work is beautifully executed, and will, I think, bear comparison, with any Carriages brought from the North to this Market. THOS. COBB, June 3, 1840. 21 1/2.

TO BREEDERS OF HORSES.

The imported and thorough bred High Horse Flexible, and the high bred American Race Horse Turkoo, one of the finest looking horses in the Country will stand at Wilton the present season, (1840). For terms, see hand bills.

EDWARD H. CARTER. Wilton, Granville County, N. C. Feb. 18, 1840.

W. M. SANSOME—ATTORNEY AT LAW,

reads in Raleigh, where he will attend to all legal business entrusted to his management and any of the adjoining counties. He refers those acquainted with him to almost every distinguished Editor, Lawyer or Statesman of North Carolina, for fidelity, honesty, and veracity in the discharge of the duties of his profession. Raleigh, May 12, 1840. 21

Tippecanoe.

The Life and Times of William Henry Harrison & J. Burr, with a portrait. Jackson's life of Harrison. Hall's do do Call at No 1, Cheap Side June 24th. 25

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA Medical Department.

The Course of Lectures will commence on Monday the 2nd day of November, and be continued after the following arrangement:—Practice and Theory of Medicine, Nathaniel Chapman, M. D. Chemistry, Robert Hare, M. D. Surgery, William Gibson, M. D. Anatomy, William E. Horner, M. D. Institutes of Medicine, Samuel Jackson, M. D. Materia Medica and Pharmacy, George B. Wood, M. D. Obstetrics and the diseases of Women and Children, Hugh Le Hodge, M. D. Clinical Lectures on Medicine and Surgery are delivered regularly at the Philadelphia Hospital, Blockley, and at the Pennsylvania Hospital, from the beginning to the end of the Session.

W. E. HORNER, Dean of the Medical Faculty. 253 Chestnut Street Philadelphia. 29-12w

ATTEMPTS AT RHYMING.

BY AN OLD FIELD TEACHER. For sale at Mr. Rudin Tucker's Store, the Star office, and at Mr. De Carteret's.

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 24, 1840.

LAW SCHOOL.

I have opened a law school at Mocksville, Davidson County. The mode of instruction is that adopted by the late Chief Justice Henderson—familiar conversation. No young gentlemen will be recommended for admission unless they have been recommended for some course of study in the law. I advise two years as the time of preparation. The charge will be the hundred dollars whether the student remains one or two years. Students who have county connections may attend one conversation without charge—books will be furnished. Mocksville is healthy, and offers few temptations for dissipation and irregularity. The price of boarding in the village, \$7.50 per month. The cost of wearing which will cost 10 per month. RICHMOND M. PEARSON. June 9, 1840. 24 1/2w

JOB PRINTING.

Neatly and expeditiously executed at this office. Blank for sale, &c.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA, (CONTINUED) GEN. HARRISON—HIS OPINIONS.

Great exertions have been made to induce you to believe that Gen. Harrison is unwilling that his opinions should be made known to his fellow citizens. This is untrue; and the late conclusive refutation of another infamous charge, that he is "under the control of a Committee," contained in his letter to Mr. Williams—his speech at Columbus, and his letter to the committee of the New York Legislature—proves what little reliance is to be placed on the declarations of his opponents. His opinions on all the great questions of the day have been freely and frankly made public.

1. He is opposed to the Sub Treasury.
2. He considers that the patronage of the General Government should be lessened.
3. He is in favour of one Presidential term.
4. He favours a just and equal distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands.
5. He considers that the Tariff compromise should remain undisturbed.
6. He is of the old republican school of politics, and favours a strict construction of the Constitution.
7. He repudiates the infamous doctrine, "to the victors belong the spoils."
8. He is an uncompromising opponent of the Abolitionists—pronounces, in his Vincennes Speech, their schemes "dangerous—unconstitutional and revolutionary"—says Congress has no right to interfere in any way with the subject of slavery in the States, and no constitutional power to abolish it in the District. The following letter will shew what are his opinions.

Gen. Harrison—Abolition.—The following letter was written by General Harrison to a gentleman well known to the people of this city: (New Orleans. Cincinnati, November 28, 1836.)

"My dear sir: I answer the question you proposed to me this morning, with great pleasure.

"I do not believe that Congress can abolish slavery in the States, or in any manner interfere with the property of the citizens in their slaves, but upon the application of the States, in which case, and in no other, they might appropriate money to aid the States so applying to get rid of their slaves. These opinions I have always held, and this was the ground upon which I voted against the Missouri restriction in the 15th Congress. The opinions given above are precisely those which were entertained by Mr. Madison and Mr. Jefferson.

"I do not believe that Congress can abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, without the consent of the States of Virginia and Maryland, and the people of the District.

"I received a letter some time since from John M. Berrien, Esq., of Georgia, proposing questions similar to those made by you, and I answered them more at length than I have done in this paper.

W. H. HARRISON.

To Thomas Sloc, Jr., of New Orleans. These doctrines were reiterated again and again, and his whole life bears testimony that they are sincere! Hear what he says in his speech at Vincennes, Ind., delivered July 4, 1835:

"NEITHER THE STATES WHERE IT DOES NOT EXIST, NOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, CAN, WITHOUT USURPATION OF POWER AND THE VIOLATION OF A SOLEMN COMPACT, DO ANY THING TO REMOVE IT (SLAVERY) WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THOSE WHO ARE IMMEDIATELY INTERESTED."

These principles have been very lately endorsed by Gen. H., as his present—unchanged doctrines in relation to the subject of slavery! Moreover, on every subject which is agitating the public mind—on all the great topics which are intimately connected with the perpetuity of our free institutions, his principles have been given with the candour and firmness of an old soldier; and it is only those who have written him insulting and scurrilous letters who will complain. And it is a fact which should redound to the infamy of Gen. Harrison's opponents, that at the very time they were charging him with a concealment of his principles, and with shutting himself up and refusing to be seen, he was attending the Great Celebration of the Battle of Fort Meigs—at which there were 30,000 people—mingling with his fellow citizens, and freely giving them his views on the political questions of the day. And we cannot fully express our indignation—our contempt for the foul and false charge contained in the late Address of the Van Buren Central Committee—that the Whig Party of North Carolina "had become time-serving partizans, and united with the fanatics upon the same candidate." We pronounce—and we appeal to our fellow citizens to bear us out—that this assertion is an INFAMOUS SLANDER on a large and respectable portion of the people of the State. "United with the fanatics!" And this coming too from men who are in the embraces of Dr. Duncan, the foul calumniator of the South—of Tappan, who proffered \$500, during the Southampton insurrection, to buy ammunition for the negroes—of Morris, the reviler of Southern rights—of Martin Van Buren, who always opposed us by his votes in Congress and the New York Legislature, and who has lately insulted us by an act, which should bring infamy on him, from every quarter of the State where the people value the safety of their property and characters! Let every voter read the following extract from a letter of James Collier, (of Stenleville, O.) the residence of Mr. Tappan, one of the champions of Van Burenism in the Senate of the United States; and let it do not arouse their indignation, then indeed has the love of country given place to party servility!

Let every North Carolinian read!

In the conversation alluded to, Judge Tappan observed, 'that as he was returning from Columbus, he was waited upon at Zanesville, by a committee from the State Abolition Society, then in session at Putnam, with a request that he would accept some appointment, or some office, (what particular office I do not now recollect,) from the society. The Judge stated that he declined, and assigned as a reason, that he disapproved of the course they were taking; 'but,' said he 'I told them if they wanted five hundred dollars to purchase arms and ammunition, to put into the hands of the blacks that they might free themselves, I would give them the money.' I then asked him if he had reflected upon the consequences of such a step; that an insurrection would be the inevitable result; and that he might thereby put in peril the lives of his connections and neighbors. He inquired how? To which I replied, that the President was bound, by his oath of office, to suppress insurrections, and to do that, was authorized to call out the whole armed force of the country. He remarked, that the President would do no such thing. 'To this I replied, that the President had ordered the troops to Southampton, and would do it again, if necessary. I then said, 'Judge, I think I can put you a case where you would go yourself.' 'Let me hear your case, Colonel,' said he. 'Suppose, sir,' I observed, 'that the county of Brooke, opposite to us, in Virginia, contained a dense population of slaves; that they should rise up against their masters, and that you should be standing with your neighbors on one side of the river, and see them marching down on the other side, burning and destroying every thing within their reach, and murdering, without distinction, men, women, and children, and that our friends and acquaintances should call upon us for assistance—would you not go?' 'No, by God,' said he, 'I would not, and would disinherit any child I have that would do so!'

Read also an extract from a letter of James Means, Esq., of Stenleville—on the same subject, written in September, 1837. Mr. Means, let it be remembered too, is a Van Buren man!

"There is another thing. I consider Mr. Tappan the worst kind of an abolitionist, as he holds to doctrines the most mischievous and absurd on the subjects of slavery. I believe it could be proved that he has said he would give \$500 to purchase arms to put in the hands of the slaves to free themselves; and that they ought to cut their masters' throats. He has also said, if the slaves were butchering men, women, and children, on the opposite side of the river, he would not lift a finger to rescue them; and that he would disinherit a son who would offer to go to their relief. Now, although not an advocate for slavery, I would not support any man for office, who entertains such inhumane feelings and opinions as these."

These bloodthirsty—these worse than savage principles, are from a man who is now one of the pillars of the Van Buren Party in the Senate; one who is in close communion with Martin Van Buren himself! And such are the men who charge Whigs with having united with Northern fanatics!

But another charge remains to be noticed—that Harrison is in favour of

SELLING FREE WHITE MEN INTO SLAVERY FOR THEIR DEBTS.

This charge has been most busily circulated—enforced with bold assertions—supported by garbled selections from laws and journals—and verified by solemn asseverations of Van Buren leaders and members of Congress—and yet we pronounce it utterly and absolutely false—false in the whole, and false in every particular—and we fully believe it was known to be false by the leaders of the Van Buren party, and has been circulated with a deliberate design to delude the people and defame Gen. Harrison. We beg your attention to a plain and full statement of this matter. The accusers of Harrison allege two things in support of this charge. First, that Harrison, while Governor of Indiana, approved a law entitled "an act respecting crimes and punishments;" the 30th section of which is in these words:

Sec. 30. When any person or persons shall, on conviction of any crime or breach of any penal law, be sentenced to pay a fine or fines, with or without the costs of prosecution, it shall and may be lawful for the Court before whom such conviction shall be had, to order the sheriff to sell or hire the person or persons so convicted, to service to any person or persons who will pay the said fines and costs, for such term of time as the said Court shall judge reasonable.

And if such person or persons, so sentenced and hired or sold, shall abscond from the service of his or her master or mistress, before the term of such servitude shall be expired, he or she so absconding shall, on conviction before a justice of the peace, be whipped with thirty-nine stripes, and shall, moreover, serve two days for every one so lost.

Sec. 31. The judges of the several courts of record in this Territory shall give this act in charge to the grand jury at each and every court in which a grand jury shall be sworn.

JESSE B. THOMAS, Speaker of the House of Representatives. B. CHAMBERS, President of the Council.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON. First, we remark, that this law, by its title, had no reference whatever to debts or debtors. It is a law respecting crimes, and the punishment of crimes—and says not one word about debts, or the collection of debts. It has no nearer resemblance to a law about debts, than a man who steals a horse has to a man who buys a horse and fails to pay the price; or than a man who forges a note does to one who gives his note for a debt, and is unable to discharge it.

Secondly, this law does not purport to sell any body into slavery. It directs the offender to be sold or hired out for such term of time as the Court should judge reasonable. The hiring out was a substitute for imprisonment; and as the Judges who hired the individual, had fixed the term of imprisonment, this law referred it to them to fix the term of hiring. The person hired out did not become a slave for life, or for a year, or for a day—he was no more a slave than an apprentice to his master, or a convict, in the penitentiary, to the superintendent. He was merely an offender under the custody of one whom the public had authorized to superintend; and he was a free man, having full right of redress by the laws of his country, if he was any way misused or oppressed.

Thirdly, we remark, that no man was liable to the operation of this law, unless he was found guilty of such a crime as required a substantial punishment. He could never be hired out for costs only—for sheriffs, or clerks, or attorneys fees—but only a fine, with or without costs. In all criminal cases where nominal fines were imposed, the law would not reach him, because the moment that nominal fine was discharged, though but a sixpence or a penny, nothing was left but costs—and for costs, without a fine, no man, under this law, could be hired out.

But, it is not pretended that Gen. Harrison recommended the adoption of this law, or was himself personally an advocate of its passage. He was not a member of the Indiana Legislature—he was not a Governor chosen by the people of Indiana, but a Territorial Governor nominated by the President of the United States, and did not represent the PEOPLE of Indiana at all. Nobody had then made the discovery that an executive officer was a "component part of the legislature"—and when this bill was passed by the representatives of the people of Indiana, freely chosen by themselves to protect their rights, it would have been a stretch of power beyond all the habits of the time and the settled usages of the country, for a Governor not chosen by the people of the Territory, to have put his negative on the will of the people.

But the Circular of Messrs. Montgomery and Hawkins has added a falsehood on the subject of this law gross beyond the usual falsehoods even of this period. They affirm, to awake your sympathies, that under this law a free negro could buy or hire a white man or woman; and their very hearts are wrong, and their eyes drop tears at the affecting thought of a white woman, "a poor but respectable neighbour woman, knocked off under the Sheriff's Hammer to a free negro as his slave." We pass by the insult offered to the people of North Carolina, by the supposition that our respectable women are convicted of crimes and sentenced to punishments by our Courts—North Carolina was at one time called, by the violence of her neighbours, "Rogues Harbor." Do these degraded members of Congress mean to continue this reproach, by holding out that women are guilty of crimes—of larcenies—of frauds—and other offences, and are yet deemed respectable by the people of N. C.? What audacious insolence to the land they represent, or rather misrepresent, and disgrace in Congress! But, Fellow Citizens, on the very day on which the law about crimes and punishments received the signature of General Harrison—yes, on that very day, he approved another law, the ninth section of which is in these words:

"No negro, mulatto, or Indian shall at any time purchase any servant other than of their own complexion, and if any of the persons aforesaid, shall presume to purchase a white servant, such servant shall immediately become free, and shall be so held, deemed and taken."

Signed as follows: JESSE B. THOMAS, Speaker of the House of Representatives. B. CHAMBERS, President of the Council.

Approved, September 17, 1807.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

So it is evident that when Messrs. Montgomery and Hawkins asserted that white persons might be knocked off to free negroes under the 30th section above given, they knew that a law passed the very same day, expressly forbidding any negro, mulatto, or Indian, to purchase any person but of their own complexion; and consequently

they must have known that the assertion they made was wholly false. The next matter brought in support of this charge against Harrison is a vote in the Senate of Ohio, in 1821. "The House of Representatives of that State passed a bill entitled 'an act supplementary to the act for the punishment of certain offences therein named,' the 19th section of which is in these words:

"Be it further enacted, That when any person shall be imprisoned, either upon execution or otherwise for the non-payment of a fine or costs, or both, he shall be lawful for the sheriff of the county to sell out such person as a servant to any person within this State who will pay the whole amount due for the shortest period of servitude, which sale public notice shall be given at least ten days, and upon such sale being effected, the sheriff shall give to the purchaser a certificate thereof, and deliver over the prisoner to him, from which time the relation between such purchaser and the prisoner shall be that of master and servant until the time of service expires, and for injuries done by either, remedy shall be had in the same manner as is or may be provided by law in case of master and apprentice. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent persons being discharged from imprisonment according to the provisions of the 37th section of the act to which this is supplementary. If it shall be considered expedient to grant such discharge: Provided, That the court in pronouncing upon any person or persons convicted under this act, or the act to which this is supplementary, may direct such person or persons to be detained in prison until the fine be paid, or the person or persons otherwise disposed of agreeably to the provisions of this act."

In the Senate a motion was made to strike out this section, and it passed by a vote of 20 yeas to 12 nays; and General Harrison was one of the twelve Senators voting in the negative.

The thirty seventh section of the original act, referred to in the said 19th section, is in these words:

"Sec. 37. That when any person shall be confined in jail for the payment of any fine and costs that may be inflicted agreeably to the provisions of this act, the county commissioners may, if it be made to appear to their satisfaction that the person so confined cannot pay such fine and costs, order the Sheriff or Jailor of such county to discharge such person from imprisonment; and the Sheriff or Jailor upon receiving such order in writing, shall discharge such person accordingly: Provided, That the commissioners may, at any time thereafter, order and cause to be issued an execution against the body, lands, goods, or chattels of the person so discharged from imprisonment for the amount of such fine and costs."

Now fellow citizens, if you will examine these two features, you will see that the law in question was not designed to affect poor men at all. Whoever might suffer under it, the law makers never designed that a poor man should. No man was intended to be brought within its operation, unless these four things concurred:

First, that he had been convicted of a crime. Secondly, that he was in prison for the fine and costs. Thirdly, that he was able to pay. And Fourthly, that he would not pay though he was able.

For if the person in prison could make it appear, that he "could not pay the fine" &c., then he was to be liberated from his imprisonment. The whole effect and operation, design and purview of the law then, was evidently to provide for a case of this description.—Where a man had committed a crime—was fined for it—was in custody for the non-payment of the fine and costs, and had property which could not be reached by legal process—and which he could not apply to satisfy the fine &c.—but he should be hired out and

to receive the hire and operation of this law—a man convicted of some crime and fined—has neither lands nor personal property on which an execution can be levied—but he has \$200,000 in Bank Stock—or an equal value of other property out of the State—what are you to do with him?—He is willing to go to jail—to be fed at the public expense and leave the fine unpaid, and the costs to be satisfied out of the county funds. Is this to be endured? Surely not. Well then, what course would you adopt? You cannot reach his property beyond the State—the Sheriff cannot levy on his Bank Stock and sell it, and he will not sell it himself, or apply the dividends to pay his fine and relieve the county of the costs. Would not every one say, under such circumstances, such a man should be put in the Penitentiary and be hired out and made to work. We presume any honest and reflecting man would say so. But this is just what that law accomplished! So far from selling or hiring out men for debt, it had no reference to debts at all! So far from selling or hiring out poor men, even for crime, it expressly provided for the discharge of those who were unable to pay their fines and costs! It applied then, only to men who committed crimes against the public justice of the country, and having property, fraudulently put it beyond the reach of the law. But a poor man, even if he committed a crime, and was fined for it, was not liable to be hired out under this law.

Property, ability, crime, fraud, obstinate fraud, were all necessary to put this law in operation. And even then, so careful were the law makers not to impose greater hardship than the public preservation demanded, on those offenders, that they declared that the hirer and the offender should be in the relation of master and servant to each other; and to prevent abuse, it was expressly provided by law, as follows:

"Sec. 2. That if any master or mistress shall be guilty of any misusage, refusal of necessary provision or clothing, cruelty or ill treatment, so that said apprentice or servant shall have just cause to complain; or the said apprentice or servant be guilty of any misdemeanor, or ill behavior, or do not perform his or her duty to his or her master or mistress, then the said master or mistress, apprentice or servant, having just cause of complaint, may repair to any justice of the peace in the township, who shall, upon the application by either, issue his warrant or summons for bringing the said master or mistress, apprentice or servant, before him, and take such order or direction between the said master or mistress, apprentice or servant, as the equity and justice of the case shall require."

Upon the whole, we ask you, fellow citizens, if any transaction has ever been so deliberately and basely misrepresented as this? A law for punishing crimes, has been represented as a law to sell people for the payment of debts—hiring out offenders for a limited time specified by the courts, has been represented as selling men into slavery!—and a law has been alleged as aimed against the poor, from the operation of which the poor are expressly excepted!—as punishing those who are unable, when it applies to none but those who are able, and will not pay!—and lastly, it is alleged that a negro may buy a white man or woman, when the law, in express terms, directly forbids any coloured person to buy the time of any body but a coloured person!

But, to shew you the odious hypocrisy of these members of Congress and Van Buren leaders—that you may despise us they deserve, the crocodile tears shed by them over imaginary wrongs which they themselves invented—we call your attention to the Vagrant Law of this State. [Revised Statutes chapter 34, sec. 44, pp. 201.]

By this law, if any one be found guilty of being a vagabond, he is subject to a month's imprisonment; and if he fail to pay the costs, may be hired out for any time not exceeding six months; and if no one will hire him, and he cannot give security for the costs and his good behaviour, he is to receive THIRTY-NINE LASHES ON EVERY BACK. This law was re-enacted in 1836, and also in 1838; and every Van Buren member of the Legislature voted for it! Yes, the very men who are now in the various counties of the State most loudly denouncing Harrison!

We next invite your attention to the following law of Maryland: Law of 1793, chap. 57, sec. 15.

Sec. 15. And be it enacted, if any person committed for non-payment of any penalty, fine or forfeiture, shall remain in prison above thirty days, and shall not within that time enter into recognizance with such security as any of the said justices may approve, for the payment of such penalty, fine or forfeiture, and costs, within six months thereafter, that it shall be lawful for the sheriff of the said county to sell such person as a servant, for a term not exceeding one year, or such less time as will produce the penalty, fine or forfeiture, and costs, or, if so directed by any two of the said justices, for any term not exceeding two years or such less time as will produce the penalty, fine or forfeiture, and costs, and the money arising from the sale shall be applied to the payment of such penalty, fine or forfeiture, and costs.

Yet, these loco focus in Maryland, who abuse Harrison, have allowed this law to remain in force forty-seven years, and have never repealed or attempted to repeal it. But further: This law was in force in that portion of the District of Columbia which was ceded by Maryland. Why has it never been repealed as to the District, by Con-