

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." } NO. 30
RALEIGH N. C. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1840.

TERMS.

Subscription, three dollars per annum—half in advance.
Persons residing without the State will be required to pay the whole amount of the year's subscription in advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
For every square (not exceeding 16 lines this size type) first insertion, one dollar; each subsequent insertion, twenty-five cents.
The advertisements of Clerks and Sheriffs will be charged 25 per cent. higher, and a deduction of 33 per cent. will be made from the regular prices for advertisements by the year.
Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

NOTICE.

On Monday, 12th of October next, will be sold for cash, before the Court House door, in Herford, all or as much of the following tracts of land as will satisfy the Tax due thereon for the years 1838 and '39, and the cost of advertising.

By whom listed.

No. of Acres.	Situation of lands.	Tax due.
James Brothers 7.5	Durant's N.E. P. R.	\$ 31
Edm'd Bartlett 18	do do do	3 09
E. Humphrey 42	do do do	1 99
Samuel Holt 100	Little River	5 76
Geo. Brothers 50	do do do	11 00

NATHAN HAGLEY, SH'W.
Perquimans county, Aug 29, 1840 30 Sw
Price \$14. 50 cents.

State of North Carolina.
GRANVILLE COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law and Equity—
Spring Term, A. D. 1840.

Henry F. Ware, Petitioner for Divorce Ke.

This cause coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that proper proof had been taken to notify the defendant, Henry, of the petition of plaintiff Sarah; Subpoena and alias Subpoena issued and returned "not found." Proclamation was made by the Sheriff at the door of the Court House, for the defendant, Henry, to appear and answer as commanded by the Subpoena. The defendant failing to appear, it is ordered that publication be given in the Raleigh Register and the Raleigh Star for three months, of the same, and that at the next term of this Court, application will be made that the petition of plaintiff, Sarah, be heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Thomas H. Willie, Clerk of said Court at office, in Oxford, this 30th day of May, A. D. 1840.
THOS. H. WILLIE, C. S. C.
May 30. Pr. Adv. \$7.



THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON—
The incense 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 '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 flying 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.

Whig Electoral Ticket.
Col. CHARLES McDOWELL, of Burke county.
Gen. JAS. WELLS, of Wilkes.
DAVID RAMSOUR, of Lincoln.
JAMES MERRANS, of Caswell.
Hon. ABRAHAM RENOCHER, of Chatham.
JOHN B. KELLY, of Moore.
Dr. JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange.
CHARLES MANLY, of Wake.
WM. W. CHERY, of Bertie.
JAMES W. DRYAN, of Carteret.
DANIEL B. BAKER, of New-Hanover.
GEO. F. CALDWELL, of Rowan.
Col. WILLIAM L. LENOX, of Halifax.
JOSIAH COLLINS, of Washington.
THOMAS E. JONES, of Perquimans.

PRINCIPLES OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

The friends of Mr. Van Buren are moving steadily forward in vindication of the great principles embodied in his administration, and I wish to learn the course progress of those who seek to thwart their efforts.

This is the first intimation that the Argus has given during the present campaign that Mr. Van Buren's administration "embodies" any principles whatever. We need not entertain Mr. Crosswell to specify the "great principles" to which he alludes. The Argus has long ceased to be numbered among the doctrinal organs of the Administration. The duty of defining the features of Van Burenism has been entrusted to other hands. Mr. Calhoun has undertaken to perform that task in South Carolina. The Boston Quarterly review has already expounded the creed in New England. The Evening Post and New Era have spoken oracularly on the subject in this State—while Mr. Buchanan in Pennsylvania, Mr. Walker in Mississippi, Mr. Benton in Missouri, and Mr. Tappan in Ohio, have respectively announced the "great principles of the Administration" in the States to which they belong.

The emanations already before the public from these accredited sources of political information, place the "great principles" of Van Buren's administration beyond the possibility of dispute.

The following brief synopsis comprises the leading ones, and conforms with unques-

tionable accuracy to the standard of political wisdom and morality set up by the Administration for its future guidance. Many of these "great principles" have already been "embodied" in the measures and recommendations established or proposed by Mr. Van Buren and his Federal Cabinet. The others await the "onward progress" of the "revolution" which he effecting in the administration of the government for their development.

SYNOPSIS OF VAN BURENISM.

The first obligation resting upon the Government is to take care of itself.

To enable the Government to perform this first of duties, the treasury and revenues of the Nation are to be entrusted to agents appointed by the President and removable at his pleasure.

To protect the Government, its officers, holders and agents, against losses from the casual fluctuations in value to which the common currency of the people is subject, the public moneys must be collected in gold and silver exclusively.

To prevent the prosperity of the people from exceeding the bounds of proper discretion, "the nominal value of property and the wages of labor in this country must be brought down to the average standard of prices throughout the world.

The effect the last named object, the extermination of the Banking and Credit systems of the country is demanded.

To prevent the manufacturing interest of the North from gaining an undue advantage over those of other countries, the repeal of the compromise act is contemplated, and as a necessary consequence direct taxation upon the people for the support of Government.

A resort to issues of Treasury notes whenever the profusion and the profligacy of the Government happen to reduce it to the verge of bankruptcy, and the approach of a general election renders direct taxation inadvisable.

The discontinuance of all further appropriations by the General Government for purposes of Internal Improvement.

To invest the President with the discretionary power to withhold all appropriations from Congress for any purpose when the Treasury is exhausted to meet them.

The continuance of the present high rates of postage; and the restriction of the natural rights of our citizens to provide other mediums for the transmission of their letters and newspapers more cheap, certain and convenient than the public mails.

The interference of Federal office-holders with the freedom of the elective franchise to be countenanced and rewarded by the Government.

All offices to be held subject to the will of the President, without reference to the fitness, capacity, or moral honesty of the incumbents.

A separation between "Church and State," by the total "destruction of every thing like an outward visible religion, or that in the remotest degree partakes of the Priest."

The abrogation of all monopolies and privileges, and among them the privilege of the child to inherit the property of its parents, as the general sequestration of all property, upon the death of the possessor, for the use of the next generation, to be regulated by some equitable law of distribution.

The creation of a Standing Army of 200,000 Conscripts between the ages of 20 and 45, to be placed under the absolute command of the President, and subjected to "the rules and articles of war.

The infliction of stripes at the dictate of a court Martial upon any of these two hundred thousand conscripts who shall speak disrespectfully of the President of the United States, and the sentence of death in case either of them shall strike a Federal Military Officer.

We leave "the friends of Mr. Van Buren to move steadily forward in vindication of their great principles of his administration," with all the ability and energy they can command for such a purpose.

Time and space would both fail any journal of the Whig party who should attempt to gather together all the eulogies which the leading editors in the Administration ranks have heretofore uttered concerning Gen. Harrison, whom they now denounce in such terms of coarse opprobrium. Any one who now reads the Richmond Enquirer would scarcely imagine that, of the very General now denounced and maligning by the editor, he spoke of old, and often in language like the following, in depicting the writer's own beau ideal of a hero:

"If any one asks us where such a man is to be met with, we answer to the best of our abilities, in the man who has washed away the disasters at Detroit, who had every thing to collect for a new campaign, and who got every thing together, who waded through morasses and snows, and surmounted the most 'frightful climate' in the Union; the man who was neither to be daunted by disaster nor difficulties under any shape, by the skill of the civilized or the barbarity of a savage foe; the man who won the hearts of the people by his spirit, the respect of his officers by his zeal, the love of his army by a participation of their hardships; the man who was finally triumphant over his enemy. Such a man is WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON."

Now who will credit the present asper-

sions of a writer whose former applause were so warm, and who so true as these. Phil. Gazette.

HOPE DEFERRED.—Go to bed, sir, in the closet there," said an enraged father to a son, who had given him just cause of offence; "were it not that these gentlemen are present I would give you a sound whipping, but you shall have it before breakfast to-morrow, certainly."

"The little rebel" went to his crib with a heavy heart and the enjoyments of the party continued to a late hour. Just when the party was about to break up, the closet door was quietly pulled back, and the young offender put out his head, requested that the sentence might be put in execution. "Father, would you just give me my lick this night, for I canna sleep without them."

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.—A late Paris paper says that a very humble individual has found means of fixing the electric spark for public lighting, and that he can produce a permanent flame of 30 inches in diameter, which would light a great part of Paris. The only danger attending it is said to be in the apparatus of supply, which must be isolated, and it is so strongly charged that a person touching it would be struck dead immediately.

"You are 'sharp set,'" as Joe said to the man at dinner, who, for the want of a chair, was seated on the edge of a shingle.

THE SORCERER ACQUITTED.—A fortune-teller was arrested at his theatre of divination *ad fresco*, at the corner of the Rue de Bussy, in Paris, and carried before the tribunal of correctional police.

"You know how to read the future!" said the President, a man of great wit, but too fond of a joke for a magistrate.

"I do, M. le President," replied the sorcerer.

"In this case," said the judge, "you know the judgment we intend to pronounce."

"Certainly."

"Well, what will happen to you?"

"Nothing."

"You are sure of it?"

"There is no doubt of it."

"Why?"

"Because, sir, if it had been your intention to condemn me, you would not have added irony to misfortune."

The President, disconcerted, turned to his brother judges, and the sorcerer was acquitted.

CENSUS ANECDOTE.—Mr. Cist, one of the census takers, in a letter to the Editor of the Cincinnati Chronicle, relates the following dialogue between himself and a married lady:

"Madam, what age shall I put you down?"
—(No direct answer.) How old is your husband?"—"Sixty-one." And your eldest son?"—"Twenty-seven."—"And the next?"—"Twenty-one."—"And how old do you call yourself?"—"I do not know my age exactly, but it is about thirty!"
"Did I understand you madam, that your eldest son was twenty-seven?"—"Yes!"
"You must surely, then, be more than thirty!"
—"Well, sir, (quite snappishly.) I told you about thirty; I can't tell exactly; it may be thirty one or two, but I am positive it is not over that."

BETROTH.—Elizabeth in passion.

THE BRAIN.—On the occasion of the post mortem examination of Currier's body, considerable attention was excited by the extraordinary volume of his brain, which was referred to as an indication of the superior qualities of his mind. Indeed the celebrated Masagni, as well as Dr. Automarchi, have come to the following conclusions:—that the strength of a man's understanding depends upon the greater or lesser development of his brain, and the greater or lesser degree of energy which that development exhibits; that, in the male, the brain is of far greater volume than in the female; with the former, its weight being from three pounds to three pounds and three quarters, and with the latter from two pounds and a quarter to two pounds and three quarters, or thereabouts; that, with regard to the brain, no animal whatever admits a comparison with the human being; and lastly, that the diminution of the brain gradually increases, as we descend from the European to the black. In cetaceous animals, weighing as much as five and six thousand pounds, the brain will not, in general, be found to exceed eighteen ounces in weight.

It is estimated that the Equestrian Statue of Washington projected by the Philadelphia base of the pedestal is designed to be constructed of New England granite, and thirteen steps, emblematical of the first Confederate States, of Pennsylvania marble. The embellishments on the Pedestal will illustrate four of the most prominent scenes in the life of Washington. It will be an honor to the public spirit and patriotism of the city of Penn.

Dr. Hines, the dandy swindler, now on trial at New Orleans, while the jury were being empaneled, of whom he challenged twelve, thus addressed the court "a la Mantellini":

"I infinitely object to that man (a juror). Does the court see my position? The Attorney General has armed himself with a full knowledge of the laws, and I am defenceless.

IMPROMPTU.

One of the best impromptus I ever heard was made about the time General Blair, a member of Congress, attacked Dan'l Green, of the Telegraph, in the streets of Washington. Blair, a few nights afterwards, went to the theatre in an excited state, and deliberately drew a pistol from his pocket, and fired at the drop curtain; to the consternation of the house and the players. Mr. Dallas, who was present, took out his pencil and wrote—
"When Blair shot the curtain
'Tis plain to be seen,
He'd the drop in his eye
And thought it was green."

The Richmond Enquirer, the leading Van Buren paper of the South, said a few days ago, "NO MAN HAS PRONOUNCED HARRISON A COWARD WHOSE OPINION IS ENTITLED TO RESPECT."

SPEECH OF MR. GRAHAM OF NORTH CAROLINA.

On the Sub-Treasury Bill, delivered in the House of Representatives, June 30th, 1840.

Mr. SPEAKER: I appear in this debate, neither as the advocate of executive experiments, nor of banks that have suspended specie payments. I desire good money equally good for the people. The subject under discussion involves very important consequences; it embraces the whole revenue of the government, and affects the whole currency of the country. It is a delicate, difficult, and deep question; touching the pockets and pocket-books, the prices and property, of fifteen millions of individuals. The magnitude of the great interests and the happiness of the great number of persons involved, should induce us to reflect and consider well the nature and consequences of this measure. We are asked, by the President, to throw away the experience of half a century, and to discard the opinions and laws of the purest patriots and wisest statesmen, who have administered this Government since the revolution.

Sir, I am distrustful of too many experi-

I have no objection, but when you seriously propose an experiment upon all the money and property and happiness of fifteen millions of People, I require strong arguments and convincing reasons to satisfy my mind that it should be adopted and tried.

Let us examine and analyze this new financial scheme.

The Sub-Treasury proposes two things. 1st No bank notes shall, after a certain day, be received, kept, or paid out by the United States—but that all money collected from the tax-paying people, shall be in gold and silver coin only, and nothing else.

2d. That all banks be discontinued and prohibited from becoming the fiscal agents and depositories of the public money; and that hereafter all public money shall be collected, kept, transferred, and disbursed, by officers appointed by the President, responsible to him, and removable at his pleasure.

In short, that the United States shall be a hard money government in all its financial affairs; and that the President shall appoint all those who keep and handle the public money.

I cannot support this measure, and oppose it because, in my judgement, it is impracticable; the metallic money is too scarce.

It will monopolize and take nearly one half of all the gold and silver coin from the people, and give exclusive privileges to the President and his federal officers and agents.

It will operate injuriously upon all the banks and bank notes in circulation, which now constitute the principal and actual currency of the people, the States, and the territories.

It will wantonly impair and destroy credit and confidence.

It will unjustly interfere with the relations and contracts between debtors and creditors, making, by operation of law, the creditors richer, and the debtors poorer—without any merit of the first, or any fault of the last; and thereby the rich will be made richer, and the poor poorer.

It will diminish and reduce the price of wages; of produce, of property, and of all articles of trade and merchandise made in our own country; while foreign goods will retain their present prices, and thereby we shall be obliged to sell low and buy high.

It will give two currencies—the better one for the President and federal office-holders, and the baser for the people and tax-payers.

It will be unsafe.

It will be dangerous to liberty, and give kingly powers to the President, and destroy the checks and balances of the constitution.

Let us first enquire in relation to the ways and means, and ascertain, if it be practicable, where, when, and how, shall we procure and command a sufficient abundance of the precious metal, to answer and supply the financial funds, and necessary demands for the use of the Government? Mr. Speaker, I live in the gold

region in North Carolina, and have the honor to represent one of the richest gold mining districts in the United States. I feel a deep solicitude for the prosperity of gold mines, and the profits of gold mining; and therefore, the first term I had a seat in Congress, (in 1833-'34) I introduced a resolution to establish a branch of the Mint to coin gold in North Carolina. During that term, Congress passed a law to erect branch mints in North Carolina and Georgia, in the heart and centre of the gold region, to encourage and stimulate the miners to work hard, dig deep, and convert our native gold into American coin, that it might circulate in our own country, and prevent its exportation to foreign countries. The same Congress authorized the erection of another branch mint at New Orleans, to enable our Government and citizen to procure and command all the bullion, or bars of gold and silver they could from foreign countries, and convert them into our constitutional coin. At the same time Congress passed a law, fixing the value of certain foreign coins, and declaring the same a legal tender. Now, sir, I have been a faithful fellow-laborer in all the legislation of Congress, since I first took my seat, to develop the rich resources, and valuable treasures of our own mines, and to convert our native precious metals into coin; and I have also cordially co-operated in trying to command all we could from foreign countries.

Well, sir, you perceive my inclination, my location, and my duty, all prompted and conspired to stimulate me to seek and find all the gold and silver we could command for currency and circulation. Now, after laboring and legislating diligently to get all we can find; and keep all we can command, how much have we got? After digging and washing the deposit mines; after carefully searching all the vein mines at home, and deriving all the specie we can obtain from foreign nations; then, what is the whole aggregate amount of gold and silver coin in the U. States? After all our toil and trouble, we have a—

no well informed man says more—though all admit we are indebted to Europeans for ten or fifteen millions of specie, which is borrowed money. However, to illustrate my argument, and test the principle of this bill, I will take the whole amount of specie in this country at eighty millions of dollars. Now, what is the number of the whole population of the United States and her territories? All will agree at least fifteen millions, and I take that number. Thus we have eighty millions of dollars to be divided among fifteen millions of people. I hope no one, who is a republican in principle and practice, will object to an equal division, equal rights, equal laws, and equal money. But, sir, in all courts of justice and equity, we are required to be just before we are generous, and to pay our debts before we receive our distributive shares, and take our proportion of any common fund. The annual expenditure of the General Government is a debt, and charge on this eighty millions—so we must learn subtraction before we work equal division. What is the aggregate amount of the annual expenditures of the Federal Government? During the three years of President Van Buren's administration, the expenditures have been upwards of thirty seven millions of dollars every year, (and indeed, during the year 1838, they were more than thirty-nine millions.)

These charges and expenditures are extravagantly high, and look like giving one-half of a man's estate to manage the other—but the account has been so footed up and paid: I know the friends of the administration say, they are going to reduce these extravagant expenditures—but, after so many promises, and so few performances, "I would rather see than hear tell of that." To explain my views, I will reduce the annual tax and public expenditure down to thirty-five millions, which is two millions less than it has been in any one of the last three years.

Put down eighty and subtract thirty-five from it, and forty-five will be the sum remaining for division among fifteen millions of people. How often will fifteen go into forty-five by fair division? Three times exactly, and no more. Mr. Speaker, I have, by facts and figures, been trying to test and analyze the Sub-treasury system, and see its practical operation and general bearing—and after counting more specie than there is in the country; after reducing the public expenses less than they have been during any one year of Mr. Van Buren's administration; and after estimating our population at a less number than the probable reality—still there are but three dollars in hard money left and allowed to each individual in the United States. Three dollars only is a small sum to support any human being for one year!!! Eighty millions of money is, in my judgment, not enough for the necessary purposes of the Government and the people. It is not enough, in times of trial and peril, for the Government alone.

At the close of the last war, which terminated in 1815, this nation had incurred a public debt amounting to about one hundred and thirty millions of dollars, when there was not more than about twenty millions of specie in the United States. To

have paid that large debt with that little sum of specie would have been impossible. But it has been satisfied and extinguished by the use and payment of bank notes.—The friends of liberty in our revolution never could have conquered the British, and achieved our glorious independence, by collecting and disbursing hard money only to sustain the cause of freedom. Our pure patriots of 1776 could not have successfully contended and continued their noble struggle for seven months, (instead of seven years,) by the exclusive use of the metallic currency. We have now no foreign war; still, patriotism and self-security admonish and warn us, in peace to prepare for war; and the very fact that we are ready and prepared, may save us from many bloody wars. Money is the sinews of war; and you can no more defend the liberties of the republic without money, than you can without men to be always ready for any event or conflict. If our country were again engaged in a belligerent contest with some powerful foreign foe, where would the President and the advocate of this measure find the necessary ways and means to defend the nation with hard money alone? Would they tell our gallant officers and soldiers, you must not fight and defend the country, unless you get hard money; and that it is unconstitutional to receive any kind of paper currency? Or, would they tell the people, the constitution is made of India rubber, and that it is unconstitutional to use paper currency in time of peace, but that it is constitutional in time of war? Suppose our fathers in the revolution, and in the last war, had refused to fight the battles of liberty until and unless they were paid in silver dollars and gold coin; then the American eagle never would, nor could, have conquered the British lion, and this free country would yet have remained colonies dependant on old England. Suppose, during the first or last war, some paper-hating and hard money-loving statesman had seriously proposed to Congress to conduct and carry on the war by the use and medium of specie only; how many advocates would he have found? None in the republican ranks. Such a man would have been marked and set down as the enemy of liberty, who was plotting treason against this republic.—Such a man would not have been called a whig, because it was impossible to collect from the people specie enough to pay the army and navy and civil list. The adoption of such a policy would substantially and virtually have struck our flag, and surrendered our country, to the government of the enemy. Let us again return to facts and figures, and ascertain the people's portion of the specie currency, and see how it will affect and operate upon the business, trade, and industry of the country. After the payment of the public taxes, and annual demands of the General Government, (in time of peace, mind you,) we saved and retained, out of eighty millions, three dollars in silver or specie to each individual in the United States. Does any reasonable man, not blinded by party prejudice, seriously believe three dollars, and no more, will answer and transact the business of any individual? Will civilized freemen be content and satisfied with that small sum of money? I answer for my constituents and myself, no, never. It will not buy food, or clothing, for one person. It will not even pay taxes. It will afford no money to sustain and facilitate trade and commerce. Where are we to procure funds to purchase the necessaries and comforts of life, such as salt, iron, sugar, coffee, and many other articles?—How is the capital and currency to be obtained, to purchase the cotton of the planter, the grain of the farmer, the wares of the manufacturer, and the goods of the merchant? Sir, I am opposed to retrograding and returning back to a semi-savage state of society, living on "black broth, wearing rude undressed skins, and using metal money as the only currency. Such notions are too antique, too antediluvian, too far behind the improvements of the age. We want more currency; our share of forty-five millions is too small, and our share of eighty millions, (without giving a dollar to support Government,) is still too little; far less than the necessary wants and just business of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce require and demand. To whom shall the people look, if they do not look to Government, for a good currency? In every civilized country, it is the duty and high prerogative of Government to fix the standard value of money, and to control and regulate the currency. Two of the great objects for which Government was instituted are, to furnish a uniform sound currency to the people in the transaction of their lawful business, and to prevent imposition and speculation by the circulation of a depreciated currency. We have tried to introduce gold and silver into more general circulation; still there is a great scarcity, and not enough to answer the purposes of the Government and the people. Now, what is to be done? I will not wage war against a wise Providence, because the precious metals are so scarce and hard to find, and because we cannot fill the pockets of every body with gold and silver.

Mr. Speaker, I hold these propositions—that Government is a trust to be administered, and not a property to be enjoyed; that the trustees are in duty bound to administer it for the general benefit of the