



THE STAR.

RALEIGH, NOV. 11, 1840.

Presidential Election on the 12th NOVEMBER.

The Conflict Rages!!

We are now in the midst of one of the most exciting conflicts which was ever decided upon the American theatre of politics. And if it should, contrary to the well founded hopes and expectations of the genuine democracy of the country, be settled in favor of the office-holders against the people, the votaries of a free government on this side of the broad Atlantic will be provided with solid cause for dismal apprehensions in regard to the future.

Shepard stopped not here. He spoke of the sub-Treasury, the daling child of Mr. Van Buren, and convinced all save the prejudiced and uncanid of the pernicious effects that its practice would bring about: of its tendency to build up and establish in our land an aristocracy to oppress and tyrannize over us: of its certain tendency to reduce the hard-fisted democrats, the yeomanry of the land to a level with the serfs of Russia, the menials of the Turkish Emperor. The Militia Bill did not escape his notice: its horrors and dark designs were depicted in impressive language. Mr. Shepard on this occasion, as on all others, won himself laurels of imperishable honor; and when he sat down the shouts of applause which burst from the hearts and consciences of all present gave signs that all had been delighted and edified.

Mr. Cherry of Bertie, too, was there, and addressed the meeting. We had never heard Mr. Cherry, and only knew him as introduced to us by the tongue of fame. And we know not how more truly to represent his address than by, he marched into the field with a strong arm and sharp scythe, that cut cleanly. We have rarely, if ever, listened to a more efficient popular speaker.

Nor was Augustus Moore silent on that occasion, but called out by his fellow-citizens, he delivered an excellent and eloquent speech in the direction of our attention to the very immoral tendency of the present administration: a view altogether original and we think, a matter extremely important to be considered in the coming election.

Mr. Speed, too, addressed the Convention, and gave earnest of much good that he will effect for our country; he is a young man of high promise, and bids fair, at no distant day, to rank among the first of our State. He spoke some 40 or 50 minutes, and the repeated cheers told that all were well pleased.

Hon. K. Rayner last addressed the Convention. And it is enough for us to say that he addressed the Convention, to say all that was well. His many speeches, both in and out of Congress, have been so highly lauded, that it were vain for us to attempt a description of this, which was of a piece with the character of all his others. It was excellently excellent. When Mr. R. concluded, the Convention adopted some resolutions expressive of their feelings and principles, and which we will give in our next paper, and adjourned, not sine die, but to meet in Washington City on the 4th of next March.

The Republic is in Danger! Treasonable Conspiracy of the Office-holders against the Rights and Liberties of the People!!

Following startling disclosure: We have all along been informed, and are now convinced beyond the probability of a doubt from disclosures made to us for the last two days, that a large amount of British Gold has been shipped to this country by the steamship Acadia and President, lately arrived from England, for the special purpose of defeating the PEOPLE in the ensuing struggle for the Presidential election. Immense frauds were to be practised—men were to be sent from one city to the other, for the purpose of voting the Van Buren ticket; threats and promises, intimidations and promises of reward were to be held out alternately to induce a certain portion of voters to betray their country, and to legalize the usurped rule of a corrupt set of legislators. While Benton Gold was to flow in every direction, and encourage the people with the hope of better times, a hue and cry was to be set up, simultaneously throughout the whole country, ABOUT THE FRAUDS OF THE WHIGS, in order to direct the attention of the people to another quarter. The most monstrous and infamous lies were to be circulated, implicating the honor and respectability of nearly all the leading Whigs, and the whole scheme just to be put in execution a few days before the elections, sufficient for the Locofoco lies to travel from one end of the Union to the other, but not sufficiently early for the contradictions and the proofs of their being fabricated reaching the people in time to effect their vote.

This was the last card intended to be played. PROGRESS OF THE HARRISON TORNADO.—One Hundred and Sixty Van Buren men in the county of Lewis, New York, have publicly dissolved the political relations which bound them to the Locofoco party. Among the names of the seceders are those of JOHN W. MARTIN, First Judge of the county and Postmaster at Martinsburg, Gen. Geo. D. ROGERS, a former Jackson member of the Assembly, and many other leading Democrats. "So we go!"

Singular Conversion. It will be remembered by our readers that the Hon. Benjamin Harden, of Kentucky, was not long since set down by the Van Buren organs as one of the recent converts to British Toryism. To test the sincerity of his conversion to Van Buren, Mr. Harden is now delivering able and effective speeches in favor of General Harrison.

A Few Words.—We cast our eye upon a political article of three mortal columns in an exchange paper yesterday, and the editor commenced by telling his readers he had but "a few words" to say upon the subject! A few words! Three unconscionable columns, set down deliberately and with malice aforethought, all in a few words! We don't know what this man may mean by a few, but he puts us in mind of the fellow in a play who swears point blank there were "more than several" for he had counted seven himself!

The Post-mistress of Cappouin county, Waterford, lately gave birth to a daughter which had a red mark on its cheek. This, for a few days, did not attract any particular notice, until the medical attendants, on minute investigation, found in the mark an exact resemblance to the new Post-office stamp.—Dublin Mail.

24 pieces of artillery of the same caliber would be sent from England. A regiment of the line is expected shortly from England to relieve the depot garrisoned here.

CHINA AND INDIA.—No intelligence had reached Bombay on the 28th of August of the arrival of the expedition at Canton. Admiral Elliot arrived at Singapore on the 16th of June. He immediately seized four Chinese junks lying in that harbor, but soon after released them. The admiral sailed for China on the 18th.

SPAIN.—The Paris Monitor of the 5th of October announces the formation of the new Spanish Cabinet. Espartero retains in his own hands the Presidency of the Council, and the command of the army as General-in-chief.

FRANCE.—The following are the sentences of the Court of Peers on Prince Louis Napoleon and his fellow-prisoners:—

Prince Louis Napoleon, perpetual imprisonment in a fortress; Count Monthlon, 20 years' detention; Avoisin, 10 do.; Mesonan, 15 ditto; Parquin, 20 ditto; Bouffet Moutaubon, 5 ditto; Lombard, 20 ditto; Forestier, 10 ditto.

Second Rank.—Bataile, 5 years' detention; Aladenize, transportation for life; Labouze, 2 years' detention; Desjardins, acquitted; Galvani, ditto; De Lambert, ditto; Bure, ditto.

NINE DAYS LATER.

The Britannia steamship to Boston brings London papers to the 20th. Another attempt has been made to assassinate Louis Philippe, and near the quay of the Tuilleries, on his return to St. Cloud, he was fired at, but was not touched. The carbine of the would-be murderer, exploded and badly wounded himself. His name is DARGES, calls himself a conspirator, and says he has no accomplices. If the contents of the weapon had taken effect, as intended the wretch would have also killed the Queen and Madame Adelaide.

The position of affairs in the East, the Eastern question, the great point of interest, is yet undetermined. Things look more like peace. The French have taken no warlike step. The Sultan has formally deposed the Pasha of Egypt.

The cotton market is dull. There is some distress in the manufacturing districts. The corn market has declined. The money market is very unsettled in consequence of the war panic, and the Bank of England was guarded in its movements. The rate of interest had risen, and was on the rise. Bankers were increased their reserved funds, &c. But though all seemed to be preparing for war, but few in England seemed to look upon war as probable.

(From the Intelligence and Nag's Head Advertiser.)

The whole of the day set apart for the Convention of the Whigs of the District in Edenton was very unfavorable.—There was almost an incessant pouring down of rain from early morning until night, and though this circumstance prevented many of the friends of Reform, resident in distant counties from attending, yet the concourse was very respectable, and, indeed, by estimation not less than twelve or fifteen hundred.

The Convention was organized in the spacious hall of the Court-house at 1 o'clock, by calling Hon. Kenneth Rayner to preside over its deliberations, electing for Vice Presidents Archibald Cherry, I. N. Tillet, Charles Skinner, Zachariah Evans, and Col. Wiggins, appointing as secretaries Thos. Houghton, Jas. Norfleet, and Richard Creecy.

Hon. K. Rayner in a very feeling speech made his acknowledgments to the Convention of the honor which they were pleased to confer upon him by electing him to the chair, and resumed his seat after having introduced to the meeting Colonel Langhorn of Portsmouth. Col. Langhorn informed the Convention of the abuses of the administration in a strain of impetuous eloquence: told of the usurpations of the Executive; of the monarchical tendency of the Government of the rulers of our land: drew in strong colors the admirable character of our candidate: spoke of his many deeds of noble daring: pointed to him as the only man that could now bring back the practice of our Government to those rules of Republican simplicity and virtue, from which the dishonesty and tyranny of our Executive had diverted it. Col. Langhorn resumed his chair amid shouts of applause from every quarter of the house, and if loud plaudits are evidence of pleasure on such occasions, then was Col. L's address pleasant to the auditory.

Followed Col. Langhorn, Hon. Wm. B. Shepard. Mr. Shepard in a style of eloquence peculiar to himself, in a clear, gentle stream of oratory, exposed the hollowness of Mr. Van Buren's claims to reelection: tore from the deformed characters of the constituents of the Cabinet their official robes, and held them up, denuded of their mantles of authority, to the indignation, scorn and contempt of all the virtuous and patriotic. Mr. Shepard was, perhaps, more capable, than any other man present on the occasion, because of his long residence in Washington City, to sketch the characters of the Federal officers. And candour compels the confession that if Mr. Shepard's picture which he drew be faithful, and we can't doubt it, there is not a set of ministers on the globe less competent and qualified to conduct the government of a State than those that preside over the destinies of this country. And it is a lamentable reflection, that amongst all the vile party that support the (thank God!) now tottering administration, men more faithful, more honest, and capable could not be found to perform their high and important trusts. Mr.

er with Ibrahim, the Sultan threw himself into the arms of Russia. An immense Russian force was brought into the Turkish dominions, but the Sultan, becoming as fearful of Russian alliance as of Mehemet Ali's rebellion, concluded to give up Syria. The dependence on Russia had, however, involved Turkey in bonds which could not be broken, and a treaty was agreed upon on the 8th of July, 1833, called the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi, which placed Turkey in the power of Russia, to a humiliating degree. The duration of the treaty was limited to eight years.—From that time to this, Syria has been often in partial revolt against the government of Ibrahim and the Sultan has been seeking an opportunity to recover it. At the latest advices the question to whom it should be assigned had not been settled.

Ibrahim, the oldest son of Mehemet Ali, (or, as some have asserted, the adopted son,) is now 51 years of age. He is described as being of a strong constitution, naturally grave, somewhat forbidding in appearance, and less attractive in manners than his father. From the age of 16 he has been a military and civil officer. He is of course thoroughly versed in the tactics of war; indeed he has been instructed by European officers. It will be remembered that he figured very conspicuously in the war between Turkey and Greece. His energy and military capacities have been abundantly proved in his conduct of affairs in Syria. In his late contest with the Turkish forces on the plains of Nezbib, he was completely victorious.

Ibrahim has been condemned as harsh and tyrannical in his government of Syria, and the same account has been given of Mehemet. But the rebellious tribes cannot be kept in subjection except by a strong hand. Both these warriors have done themselves honor by encouraging the improvements introduced by foreigners, and expending money freely in public works, hospitals, &c.

Mehemet Ali owns all the territory of Egypt, and has it cultivated by men who are paid for their labor in a share of the produce. He has a monopoly of cotton, rice, opium, &c. "He is the great farmer, the great merchant of the country.—All business of exchange is done by him and for him." His maxim is "The earth belongs to God and to the sovereign who is his representative."

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, NOVEMBER 2.

By the packet ship New York, Captain Barstow arrived this morning from Liverpool on the 7th of October, and Liverpool to the 8th, both inclusive.

By this arrival we have very late intelligence from Egypt, Syria, and India. The dates are Alexandria Sept. 25d, and Bombay August 29.

The report of the bombardment of Beyrout turns out to be correct.

On the 15th orders were given to reduce Djibail, a small village about 10 miles from Beyrout, in which was a strong castle, garrisoned by some 300 Araouts. After a heavy cannonading the fortress was stormed, but the assailants were repulsed with severe loss. In the course of the night, however, the garrison escaped, and on the 15th Djibail was taken possession of.

After this the mountaineers began to pour in, and as fast as they arrived, were supplied with arms.

Meantime the bombardment of Beyrout continued. On the 14th Suliman Pacha sent a flag of truce, asking a suspension of hostilities for two days; which was refused.

On the 16th, the Egyptian troops having all departed for the mountains, the firing upon the town ceased, after causing considerable injury; and as many as 1,000 individuals are reported to have perished by the combined effects of the fire and the falling of the ruins. Only two shots were returned by the town, without, however, causing any damage. The flags of the American, Danish, Spanish, and Greek consuls continued flying on the ruins of their respective consulates on the 20th, notwithstanding that these functionaries had withdrawn themselves.

On the 19th of September, the Edinburgh and Hastings were the only ships at Beyrout, stationed there to prevent communication with Alexandria by sea.

On the 20th the allied troops were at Djouai, under the command of Commodore Napier. The force consisted of 6,500 Turks, 1,500 British marines, 250 Austrian marines, and 5,000 mountaineers, besides the British artillerymen, &c. in all about 12,000. Ibrahim Pacha, with 15,000 men, occupied the range of mountains immediately above the allied encampment.

At Alexandria, on the 21st, the Pacha was continuing his preparation for resistance—erecting fortifications and sending supplies for his troops in Syria. The garrison of Bagdad had revolted in favor of the Pacha.

FROM THE LONDON SUN OF OCTOBER 7.

The following intelligence appears in the Jersey Chronicle and British Press, received this morning at the North and South American Coffee-House. Every preparation is making to place the fortifications in this island in a complete state of defence. The guns are being mounted on Fort Regent, and orders have been issued to mount guns on all the towers recently erected along the coast. There is at Fort Regent a battery of 24 pieces of artillery, which it is intended to send to those already in use by the Royal Jersey militia. It is also stated that, in the event of war, a brigade composed of

The principal things which struck me in England in the way of improvement since my last visit were the Railroads, the Galvanic Telegraph, the Bude Light (truly a new one,) and the glass and silk manufacture for curtains and drapery. Of the first, the railroads—they may be said, I think to approach perfection as nearly as possible. They are built for ages, remarkable for their massiveness and magnificent architectural, for the taste, comfort, and solidity of the cars and locomotives. I travelled on all that are yet opened: the Liverpool and Birmingham, the Birmingham and London, the London and Southampton, and as far as finished, the Great Western, which is much superior, in every point of view, to any yet constructed. I travelled at the rate of forty miles an hour upon it, breakfasting in Reading Berkshire, at half past eight, and walked the streets of London before ten! It was not without interest to me that, on a branch road from Birmingham to Cheltenham, just opened, I was whirled along by a locomotive made by Norris, in Philadelphia.

The Galvanic Telegraph is in use on the London and Blackwell railway—the cars on which are worked with a rope—and when full, a galvanic wire is touched, and successively rapid as two ticks on a watch is the signal and motion of the cars. The distance is four miles, and were it four thousand, I am assured the signal would be as instantaneous and faithful. They are laying one down to Windsor for state purposes, and it is expected they will be in use all over England. Do we not live in an age of necromancy, and are not the men of science the only pure and lawful aristocracy of human nature?

The Bude Light is a beautiful thing in its way. It produces an atmosphere of light, concealing the means by which it is done. Passing by the Horse Guards, I exclaimed—"How brightly the moon shines! You can read the clock by it." "Oh!" replied my friend, as cool as moonshine, "that's the Bude Light." I begged an explanation, and apparently astonished at my ignorance, he gave it.

Lime and gas are brought into some peculiar contact, and the effect, as it struck me, was that of intensely bright moonlight. The Houses of Lords and Commons are lit in this manner, and it is to be introduced into the theatres.—It is very beautiful—and do not think me "moonstruck" when I tell you that the chillness and repose of moonshine reminded me sensibly while regarding it, that Juliet's apostrophe, "Come thou day in night," is now realized. Alas! for the imaginative race, it matter of fact people upset every thing in this manner.

The new manufacture for curtains and other draperies is a very gorgeous affair, and silk, producing a dazzling effect, beyond silver or gold in richness of display.

A capital invention, is used for the foundation of houses, an invention, too, the more valuable on account of its simplicity. The clay that is dug out of the foundation is mixed with a preparation of lime on the very ground of the building, and thus hardened or "calcined" into a strong substance, makes the best and certainly the cheapest material for foundation yet discovered. It is now universally used in England.

EGYPT.

A correspondent of the New York Observer, writing from France, says: "All the Governments and People of Europe turn their eyes to the ancient land of the Pharaohs." The remarkable man (Mehemet Ali) who rules over this empire, and whose name is mentioned at the present time oftener than that of almost any half-civilized monarch, is now 71 years old. He is described by a late writer as being in height 5 feet 2 inches, of a sanguine and nervous temperament, his countenance open and agreeable, blending shrewdness and good temper in its expression. His activity and industry are said to be great. Having been educated in youth as a man of business, he has good business tact, and attends in person to a great number of details connected with government affairs. His early opportunities for mental cultivation were limited; but he is said to be ready in numerical calculation, and to manifest uncommon general intelligence. He is remarkably liberal towards other religions, although a Mohammedan. It is now thirty-seven years since he became master of Egypt. Although contradictory accounts are given respecting the degree of civilization which he has been instrumental in bringing into that country, it is certain that the removal of the Europeans has done much to teach the Egyptians the arts of peace as well as of war. It was not until 1830, that Mehemet took a stand as an independent monarch. He had previously paid large tribute to the Sultan of Turkey, and had put forth all his military power and resources at the Sultan's command. But he now determined to act for himself, and to take possession of Syria, which he said had been promised to him for his services in the war with Greece. Towards the end of October, 1831, Mehemet Ali sent his son Ibrahim with an army of from 40,000 to 50,000 men to Syria. A series of dreadful conflicts ensued. The siege of St. Jean d'Acre was long and the struggle desperate, but, on the 27th of May, 1832, the place was taken, and the garrison made prisoners, with Abdallah, the Governor of the Province. Ibrahim then swept over the country to the northward, successful every where against the forces of the Sultan, and was ready to march upon Constantinople itself. The Turkish Government became alarmed.—After calling on Great Britain for aid in vain, and after another dreadful encounter

did I inquire the name of the man with whom I was conversing.—The names of Young or Miller, or any of officers were not mentioned during this conversation, nor did I say that he would come to my office in the morning, I would, by a wink, point out Miller or Young to him, nor any thing to that effect. Nor did Stevenson say to me he wished to get names registered, nor any thing of the kind. Mr. Bela Badger's name was not mentioned by either of us at this interview; not one word was said by either him or me, in relation to Mr. Riston, having cash the Rs. On the next day, between nine and ten o'clock in the morning, while I was engaged in my office, the same individual entered; I addressed him and asked him his name; he then for the first time told me his name was Stevenson; I understood subsequently from Miller that he called himself Jarvis, to him, before Stevenson came into my office, however, I had seen Mr. Miller, and mentioned to him that there was a gentleman in town from New York, who wanted to get persons to go on to New York to detect illegal voters in this city, the same as they had done in 1832; after Stevenson had mentioned as his name stated above, Mr. Miller came into my office to make his morning report to me, as Captain of the Watch; I then said to Miller, this is the gentleman to whom I referred, upon which they left the office together; since that moment I have not seen Mr. Stevenson. I do solemnly declare, that I have never, either directly or indirectly, aid, assist, or connived, at the reception of an illegal vote, either in the city of Philadelphia, or in any part of the United States.

JOHN SWIFT. Sworn and subscribed, this 24th day of Oct. 1840, before me, GEORGE GRISCOM, Alderman, AN ELOQUENT EXTRACT.

It has been remarked that no public man has been so much underestimated as Gen. Harrison. Indeed, there is none with whom his acts, speeches, and public services may not advantageously be contrasted. He, more than any of our public speakers, seems to have studied the history of Greece and of Rome, and to have regulated his own public action by the illustrious examples which it furnished.—How apt his allusions—how appropriate his sentiments. We have seen nothing more excellent than the following extract from his reply to Gov. Poindexter, on the subject of Gen. Jackson's invasion of Florida. Are we to find in this eloquent speech the solution to Gen. Jackson's unmanly attack on the military reputation of Gen. Harrison?

Bal. Pilot.

The House of Representatives, of the Seminole War.

"A Republican Government should make no distinctions between men, and should never relax its maxims of security for any individual, however distinguished. No man should be allowed to say that he could do that with impunity which another could not do. If the Father of his Country were alive, and in the administration of the Government and had authorized the taking of the Spanish posts, I would declare my disapprobation of it as readily as I do now. Nay, more, because the more distinguished the individual, the more salutary the example. No one can tell how soon such an example would be beneficial. General Jackson will be faithful to his country; but I recollect that the virtues and patriotism of Fabius and Scipio were soon followed by the crimes of Marius and the usurpation of Sylla. I am sure, sir, that it is not the interest of any gentleman upon this floor to rob Gen. Jackson of a single ray of glory, much less to wound his feelings or injure his reputation. And, while I thank my friend from Mississippi, (Mr. Poindexter,) in the name of those who agree with me that Gen. Jackson has done wrong, I must be permitted to decline the use of the address which he has so obligingly prepared for us, and substitute the following, as more consonant to our views and opinions. If the resolutions pass, I would address him thus:—In the performance of a sacred duty, imposed by their construction of the Constitution, the Representatives of the People have found it necessary to disapprove a single act of your brilliant career; they have done it in the full conviction that the hero who has guarded her rights in the field will bow with reverence to the civil institutions of his country—that he has admitted as his creed that the character of the soldier can never be complete without eternal deference to the character of the citizen. Your country has done for you all that a Republic can do for the most favored of her sons. The age of dification is past; it was an age of tyranny and barbarism; the adoration of man should be addressed to his Creator alone. You have been feasted in the Pritanes of the cities. Your statue shall be placed in the Capitol, and your name be found in the songs of the virgins. O, gallant chief, and bear with you the gratitude of your country. Go, under the full conviction that as her glory is identified with yours, she has nothing more dear to her but her laws—nothing more sacred but her Constitution.—Even an unintentional error shall be sanctified to her service. It will teach posterity that the Government which could disapprove the conduct of a Marcellus, will have the fortitude to crush the vices of a Marcus. These sentiments, sir, lead to results in which all must rejoice. Gen. Jackson will still live in the hearts of his fellow citizens, and the Constitution of our country will be immortal."

ENGLAND. An American Writing from Liverpool