

THOMAS J. LEMAY,
PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

Subscriptions, three dollars per annum—paid in advance.
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Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.



RALEIGH, SEPT. 9, 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 the 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. WELLS, of Wilkes.
DAVID RAMBOUR, of Lincoln.
JAMES MEDANE, of Caswell.
Hon. ABRAHAM RENSCHER, of Chatham.
JOHN B. KELLY, of Moore.
DR. JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange.
CHARLES MANLY, of Wake.
WM. W. CHERBY, of Bertie.
JAMES W. BRYAN, of Carteret.
DANIEL B. BAKER, of New-Hanover.
COL. WILLIAM L. LENO, of Halifax.
JOSHUA COLLINGS, of Washington.
THOMAS F. JONES, of Perquimans.

Poor Men! Mark this!

Who said, in the New York Convention, that "POVERTY AND VICE USUALLY GO HAND IN HAND"? Martin Van Buren. The poor people of this country merit no such insults. The assertion that vice and poverty usually go hand in hand, is a libel upon the poor citizen and a base insult to the spirit and genius of the American Constitution. We know something about the poor men of this country; and we know them to be virtuous and honest. Yes, in many a log-cabin in North Carolina, with but one fitch of bacon in the chimney corner, with stunted means of subsistence, and it may be, with but one jug of hard cider—the spirit of patriotism prevails in more strength and purity than it does amongst those who luxuriate in the midst of opulence and splendour. Who fought for our liberties? Poor men. Whose blood streamed freely in the battle's tempest, when the storm of the revolution gathered in blackness upon this country? The blood of poor men! Who, upon the heights of Banker, and along the plains of Savannah, and amidst the defiles of King's Mountain, met death with unflinching spirits, conscious that they were contending for the rights of man, and confident that their memories would be canonized through all succeeding generations? The immortal ASHER was a poor man; and yet Martin Van Buren never possessed one spark of the patriotic fire which gleamed from the sword of Jasper on many a well-fought field, and which illuminated the path that led him to a glorious grave.

Let poor men remember this insult which has been offered to them by Martin Van Buren. Let them show him—proud and insolent as he is—that he is the servant, and that they are the masters—that the privilege of station does not entitle a cabbage-raiser of Kinderhook to trample at will upon the poor citizens of the country.

MORE CHANGES.—The Gloucester Telegraph of Saturday publishes a card over the signatures of thirty-four inhabitants of that town who have heretofore been supporters of Mr. Van Buren; but believing now, say they, "that it is safe for the people to place confidence in him who has successfully enjoyed the confidence of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Adams, and who has proved worthy of that confidence in every station he has filled, we do hereby declare ourselves favorable to the election of Wm. Henry Harrison to the Presidency of the United States.

An Empty Boast.

The "Baltimore Republican" proclaims the fact in flaming characters, that the negro witness champion never was beaten in any popular election.

RALEIGH STAR, And North Carolina Gazette.

VOL. XXXI

NORTH CAROLINA—Powerful in moral, in intellectual, and in physical resources—the land of our sires, and the home of our affections.

RALEIGH N. C. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1840.

NO. 33

There have been also, many dextrous robbers who stole with impunity a number of years, and still finally ended their days on the gallows. D'ye see?

THE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

The celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Maumee at Carthage (Ohio) on Friday last was highly gratifying to the Whigs. The number present was three thousand, or more, including a large number of ladies.

The speaking was excellent. Governor Metcalf presented to the People the abuses of our rulers with great force and energy. He was followed by General Harrison, General Murphy, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Southgate. The breathless attention of the great mass for hours, interrupted only by an occasional shout of approbation, told the effect of these speeches. One old gentleman listened to General Harrison with more than usual intensity; at first in perfect silence, then with low expressions of approbation. When the General sat down, the old man broke out to himself—"I have done General Harrison great injustice. I have opposed him and abused him. He has been vilified and shamefully wronged. I will do him justice in future. He is the man to save the country."

Read and Reflect.

Let the honest people of this country read the following, and learn the means to which the Federal Tories resort to prevent the spread of truth and sound republican doctrines.

JAMES VILLE, AUGUST 22, 1840.

To the Editors of the Star.
Gentlemen:—Your Package of papers of July 8th only came to hand by the last Mail. They have been evidently detained by some Van Buren Post Master on the road, as they stick at nothing.—The Election, however, went on bravely. All Whigs elected even down to the Sheriff. Morehead beat his adversary something like two to one, and November will tell how Harrison is the number one very safe for Harrison, and so I hope old Rip will be.

Black Cockade Federalism.

We learn from the Pilot, that Samuel Cushman, who, during the last war, said he "hoped to God every American who crossed the lines into Canada would leave his bones there," has been appointed a Receiver of Public Monies—a Sub-Treasurer—by Martin Van Buren. This shows, whatever he professes, what kind of Democracy Van Buren possesses.

CHOOSE GOOD COMPANY.—Young men are in general but little aware how much their reputation is affected in the view of the public by the company they keep. The character of their associates is soon regarded as their own. If they seek the society of the worthy, it elevates them in the public estimation and is an evidence they respect others. On the contrary, intimacy with persons of bad character always sinks a young man in the eye of the public.

Presence of Mind.—If you should happen to meet with an accident at table, endeavor to keep your composure, and do not add to the discomfort you have created by making an unnecessary fuss about it. I remember hearing it told of a very accomplished gentleman, that when carrying a very tough goose he had the misfortune to send it entirely out of the d into the lap of the lady next to him, on which he looked her full in the face and said "Madam, I will thank you for that goose." This manner of bearing such a mortifying accident gained him more credit than he lost by his awkward carving.

HAVE.—An extraordinary falling off in the productiveness and commerce has taken place in this island since it became a free colony. From statements contained in English papers, we find the average annual value of her exports since her enfranchisement, amounts to less than \$5,000,000, against more than \$29,000,000, when her island was cultivated by slave labor.

THE CONSERVATIVE WIFE.—This is what old Judge Thatcher of Massachusetts, said to Blount of North Carolina, when they were members of Congress, at Philadelphia, and when the latter challenged him to mortal combat—"I'll consult my wife, sir," replied the Judge, taking off his three-cornered hat, and making a bow, "and if she is willing, I'll favour you with a meeting."

A TEXAN JUDGE.—The Evening Signal gives the following description of an official individual in Texas:—His nose resembles a vermillion pear, half way buried in a basket of strawberries. When dressed out in his mud-pumps, hunting shirt, and Mexican chapeau, he is said to bear a striking resemblance to—nothing human.

OLD TIMES.—In 1751, Benjamin Franklin was postmaster General, with permission to make \$5,000, continental money, if he could out of the whole post office department in America. The very next year he gave the astounding notice, that the mail which he had before run once a fortnight to New England, would start once a week the year round, whereby answers might be obtained to letters between Philadelphia and Boston in three weeks when before had required six weeks. In 1774, it was announced in all the papers of the colony, that "John Perkins engaged to ride post, to carry the mail once a week between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and will take along or bring back led horses, or any parcel."—When a post rider proposed starting, notice was given of his intention by advertisement, and by the town crier, for several days in advance. In 1790, the number of post offices had increased through the country to seventy-five.

A Mr. Newman, of Franklin county Missouri, has commenced a suit against Mr. Parrell, of that county, for upwards of \$1,988,000.

A LETTER FROM MR. PRESTON.

The following eloquent and impressive letter from Mr. Senator Preston to the Whigs of Mendon, Massachusetts, will be read with interest by his many "brothers of the great Whig family." It defines the "position" of the parties that now divide the country with great felicity and precision:

WASHINGTON CITY, JUNE 16, 1840.

DEAR SIR: With a high estimate of the compliment implied in your note to me, I beg you, in my behalf, to assure the Whig Republican Association of Mendon of my earnest wishes for the successful attainment of their purposes. The condition of public affairs imperiously demands, from every patriot, his utmost exertions to effect a change of men and measures.

Things have come to that pass, when it would seem superfluous to speculate upon the political principles of the party in power, or to argue concerning them. Whether they be right or wrong, one thing is certain—the country has been ruined under its administration. To the question how has the country been governed? let the condition of the country answer. Has its manufactures been increased? Is its agriculture prosperous—its currency sound? Is its credit firm? Great and disastrous changes have occurred in regard to these important interests during the domination of our present rulers; and, although they may vainly endeavor to exonerate themselves from the charge of having produced them, they cannot deny they have failed to avert them.

But there are other questions of a searching nature, in regard to which, when put, they stand mute. We have asked them whether they have not so managed the finances that the income of the Government is diminished by

three-fold; whether they have not so managed our Indian affairs as to embroil us in war; and whether they have not so conducted that war as to occasion the expenditure of thirty millions of dollars—as to expose our citizens to continued butchery and massacre, and as to have a portion of our territory conquered and retained by savages? Yet, notwithstanding the general desolation of the country, and the failure of every department of the Government, they have the hardihood to claim our confidence.

How such an Administration came in, and the means by which it proposes to retain, power, are worthy of inquiry. The President, without a reputation for ability, or any preference of public services, was appointed by his predecessor. He did not enjoy a vicarious popularity, but was put into office by the mere power of General Jackson. It was in this way that he came in, and the means employed to re-elect him are not less dangerous to our free institutions.

He is supported by party organization and an army of office-holders—the Government has taken the field against the People, and this is the contest in which we are now engaged. The mercenaries of the President are stationed throughout the whole country to ravage and subjugate it—an organized and disciplined corps, ever vigilant, ever active, and ever obedient to the command of its officers.

It is because WE THE PEOPLE are thus engaged in such a contest against the Government power that we are Whigs—Whigs in the true and full meaning of the term—Whigs as our ancestors were when they struck for liberty at your Bunker Hill and our King's Mountain.

When the daring usurpations of the Executive were exhibited, by his seizing, without authority, upon the public money, and holding it without sanction of law, the Whig party was formed and its name assumed. It rested upon the broad sentiment which breathes through all our history and pervades all our institutions—of love of law and hostility to prerogative. By this sentiment all the sympathies and associations which belong to it, the Whigs are bound together, and wherever one is found within the wide border of our country, I hail him as a brother.

If success awaits its efforts, as I believe it does, it will come into power upon the pledge of circumscribing Executive influence, of reinstating the Constitution, and, with a healing and conservative spirit, to preserve and cherish all the institutions and great interests of the country.

I am, dear sir, with great respect,
your obedient servant,
W. M. C. PRESTON,
JOHN GEO. METCALF, Mendon.

The city of Alexandria, D. C., is estimated to contain about 9,000 inhabitants.

Col. CROGHAN & GEN. HARRISON.

The official paper, in the extremity of its desperation, in view of the dark clouds that lower over the fortunes of the party of which it is the organ, has published sundry letters of C. J. Croghan, being one side of a correspondence which it appears took place between that officer and Gen. Harrison, in the years 1818 and 1825. The purpose of this publication is, of course to make it appear to the public that Colonel Croghan bears testimony, in some way or other to the discredit of his ancient commander. The actual opinion of Col. C. on that subject is matter of history. To show what sort of testimony the gallant Colonel has borne on this subject, when Gen. Harrison's military conduct was called in question, we copy from Niles's Register, vol. viii, No. p. 183, the following extract from a Letter from Col. (then Major) Croghan:

FROM THE SCIO GAZETTE,
LOWER SANDUSKY, AUG. 27, 1815.

Extract of a letter from Major Croghan to his friend at Seneca Falls.

"I have with much regret seen, in some of the public prints, such misrepresentations respecting my refusal to evacuate this post, as are calculated not only to injure me in the estimation of military men, but also to excite unfavorable impressions as to the propriety of Gen. Harrison's conduct relative to this affair."
"The character as a military man is too well established to need my approbation or support. But his public services entitle him at least to common justice—this affair does not furnish causes of reproach. If public opinion has been hastily misled respecting his late conduct, it will require but a moment's cool, dispassionate reflection to convince them of its propriety. The measures recently adopted by him, so far from deserving censure, are the clearest proofs of his keen penetration and able generalship."

FURTHER MILITARY TESTIMONY.

Since the official paper is in the way of hunting up evidence of the fellow-soldiers of Gen. Harrison, we commend to its attention the following testimony borne by a venerable patriot and soldier of the Revolution, and one of the most gallant of the surviving officers who distinguished themselves in the same war in which

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT MONROE,
ON THE 26th FEBRUARY, 1825.

On the occasion of presenting to Gen. Harrison (through Gen. Jesur, who represented him the medal voted to him some years before that date by the Congress of the United States.

Gen. Jesur: In compliance with a resolution of Congress, I present to you, for General HARRISON, this medal, in testimony of the high sense entertained of his gallantry and good conduct in the battle on the Thames, in Upper Canada, on the 6th of October, 1813. The disposition of his troops was judicious, and his success by the defeat of the British army and Indians acting with it, and the capture of its baggage and artillery, complete. The consequences which attended this victory were of the highest importance. It not only put us in possession of a considerable portion of Upper Canada, but relieved the whole of that frontier from the incursions and ravages of a savage enemy. The patriotism which was displayed by the gallant troops who fought under his command merits the highest commendation.

ANSWER, FOR GEN. HARRISON.

MR. PRESIDENT: As an officer of the army commanded by General HARRISON, it affords me the sincerest pleasure to receive for him this testimonial of the high sense entertained by Congress of his services in the campaign of 1813. I shall avail myself of the first opportunity to deliver it to him, and shall not fail to inform him of the very flattering manner in which it has been presented.

If, sir, actions be estimated by their consequences, (and surely there is no other correct standard by which to estimate them,) then will the name of Harrison fill one of the fairest pages of our history. With an army composed of recruits, militia, and volunteers, without a single veteran soldier, he not only captured and dispersed the British and Indian force opposed to him, put us in possession of the fairest portion of one of the enemy's Provinces, and gave peace to a bleeding frontier more than a thousand miles in extent, but restored to the Union an important and valuable territory which had been lost in the preceding campaign. To you, sir, who occupied so elevated a station, and who performed so distinguished a part during the whole war, it is hardly necessary to say how important were those services at that period—how decisive in their results.

This token of national gratitude would, under any circumstances, be considered by General HARRISON as a rich reward, but situated as he has been, it derives additional value from the fact, that it is a practical illustration of the excellence of our institutions. It proves that, under our happy form of Government, though detraction may triumph for a season, truth must ultimately prevail, and that the Representatives of a free People, when correctly informed, are always just.

TH. S. JESUP.

EXECUTIVE USURPATIONS.

The attempt making by Mr. Van Buren to concentrate all power in his hands, is attracting the attention not only of all classes in this country but in Europe. The friends of popular liberty, all over the world, are mourning the decay of Republicanism in America. The subjects of European governments, who have felt the grinding effects of laws made for the governors, and not for the governed, won-

der at the servile imitations of the administration in following the practices of the monarchies of the old world, in their standing armies and hard money currencies. A late Chillicothe Gazette contained the following letter, which we deem in point, and of sufficient importance to lay before our readers. It will serve to show what the people of Europe think of the course of our government. Mr. Van Buren has given us the opinions of 22 crowned heads on the subject of the Sub-Treasury—but we are so perversely Democratic in our notions, that we lean to the popular opinion expressed below:

Ohio Journal.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in England; to his brother in this country.

BRIGHTON, SUSSEX, April 18, 1840.

Dear Brother:—I have been looking forward in anticipations of seeing you in America, and there end my days. But I have been somewhat discouraged, by seeing a speech in one of our papers, made by one of our Lords in the House of Peers, that the United States had taken some of the most decisive steps that could be taken towards a Monarchical Government. He states that the Constitution of the United States guarantees the control of the Standing Army to the President, and that a movement has been made to increase that Army to 200,000 men—not to meet a foreign foe, for it is a time of peace, therefore some other object must be in view. Another step is the Sub-Treasury, as it is called which gives him the moneyed power. If these are carried, it will be all that is necessary to give him sovereign control. It will also open the door for England to come at your specie. Dear Brother, please answer in your next if these things are so—for I see no use in leaving one Monarchical Government for another.

The Aristocrats here are rejoicing, while the Republicans are mourning for you. Surely the Americans are striving for men and not for measures.

which we furnish an extract, is a respectable Baptist clergyman residing in Perry county of this State, and who occasionally preaches in this country. Those who doubt the authenticity of the letter, may be satisfied of its genuineness by calling at the Gazette office.

From the Columbus Enquirer.
THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF MODELYN DEMOCRACY.

In the name of God—Amen.

I, Modern Democracy, being perplexed in mind, and diseased in body, expecting to die in November next, and on the 4th of March thereafter, to be formally and forever buried, do make and ordain this, my last will and testament.

Item 1st My will has always been to do much for my son Matty of Kinderhook, but I shall fail in consequence of a disease he is laboring under from taking an over portion of hickory leaves, and now having to take large quantities of hard cider to reduce him, the remedy is proving fatal.

Item 2d. My will is that my son Thomas, the great expander, be left to act for himself. I have no fears of his ever becoming poor, as he has shown, from his youth, great skill in money matters, and of course will provide for himself, no matter at whose expense.

Item 3d. As to my twin boys, Amos and Francis P., I will them what they have plundered from the country, and I desire that they shall remain in peaceable possession of their whole stock of falsehood; believing that they will be able to get through life with that portion of my estate.

Item 4th. As to my two sons, Richard M. of Ky., and John F. of Georgia, I will them nothing—as they seem to have a will of their own.

Item 5th. My illegitimate son, John C. of South Carolina, have made ample provisions for him in a Southern circus, at Fort Hill, where he may continue to display his agility in turning summersets.

Item 6th. My old maiden daughter, Miss Nancy King, I turn over to my executors hereafter mentioned, and as there is no likelihood of her ever having offspring, (for the Whigs won't marry her,) I request that they will settle her near Selma, Ala., where she may amuse the boys and girls with the wistful stories she learned during her travels in Russia.

Item 7th. Also my infant son, Dixon H. my youngest darling. My great concern is how am I to get him back to Alabama; he can't walk, and the stage is too full of pamphlets, franked by himself in permit of his riding. I somewhat regret having deceived the child in my promises to put him into the Speaker's chair. He would have filled it very well during the recess of Congress. However as it is not probable that he will be troubled with difficulties in getting to and from Washington, after 1841, except at his own expense, I consider it an amplexage, but one which he well merits, that in future he be called the great Franker.

Item 8th. As to my little Bastard Boy, Walter T. of Ga., I should like to do something for that child, but there is C. C. of Ala., and then, there is such a host of mud throwers from Richie of the E. to Hale of the F. of the U., that Walter T. my boy, you must shift for yourself.

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

Item 9th. Contrary to my will, I appoint William Henry Harrison and John Tyler my executors; I know that they will manage the estate, on different principles from those by which I have been governed—which will I fear, cause many of my children to fulfill the scripture, "in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread"—then it will be uncomfortable at first my children but such is the will of the American people.

Witness,
Liberty,
Constitution,
Reform.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.
That Martin Van Buren opposed the war of 1812, and did all he could to defeat the election of the patriotic Madison; thus showing to the world his love of Federal doctrines, and his hatred of Democracy.

Keep it before the People.
That at the time when the fleets of England plundered our ships and impressed our seamen, the thoughts of Martin Van Buren were still in favor of peace—thus showing the inherent cowardice of his nature and want of sympathy with his suffering fellow citizens.

Keep it before the people.
That Martin Van Buren, in the Convention to amend the constitution of New York, made a speech in favor of a property qualification, and urged an exclusion of Revolutionary soldiers from the right of suffrage, that it made no difference how unjust it might appear as to the old veterans, who would all be dead in the course of fifteen years.

Keep it before the People.
That Martin Van Buren was in the same Convention, the strenuous supporter of giving to NEGROES the right of voting, provided they hold a sufficient amount of property to entitle them to exercise the right of suffrage.

Keep it before the People.
That Martin Van Buren holds the aristocratic doctrine, that property alone, not talent, or usefulness to society, qualifies a man to have a voice in the choice of his rulers.

Keep it before the People.
That the whole of the 27 foreign monarchies from whom Van Buren asks direction how he shall administer the affairs of the Republic, approve of his principles, and would rejoice should he succeed in reducing the people of the only free nation of the earth to a level with their own obedient and degraded subjects.

That Martin Van Buren has confessed, in his last annual message, that twenty-two of the despotic Kings and Emperors of Europe approved fully of the Sub-Treasury scheme by which three fourths of the people's earnings will be transferred to the pockets of the office-holders.

Keep it before the People.
That Martin Van Buren is at this moment, to all intents and purposes, a monarch, wanting only the power to prevent the people from expressing their disapprobation of his iniquitous designs.

Keep it before the People.
That he is now exerting his energies to obtain this power by creating a standing army of two hundred thousand men, to be used for the purpose of putting down "conventions," or, in other words, "conventions," of the people; thereby violating the constitution, which guarantees to all citizens the right peaceably to assemble and take measures to have their grievances redressed.

Keep it before the People.
That the whole policy of Van Buren's Administration is at war with their best interest, and destructive of their national prosperity. Let it be known throughout the length and breadth of the land, that a crusade is now going on against the rights of the working man, whose wages are to be reduced to TEN CENTS a day. Spread it from East to West, from North to South, that the decree has gone forth that a SHEEP'S HEAD AND PLUCK is a sufficient reward for a day of hard toil. Let every dweller in the "Log Cabin" of the country know the fact, that a Locofoco Congressman has declared that the "hard-fisted" laborers of America can, and should subsist without meat, and that potato soup, onions and garlic, are good enough for men who, in the estimation of Martin Van Buren, James Buchanan, Thomas H. Benton, and Senator Walker, are only fit to be placed on a level with the serfs of Russia, or the black slaves of the West India Islands.

Keep it before the People.
That General William Henry Harrison will be the President on the 4th of March next, and will rectify all the evils under which the country suffers, and restore the Government to the pure Democratic principles of Jefferson and Madison.

THE NEGRO TESTIMONY
The Emancipator thus delicately intimates its approbation of Van's inability to find any thing objectionable in negro testimony against officers of the Navy:
"A late occurrence, shows that even our Federal Government, is not quite so far gone in disregard of humanity and justice, as the government of the Methodist E. Church."

The allusion to this Church is in consequence of the declaration of a late Conference, held in Baltimore, that it is improper to admit negro testimony against white men

Pennsylvania.—The Whig Delegates of the Third Congressional District of this State have unanimously nominated Charles Naylor for re-election to Congress. The Van Buren party of the Third District have nominated Charles J. Ingersoll as their candidate for Congress.