## THOMAS J. LEMAY.

PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

Sunschiption, three dollars per annum-hali in advance. Persons residing without the State will be required to pay the wnork amount of the year's sub-

scription in advance. RATES OF ADVERTISING.

every square (not exceeding 16 lines this size type) first insertion, one dollar; each subsequent nsertion, twenty-five cents.

The advertisements of Clerks and Sheriffs will be charged 25 per cent, higher; and a descript on a 51] per cent, will be made from the regular prices for advertisers by the year.

Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.



RALEIGH, SEPT. 22, 1840.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, The invincible Hero of Tippecanoe-the incor ruptible Statesman-the inflexible Republican-

the patriot Farmer of Ohia. FOR VICE PRESIDENT. JOHN TYLER,

State Right's Republican of the school of '98 one of Virginia's noblest sons, and emphasically wy of America's most sagacious, virtuous and Astriotic statesmen.

17- The broad banner of HARRISON, LIB ERTY and the CONSTITUTION is now flung o the breeze, inscribed with the inspiring motto-ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM-THE IN THE PEOPLE.

Whiz Electoral Ticket. Col. CHARLES McDowalls of Burke county. Gen. JAS. WELLBORN, of Wilkes. DAVID RAMSOUR, of Lincoln. JAMES MEBANE, of Caswell. Hon. ABRAHAM RENCHER, of Chatham. JOHN B. KELLY, of Moute. . . Dr. JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange. CHARLES MANLY, of Wake. WM. W. CHERRY, of Bertie.

Col. William L. Leno, of Halifax. JOSIAH COLLINS, of Washington. THOMAS F. JONES, of Perquimons.

JAMES W. BRY . N. of Carteret.

From the Lynchburg Virginian. EN. HARRISON ON ABOLITION THE NAIL CLINCHED!

Let him who hath cars, hear! We remarked, in our last, that General larrison availed himself of the celebration the battle of the Maumee, the anniversaoth of August, to address his fellow-citiis, to the number of several thousand, thio, on the Abolition question partie-We have now the pleasure of lavng that address before our readers. Weask rusal, by those who have heretofore, alhough scouting the idea that Gen. Harrison was himself an Abolitionist, entertained a suspicion that he was nevertheless the worite of the Abolitionists, and that he had marked out for himself a course of silence on this question; with a view to court their votes. Can this suspicion be any longer entertained-will even his bitterest enemy ernefter pretend to doubt either the soundof the General's opinions, or the fearlessness with which they are avowed -when they see him on eve of a great elecion in the result of which he must necessaly be deeply interested, both as a Man and as a Patriot, boldly taking the highst ground which it is possible to take, in efence both of State Rights and Southern astitutions? Who will hereafter dare to bring his own candor into question, or to insult the intelligence of the people, by inien. Harrison, on this question, so vital to the South, or of the firmness with which he avows his opinions, with a full knowlelge of the fact that the Abolitionists, whom he forever drives from the ranks of his supporters, by that avowal, though relatively weak in numbers, are yet strong enough in several of the Northern States to hold the balance of power in their hands, and control their votes? If any Southern man there be, who shall hereafter intimate a shadow of a loubt of Gen. Harrison's fidelity to his old opinions-opinions to which he fell a martyr in 1821-which nevertheless he reiterated to his constituents in 1823, at Chetiot in 1833, at Vincennes in 1835; and upon numerous occasions in 1836-and which ke now once more emblazons on his ban ter, in language clear, explicit and emphat--let him be met by Gen. Harrison's deca acion in the subjoined speech - a declaraion which deserves to be printed in letters of gold, on the portals of every legisand in Washington: Read it fellow citizens of the South: "I must take this occasion repeat, (says Hea. Harrison, addressing, be it remembered, a crowd of non-slaveholders,) "what I have before declared, that he discussion of the right of one portion of the States which compose our Union to hold slavor, by an assemblage of citizens of other Sintes, which hold none, is in my opin-ion, not sanemoned by the spir't of the con-

sitution." Are you not satisfied with this

bread and simple shield! We will not ask

## BALBICH STAR, And North Earolina Cazette.

" 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 23, 1849.

NO. 38

did, or ever can go farther! If it be un- rose, that Fisk is not exactly the man. constitutional, as Gen. Harrison asserts it His lote a tacks upon Brothenbrough, and is, even to "discuss," in a non-slaveholding state, the right of the Southern States to re-trict against Droomgoole, his rather ultracognize slavery, upon what ground can the ism &c. &c. are againt him. I have re-Abolitionists for a moment stand! If this quested an application to be made to the sentiment were general in the non-slave- brother of Smith, of Culpeper, who once holding States, is it not apparent to the most conducted a spirited paper at Lynchburg. Bootian intellect, that the very foundation Meantime, go to work among our friends, of Abolitionism would be at once and for- and see what sums they will contribute; to We are often told of Van Buren's veto be circulated in their Districts (the names

can never be passed at all, not only during Convention. his term, but never, at least until the knell You ought ALL to write to me OFTEN. of Disunion has been rung in our ears, and We are not upon a bed of roses. the veto power is itself buried beneath the ruins of a violated constitution. And the friends of Gen. Harrison are twitted because they have declined to ask this sensepromise of Van Buren, which, resting on ing note: expediency, alone, may be violated to-morrow, should a change of circumstances, in his opinion, render it expedient to break THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MO ent to touch? We repeat, have they not hands amounts to the sum of \$100,599 82, ANDS-THE DOWNFALL OF ABOLI- law? Did he not give that pledge, when, ted to the bank of Deposite forthwith, and TION-AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF in his letter to Me. Sloo, of New Orleans, request you to explain why the amount has in 1836, he said, "I do not believe that Con- been so long retained in your hands... gress can abolish slavery in the District of No answer to my letter of the 8th ult. Columbia, without the consent of Virginia has been received. I am, &c. and Maryland, and the people of the District?" So believing, he would be bound by his oath, -a stronger pledge than a promise based upon considerations of expedi- Indiana. ency alone—to veto such a law. We have On the 31st of August, eighteen slays his pledge, then, in its most imposing and after Mr. Woodbury wrote, William Hen-

da, remain forever unanswered.

State Rights party will see that Gen. Har- produce excitement if he were removed. following selections, indicating the can ed in the house all the time. of which brilliant event occurred on the rison is not only perfectly orthodox on the for he has many warm and influential dor of the editor. We do not approve of Senator. No matter—it is one of the Slavery question, but that he places the de- friends, bo h at Fort Wayne and in Dearwho were assembled on that day at Carthage, and impregnable ground of State sovereign- his present residence. Better let it be. ty, upon the unquestionable right of each member of the Confederacy to manage its own internal affairs in its own way; and the or it a dispassionate and unprejudiced per resulting consequence that it is therefore a Treasury. violation of the spirit of the federal compact when one State, either in its political ential friends," and the election is apcapacity, or by voluntary associations of its citizens, intermeddles, even by discussion, with the policy of any other State. Here, then, we not only have the most decided Anti-Abolition sentiments avowed by Gen. Harrison, but the most explicit declaration of State Rights doctrines likewise. But yet we shill still hear him denounced, by men lection for President, on the 7th of Nowho krow better, as "the candidate of the Abolitionists," and himself a Federalist!!!

"Destroy their webs of sophistry in vain, "The ereatures do their dirty work again."

The Madisonian publishes the following ter the election! letter from Mr. Ritche to a membea of Congress, which it vouches to be genuine. ing Parson Fisk and the "bed of roses." As to the mode of starting the Caisis, we to it. find no fault except the franking of them uv members of Congress to subscribers. That was a gross abuse the privilege: and as to the "bed of roses," if the Editor of Enquirer as early as Febuarp, had made the discovery that he was not fupon a bed of roses," what must be his experience in August? The Virginia Elections, Connecticut, Rode Island, Lousians, and to all appearances, N. Carolina, declaring against his little pet in the interval? It must be a bed of thorns by this time!-What will it be by the 20th November? Our sympathy is excited at the contemplation; for we know something of political defeats and drubbings, and that put what face on them you may, and disguise the matter as your pride will, still, still, they are a bitter pill."

We expect to see a pretty set-to between Parson Fisk and our neighbor. Pisk's real offending was the liberty he took with Dr. Brockenbrough, which, if lative half in the non-slaveholding States passed over at the time was not forgotten, and as we see, lost him the distinguished honor and profit of becoming Editor of the Crisis, and figured on a metroplitan theatre. - Rich. Whig.

[COPY.] "RICHMOND, February 16, 1840 My DEAR ---: I have time only to touch upon one point in your letter. weekly paper must be set up here, purely pulifical—but whether it is to be and Extra Euquires, or what I prefer another sheet, will be decided this week; perhaps what Northern man ever went so far-we when the Convention meets on Thursday. demand to know what Southern man ever Meantime I must whisper you under the

be returned in so many weekly sheets, to pledge-and our special gratitude and ad-hereafter to be designated.) You must all miration are challenged for the boldness subscribe conditionally, that is to say, in with which he avows his determination to case the sheet is issued. Write me by annul a law, should such an one be passed Toursday morning, that we may see what during his term of service, which he knows we can do when we all get together in the

Ever yours. THOMAS RITCHIE.

HOW THE PUBLIC MONEY HAS GONE. -Hast-nay this insulting pledge from then! John Spencer was Receiven of public ma-But if our opponents do really deem such neys, a sub-treasurer at Fort Wayne, Inpledge essential have they not got it, in lan- diana. He was found a defaulter, and guage" even more emphatic than in the Mr. Woodbury addressed him the follow-

> Treasury Department, August 18, 1836, C

Sir: Your letter of the 28th ultimo, en the bands of servitude in the District of Co- closing your monthly return for June, is lumbia, which he now deems it inexpedi- received. Seeing that the balance in your now Harrison's pledges to veto any such I must require that the same be transmit-

LEVI WOODBURY, Secretary of the Treasury. Receiver of Public Money, Fort Wayne,

obligatory form. But can Van Buren's dricks, late Senator in Congress, now Van friends extort from him such a declaration Buren candidate for elector in Indiana, as that made by tien. Harrison at Carthage wrote to Mr. Woodbury the following let-

ing readiness with such he has answered and I am requested to write you. In docertain interrogatories lately we venture the ing so, I can only say that I have been prediction that that question, were it put to gratified in learning that his deposites him, would, like tifose recently addressed have been made to your satisfaction; and to him by certain citizens of North Caroli- if so, I hope that minor matters, if mere na, in reference to the application of the irregularities, will be overlooked. He is principle of the Missouri restriction to Flori- reputed to be an honest and honorable man, and I do not believe that he has in One word more, and we will introduce tentionally either done wrong or violated Gen. Harrison himself to reader. The his instructions. It would to some extent fence of Slave institutions upon the broad born county. from which he removed to

BUREN.

language used by the e

til we have droped them in disgust, and

and have erased from our columns the foul

Tom Henderson had fixed upon the pa-

per. As we stated at the outset, we ad-

opted the ticket upon trust which our

democratic brethren had made. The

nominees were, at the time, personally un-

known to us, and we regret to say, that

our opportunities since, have disclosed

"We cannot, we will not, for friend or

for for love or for money advocate the

claims to impo tant trusts of such aban-

doned wretches, nor will we for any earth-

ly consideration be kept in leading things,

by a Junto headed by such men as Moses

Dawson. Piatt, etc. Just such manage-

on the other, has brought this country

to humiliation and ruin, and has filled the

legislative halls and other "important of-

fices with men that a gallows would not

"That the comparative weakness of the

character will endorse the wholesale talse-

sood and slanders with which it is daily

filled, to say nothing of the secret intri-

that surround him is checked or destroy

ed, the exertions of patriotism is vain, and

Complementary .- Petticoat Allen, a Sen-

up by the head, and paid for by the

and usefulness."

pay, and was drowned.

or could not disgrace."

cheek of every lover of his country.

Cincinnati Rep.

verity of his remarks:

With much respect, WM. HENDRICKS. Hon. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the

Better let it be" - this man has "influproaching. Spencer was "let be," and wrote to Woodbury a letter, from which we give the following:

Fatract of a letter from John Spencer to Levi Woodbury.

"My democratic friends think that I ought not leave until after we hold our evember, which I have concluded to await." A defaulter retained because he has win-

flential friends," "democratic friends," who think he should not leave until af-The result is what might be expected

A late Fort Wayne Sentinel states that a We give the author credit for his candor, suit has been at last commenced against if it had'nt be a "under the rose") touch- Mr. Spencer for \$33,000, the balance now claimed against him! Let the people look

We do not know how it may strike others, but to our mind the argument against the sub-Treasury scheme in the following Dialogue is about as unanswerable as any thing we have read upon the subject:

From the Connecticut Curant. DIALOGUE BETWEEN A LABORER AND AN EX SENATOR, (NILES.)

Laborer. Good morning, Mr Senator. Senator. Good morning, Mr. Wilson; wife and children-how do they stand this hard winter-and how does the good cause

of the party get on in your town?

Laborer, Pretty well sir, though times are rather hard, money scarce, and labor is not as well paid for as it used to be; still, we have at turned Whigs yet, and don't mean to.

Senator. That's right-stick to the parby to the last, and we will, in the end, have a hard-money currency. The sentgive to every man as much money as he

wants, and that too, of the right kindthe real shiners. Laborer, But I have read in the speeches

of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Walker, that he sub-Treasury will diminish the price of labor. Having always looked upon you as the "Dr. Franklin of New England," and knowing that you have recently been Boston to talk to the folks of Massachuetts, I come down to-day to ask you how he sub-Treasury will help the laboring man, when it reduces the price of la-

Senator, Oh! you can't always exactly ell how a thing works for every individual, and yet it is easy to see how it works for the benefit of the whole.

Laborer. I bought a house last year of my neighbor Wheaton; I paid him \$300 in cash, and gave him a mortgage for \$500, to be paid at the rate of \$100 a year. Now, and took in payment a note payable one this I could easily save, with wages at \$1 50 a day-and in five years the house would be paid for. But if wages are

of five years, go back to Mr. Wheaton .-How, then, am I to be benefitted?

Senator. This is a kind of natural con sequence of a general rule. No general

A CANDID SUPPORTER OF MR. VAN

al on Saturday, from which we make the could easily have earnt the rest, and liv-

principles of the party to have no credit: perhaps his knowledge of the individuals of no real good Loco has a bit of credit; and whom he is speaking, may justify the seyou must go it, or you are not true to your

Laborer. But you have not yet told me "We have been compeled to witness how I am to be benefited by having the the machinations and duplicity, of those who claim to be leaders of the party, unprice of labor reduced.

Senator. Why-you belong to our party-don't you? Laboror, Yes.

blot which the name of A. Duncan and Senator. Well-it is for the benefit of

the party and therefore it is for your ben-

Laborer. This is not quite clear to me, and I am not sartin that it is quite right. But, since you have been to Boston to

lecter, I suppose it must be true. Senator. I don't see myself exactly how facts which would call up a blush to the its goen to work; but I have great confidence in Buchanan and Walker; they say it's all right-and it's now become a party measure, and therefore it must be for

the good of the People. Laborer. Will the pay of the members of Congress be diminished? If you are made Governor next spring, will you get less wages than Governor Ellsworth gets? ment on the one hand and blind, devotion Will the wages of the Postmaster be re-

duced? Senator. The officers will all get as much as they do now, which may be worth a trifle more if every thing else is reduced one-half. This is an incidental ben-

efit, and could'nt well be otherwise. ruly Democratic cause in this city, it is Laborer. Then the office-holders will all o be attributed to an unprincipled Junto be benefited by the sub-Treasury bill, will ere and particularly the print headed by they, sir?

Moses Dawson, is as clear as the noon Senator, Yes; a kind of incidental benday Sun. That paper is an intolerable efit, which we do not well see how to amisance, no man of any pretensions to void.

> Laborer, And the laborers, Mr. Sen-Senator. Yes, the laborers will get a

gues of this personification of Old Mortal- kind of general benefit, which it is not veity, whose looks proclaim the villain, and ry easy to explain; but still, they will know whose whole life has given daily and conwhen it comes. vincing proof that the Creator writes a Laborer. You don't suppose, Mr. S.n. egible hand. Until Dawson meets a just stor, that the benefit which the officers are

rebuke, until the influence of the Clique to receive from the sub-Treasury bill is any reason why they are all in its favor, do vou. all attempts will but sink the party lower Senator, Oh, no! by no means, They and lower in the scale of respectability

are in its favor because it is for the good of the party. They don't want any thing from it for themselves. Laborer. I wish I could be a little more ator of Ohio, and a lawyer (!!) said, in a speech at Columbus, Aug. 8th- The Bar of the United States are purchased, bought

sartin about this reducing the price of labor being such good thing. Senator, You must rely little on your

party they will do every thing right. Laborer, Yes, I know that; but now, in our town neighbor Leavenworth's factory

Zedediah Williams, Esq. of Salisbury, Md., ruined by the mulherry speculation, jumped from a steamboat in Chesapcake is stopped, and all his hands are dischargey was plenty; but now labor is down, lars,

HUGH McQUEEN, THOMAS J. LEMAY, EDITORS.

nobody has any employment, and I cannot get a sixpence.

Senator. I tell you neighbor you must have confidence. It is a good thing to have labor down. I can now hire a man to work in my garden next summer for eight dollars a month, instead of sixteen, by which I shall make a clean saving of fifty dollars.

Laborer. But will that be a benefit to the laboring man or to you?"

Senator. It will be a kind of incidental.

enefit to me, and a kind of natural consequence to him.

Laborer. I cannot exactly see. M. Senator, how labor is benefited by having wages reduced one half, Some of our neighbors have a notion that the office-holders are in favor of it because their salaries will then be worth more than they are now.

Senator. It is certain that the thing will work so. But, then, it is only a kind of neidental benefit.

Laborer. But don't you think they reily mean to benefit themselves at the expense of the laboring classes?

Senator. Oh, no!! They are a high-minded race of men, who would not do

any thing for themselves. Laborer. But they always stick mighty close to their offices. Senator. Yes; but they go for their prin-

iples and their party.

Laborer. Their principles and their par-

ly, you must confess, always lie along the same road with their awa interests. Senator. That may be, but it is merely accidental. Laborer. It may be so, Mr. Senator,

but still I can't exactly see why all the incidental benefits should go to the officeholders, and all the natural consequences, as you call them, should operate to depress labor and discourage industry ... Good morning, Mr. Senstor, when I have time I will call and converse further with

The N. Y. Times of the 7th says: "Stanly, of North Carolina, delivered a very sensible and sound speech at the Log Cabin, Broadway, on Saturday evening. Colonel O'Fallan, an officer during the whole war, spoke warmly in favor of the old Chief."

A Short Note - A Whig in Savannah, says the Republican of that place, sold some goods the other day to a Locofoco, day after the election of General Hanntson.

would be paid for. But if wages are reduced to 75 centra day, on even dogs to the non-slaveholding States have no right to the prejudic in the whig orator, triumphs by 1402. Thank God it is not by fourteen thousand and two. - Frankfart (Ia.) Argus.

That beats the Dutchman who thanked rule works well in every case. You God his pipe wasn't broken when he lost should'nt have gone in deat—you'd no business to go on the credit system—it is a wicked system.

Laborer. But how could I get a house but thank God it is not fourteen thousand. The "Western Steamer, a Van Buren Laborer. But how could I get a house but thank God it is not fourteen thousand paper of this city, contains a long editori- withou it? I had \$300, and in five years and two!" Capital! Well we do get a god thing now and then in a political paper.-Pic.

A Bad Smell .- A man by the nan John Smell was caught picking a pocket in Baltimore last week-arrested and sent to prison.

BLINDERS FOR HORSES. - These are very little used now in England. In Boston they are going out of use-ditto of New York, says the Sun-ditto of New Orleans, says the Picayune. These facts speak strongly against the utility and noces-sity of the blinkers. We can report but one case in out city. One of our citizens has discarded the blinds from his carriage harness and findsthat his horses work just as well without them. It not indispensable, it should be an act of humanity to reform them out of use altogether.

OPENING A GROCERY,-The New York Planet says: "A journeyman printer, who is rather hard up at present, says he intends to open a grocery, provided any one will lend him a crowbar."

A party of German musicians in New York recentry attempted to serenada Fanny Elssler at her lodgings, when they were prevented by a graceless mob, headed by the notorious Dixon The mob seized the instruments and broke them over the heads of the unoffending musicians. Shame on the community where such outrages are perpetrated.

DEATH ON A FULL STOMACH. -- An exchange paper says that a porpoise seven and a half feet long, was shot a few days since in Maspeth Creek, L. I., and singular as it may appear, the old fellow had made his brekfast of thirty cels, three flounders, two oad fish, and about half a peck of soft crabs.

Suspicious .- A young man named Geo. F. Kinney died recently at Boston, and was buried with military honors. sudden death gave rise to suspicions: he was disinterred, and arsenic found in his stomach. His wife, it appears, was the widow of the Rev. Mr Freeman, of Lowell, who died in the same manner, having been taken ill in the pulpit. Mr. Free-man's remains were also disinterred, and confirm the suspcions as to his death .--Mrs. Kinny has disappeared. She is said to be a woman of great personal beau-

PATING THE PIPER -It appears that the cost to the United States for keeping the seventeen Amisted negmes in cust ed. I used to get good wages, and mon- and their board, is over two thousand dol-