



THE STAR.

RALEIGH, SEPT. 16, 1840. REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATES. For Reform and Better Times. FOR PRESIDENT, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN TYLER.

The very able, lucid and interesting article, commencing on our first page, by Justice, is worthy the serious attention of every reader...

Greensborough Patriot. We were much gratified to greet our old and valued friend, the Patriot, last week...

Western Whig Banner. This spirited and useful Whig journal, published in Lincoln, has again changed hands...

LOOK OUT WHIGS, EVERY WHERE! There is something really alarming in the tone of the subjoined article, which we copy from the Newark Daily Advertiser...

AWAY WITH PARTY. Yes, in such a time, away with party, and go for the country, for freedom, for the constitution, for the laws, for deliverance, for prosperity...

THE MAN OF THE PEOPLE. We have before us a man whom the spirit of party has never tainted: a man worthy of our confidence in this great endeavor to redeem the nation...

THE WAY HONEST JOHN DAVIS' WIFE'S CAKE DISAPPEARED. The following interesting passage is an extract from the reply of Mr. Halsted, one of the Representatives from New Jersey...

SHAMEFUL AVOWAL. General Jackson, in his second abusive letter concerning Mr. Clay's speech at Nashville, says: "it would be easy to show from the life of Mr. Livingston that the default here alluded to was one which did not prejudice his moral character or lessen the high standing which he enjoyed at that time..."

Mr. Crudup's Letter. Such is the demand for the able and pointed letter of the Rev. Josiah Crudup to the Tippecanoe Club of this City, that we shall republish it in our next week's paper.

Good. An elderly lady, from an adjacent county, lately visited Raleigh, in New York. Her friends inquired of her as to the prospects of General Harrison and Mr. Van Buren. She replied, that she was both talked about; but she believed that man they call'd old Tippecanoe would beat the both.

great and fundamental principle of American democracy has been and is being violated by the policy and measures of our government. Our only safety is in returning to that principle.

How the abolition of credit is the abolition of morality. Defuse credit as we will, we cannot disjoin it from public morality. It is always the exact measure of the soundness of the social state.

How the Government governs too much. They govern too much, in presuming that, if the people think they can better their condition or promote their happiness by planting nutberry trees, or trading in city lots, or projecting a new town in the woods...

How we have fallen. In a time of profound peace—a little Indian War excepted—when the nation was in a career of unparalleled prosperity; when the public treasury was overflowing, and the Government embarrassed only to find ways to dispose of this surplus revenue...

But they were for the most part honest; they make haste to get rich; they have suffered for it; and now what do they get from the Government of their country? Sympathy, kindness, help, protection? No such thing.

What right have our Government, either to call the private enterprises of our citizens vices and crimes, or to punish them as such by ex post facto enactments? If a Russian or Turkish despot had committed an equal outrage on his abject slaves it would rouse the sympathy and indignation of the world.

A hard case. There are the State debts, incurred from the noblest motives, by the most unquestionable aims of patriotism and state pride, under prospects not only justifiable in the light of all the prudence and sagacity of the wisest men of the time, but highly praiseworthy in the circumstances of the several cases.

How the new theories and new experiments of Government are dangerous to our institutions. If they enter into the vitals of society, affecting its whole body from the heart to the extremities, forcing the entire machinery to act on a new principle, like the scheme of the Government Bank and its comprehensive policy, it is a revolution.

How to know the true democracy. Fortunately, the true doctrine of American democracy has obtained such a place in the public mind, that it cannot be easily dislodged, or cheated out of its claims. Every free-man has it stereotyped in his brain.

It will be seen, by the things we have had under consideration in these pages, that this

hour most needed, there were the whispirings, and there were the public acts of an enemy! Was ever infidelity, treachery, like this, from a party, thus related? Does history record such an example of baseness, first to entrap, then to smite? In the vulgar walks of vulgar men, such things have been known; but they are always stamped with the infamy they deserve, where the parties are of sufficient consequence to be made infamous.

No matter whence these calamities come; no matter if the administration of our common country could acquit themselves of this responsibility, and charge the fault at others' doors; no matter if these suffering States had themselves been tempted into indiscretions; yet, there is a fraternal character, a sacredness in the bond of our Federal Union; there is a patriotism implied in the compact, and natural to the case and its relations; there is a respect which the States owe to each other, and the nation to the States, before the world; there is a tie that binds us to fight and die for our common honour, even though we quarrel among ourselves; and above all there is a parental character looked for in the supreme authorities of this Republic, whenever the interests of any of the great family of federated States are in jeopardy, or their social standing is drawn in question.

But enough—too much of this. We mean, the fact is, too much. If we had not a worthy, patriotic aim in view, demanding, at least, making some justification of this notice, the blush of shame which suffuses our cheek in the execution of this task, should die away unscathed, and the blood which boils in our veins at these recollections, should fall back to its wonted coolness, and leave these burning thoughts unrecorded. But these unnatural wrongs done to such parties from such a quarter, and the sufferings of our common country, so vast and undeniable, and inflicted by the same hands, call for redress. Thank Heaven that redress, at least relief, is yet in the power of the American people.

In a time of profound peace—a little Indian War excepted—when the nation was in a career of unparalleled prosperity; when the public treasury was overflowing, and the Government embarrassed only to find ways to dispose of this surplus revenue; when property and labor commanded the highest prices, and no one wanted employment; when internal improvements on the grandest scale were advancing with unheard of rapidity; when agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and the various trades yielded their greatest profit, and all branches of business flourished; when the great staples of the country found a ready market when the boundless West was peopled...

But they were for the most part honest; they make haste to get rich; they have suffered for it; and now what do they get from the Government of their country? Sympathy, kindness, help, protection? No such thing. But they are visited in vengeance, arraigned as criminals, sentenced without trial, put to the torture without mercy; and here we are, all in the same mass, all dragged to the same doom, whipped and scourged as if we were a nation of malefactors!

What right have our Government, either to call the private enterprises of our citizens vices and crimes, or to punish them as such by ex post facto enactments? If a Russian or Turkish despot had committed an equal outrage on his abject slaves it would rouse the sympathy and indignation of the world.

Let the freedom of these United States take the Declaration of Independence in hand, and read the specification of grievances recorded there; let them weigh well the oppressions and cruel despotism which bowed down the spirits of our fathers, till they could bear it no longer; and then let them decide and pronounce, on their own convictions, in view of that record and of the grievances which are now crushing the spirits of this great nation, if (haunting excepted, for modern tyranny is more indirect and refined,) let them decide, we say, with this exception, if they can find half the list of grievances, half the instances of despotism and cruel sway, half the want of sympathy with the miseries of a suffering people, half the pressure of complicated and overwhelming calamity, half the meditated ruin, which are to be found in the history of the last few years of this country, in our present condition, in our present prospects, under our own Government! Our fathers waged the war and fought the battles of the Revolution for principles because the crown claimed to tax tea, &c. Now we have not only principles, to contend against, but their fatal, tremendous results! Then our fathers strove to prevent what might come. Now, the task imposed upon us, is to rid ourselves of the evils that have already fallen on our heads.

It can't be worse. Manifestly the country cannot be worse by a change of Administration. But it must be better. First, because there is no getting away from the fact, that our Government have brought upon us most of the evils we feel.

At the recent Whig Convention held at Worcester, in the State of Massachusetts, the lady of Honest John Davis, the present worthy and able Senator from that State, sent word to the committee of arrangements, that she had nine beds, in which she could accommodate nine Whig delegates, or, if they were good natured men, eighteen; and she invited 40 or 50 of the delegates to dine with her. Having made all preparations for her invited guests, she repaired to the Convention to hear the Whig orators.

The President of the United States saying in effect to public officers, "rob away, fill your pockets with the people's money, run away, or stand your ground, as you please, your moral character will stand as high as ever. If Gen. Jackson has a friend left in the world, he ought to prevent his writing letters, or he may betray his real principles to the world; and for the sake of our country and his own military services, such facts ought to be buried with him. He cannot stop the current which is every where rushing to produce reform.—N. Y. T. & Star.