

THOMAS J. LEMAY,
PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

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And North Carolina Gazette.

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RALEIGH N. C. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25 1849. } NO. 47

HUGH McQUEEN,
THOMAS J. LEMAY, } Editors

I'll ask no pay until the Piano is tried.
If there should happen to be any one so incredulous as to doubt the quality of my Piano Forte after the abundant proofs which have been presented to the public, I will agree that such an individual may take one of the instruments and try it thoroughly before paying for it. I think that there can be but little risk any way in buying a Piano from a seller who has disposed of upwards of two hundred without ever selling a bad one, and certainly not without ever where payment is not required until satisfaction is given.
R. F. NASH,
Book and Piano Forte Store Fayetteville, N. C.

MESSAGE

FROM THE
GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA

TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE,

At the commencement of the Session of 1849.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina:
GENTLEMEN: The declarations of the people against the administrations of the Federal and most of the State Governments—the deep sensation and embittered feelings of the contending parties as to the cause, must necessarily greatly deepen the interest which usually attends the meeting, and increase the responsibility of your honorable body.
But, while we have, in the confident hope that it will restore the country to its former happy and prosperous condition, abundant cause to rejoice over this peaceful revolution; yet we should remember that our fellow-citizens of the administration party, with the exception, perhaps, of the officers and aspirants, although mistaken, as we believe, in their views, can have but one common interest with ourselves, and are rather entitled to our sympathy and conciliation than to our hatred and persecution.

Their fortunes have failed in their own hands, and under their own management; and it becomes us, as those on whom the responsibility has devolved, calmly to survey the position we occupy, and prepare ourselves with energy and dignity to meet the crisis.
As it is the part of wisdom to profit by experience, it is necessary and proper to refer to the causes of the revolution, and particularly where connected with our peculiar interest, the better to enable us to avoid the evil and embrace the good.

The Bank of the United States, which grew out of the necessities of the country, at two periods of great distress, (and which would seem almost to give sacredness to its existence,) and which answered every purpose promised by its most sanguine friends, or anticipated by the public, was doomed to Executive hostility, because it would not yield political obedience. It was re-chartered by Congress, but vetoed by the President. The public money was then removed from its lawful place of deposit, in the Bank of the United States, to the local Banks, by the President, under the plea that it was unsafe. This ground, taken by the President, was disproved by a report from a committee of Congress.

The Senate of the United States became alarmed at these indications of violence and usurpation, and declared the removal of the deposits unconstitutional. The President appealed to the people, against both the Bank and the Senate—declaring the Bank dangerous to the liberties of the country—a monster of foreign materials; and that a better currency could be given by the local Banks.

Nothing was recollected but his splendid and successful military career. Several of the State Legislatures were filled by his partisans, who supported his opposition to the Bank, and instructed their Senators to expunge the resolution declaring his act unconstitutional for removing the deposits, or to resign their seats to more unscrupulous hands; and it was done. Some yielded to the servile act, in defacing the journals of the Senate; and others, through a cherished though mistaken abstraction, abandoned their posts; which has impaired, and, if continued, will destroy, the most stable and valuable part of our Constitution, and, in all probability, the government itself.

The House of Representatives could not but feel the influence of the will of the people concentrated in the Executive. His power was tremendous enough to intoxicate the brain of a less philosophical chief. The fate of the Bank was decided. The deposits were retained in the local Banks, and recommended to be loaned out. Banks increased rapidly, and discounted freely. The disbursements of the government increased some fifty per cent, or about twelve millions of dollars annually. Property and labour of all kinds rose in price. Public works were commenced, and some completed, of vast magnitude; and general prosperity reigned, not only in this country, but in Europe. Up to 1834, under the operations of the "bill of abominations," the payment of the public debt, mostly due to Europeans, filled that country with money seeking investments; a great deal of which was taken by our States, Banks, Rail Roads, Canals, and Manufacturing Companies, and returned to this country at a rate of interest higher than had been given by the government. Whether designed or not, this command and disbursement of large amounts of money, completely, at the time, covered the consequences of the destruction of the Bank of the United States, and gave to the country a hollow and factitious prosperity.

Notwithstanding the great increase of expenditures, some forty millions of surplus had accumulated in the vaults of the local Banks. Upon a previous occasion, the President had advised a distribution; and, after a fierce struggle in Congress, an act was passed directing it to be deposited with the States; and, although his views had subsequently undergone a change, he reluctantly approved the measure.
Foreign capitalists, used to wars and convulsions, watched the operations of our government with a vision true to their interests; and, taking alarm at the attack of the President on foreign capital, his revolutionary spirit, and daring usurpations, withdrew their funds, in time, to a place of safety. The Banks commenced curtailing; to meet the provisions of the distribution act. But it was soon discovered that it could not, with other demands, be met; and a suspension of specie payments ensued throughout the land. A tremendous and frightful revolution, in every branch of business, took place; and credit and confidence were shaken to the centre. Money became more scarce in both hemispheres; it seemed, indeed, to have vanished. Interest rose, and with difficult negotiations could be effected on any terms. Instead of coolly investigating the causes, and applying such relief as his elevated and powerful position might command, to save thousands from ruin and distress, the President denounced the local Banks as worthless and faithless—pursued them with an inveterate rancour—and turned upon them the full tide of public indignation—made them the stalking horse of the demagogue—robbed them of the people's confidence, and paralyzed all their useful energies. But, by his own act, the deposit of the public moneys, the Banks had been stimulated to wild expansion; they were, for the most part, controlled by his own political friends, and were the creatures of his devoted States.

In the Treasury Circular, the President added another link to the already lengthened chain of Executive usurpation. This circular required specie only to be received at the land offices, which checked sales, and, by further alarming the capitalists, added another blow to the already sinking credit of the Banks. Congress ventured on a vote of disapprobation, by a large majority in both houses, repealing the order. But the President placed it in his pocket, and thus defeated it.

The President's popularity was yet so powerful as to contribute very largely to the election of his successor, the present incumbent, whose other claims on the confidence and affection of the American people, were certainly questionable. He promised, however, to tread in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor, and declared that it was glory enough to have served under such a chief, and the people were satisfied.

The present incumbent came into power at a period most unfortunate for himself and for the country. A re-action, as we have shown, had commenced—in a bloated and boasted prosperity; and he had pledged himself to the course best calculated to urge it on. He had, in his zeal to support the views of his predecessor, denounced a Bank of the United States as unconstitutional, and cut off all relief from that quarter. The local Banks had been denounced as unworthy of public confidence; and he sank them yet lower by concurring in their condemnation. The affairs of the country had become desperate—money scarce and Bank notes depreciated—the price of property and labor tumbling down—improvements suspended—and bankruptcies numerous. Indeed, so gloomy were the affairs of the country, that the President convened an extra session of Congress, to devise means of relief; to whom he gravely recommended the withdrawal of the public moneys from their former places of deposit, and to lock them up in safes and vaults, as the remedy.

As a part of his argument for a Sub Treasury, he decried institutions which had been used, from the establishment of the government, as depositories; and which, in times of emergency, responded patriotically to the calls of the government; and which had sided the great interests of this country to enter honorably the list of competition, in all necessary and valuable works of improvement, with those of the old world. At the first moment of difficulty, they are condemned as unworthy of public confidence, and even dangerous to liberty. Again, in December, 1837-38, this Sub Treasury is pressed on the consideration of Congress, as the grand panacea of all our woes.

Congress was composed of a majority of his friends, and it is quite immaterial whether they considered his project incompetent for the crisis, defective in principle, or nerveless in expediency—it was rejected.

The President now seemed to take the matter seriously to heart. The only measure he had concocted, by the aid of the Secretary of the Treasury, must not be treated so lightly. His forces are marshalled anew—the unfaithful discharged, and more supple tools put in their places. They open their battery on the dead Bank. The dying and living Banks they represent then as the hydra-headed monster, against which the former President had to exert his Herculean strength to keep in check. Corporations of all kinds were declared dangerous to liberty, to the poor, and to democracy. Congress convenes, and the President draws a strong and vivid picture of the distresses of the country, and again recommends the locking up of the public money in safes and vaults, as the means of relief. This doubtless was *pro forma*, as he had no money in the Treasury to be locked up. The fact that he has had to issue, from time to time, Treasury notes, shows how preposterous it is to expect relief at present, at least, from a scheme on which the government is destitute of the materials to operate.

To make this Sub Treasury scheme a law, the State of New Jersey was called upon to supply the means. Her sovereignty violated—her rights disregarded and insulted, by the friends of the present administration in the House of Representatives, by refusing seats in their body to persons regularly commissioned under her authority, and clothed with all the attributes of her sovereignty. By this act, every State in the Union has received a blow which should not be disregarded. By the request of the Governor of New Jersey, I herewith submit the resolutions of her Assembly on this subject, marked A.

While the rights of New Jersey were being desecrated in the House of Representatives, the Senate was engaged in passing a resolution gratuitously refusing to assume the debts of the States, alike insulting to their feelings and injurious to their character. If, under circumstances of peculiar hardship and distress, a State were to petition Congress to assume her debts, and Congress was to do so, it would not differ in principle from assistance granted to an ally in distress by war, or to the relief afforded Carraças suffering from the effects of an earthquake, or to New York, when almost devastated by fire. At all events, a State would be entitled to a respectful attention and friendly consideration; but to refuse without being asked, is marked with the grossest impropriety and injustice. The Senate knew that many of the States were engaged in improvements of great importance, and depended on negotiating loans in Europe to complete them, and requiring unimpaired credit for advantageous success; which was necessarily injured by that action of the Senate, and the works most probably defeated.

It is true that North Carolina has no public debt; but it is not the less injurious and insulting to her character, to be told by her servants, (who are presumed to know,) in the Senate chamber, that she is unworthy of credit; and such a declaration by the Senate, when seen in distant parts of the world, where negotiations for money are sought, must be injurious to her credit—and probably would have defeated her object, if she had attempted to procure the loan contemplated by the act of your last session.

Now, gentlemen, I have shewn you the destruction of the National Bank, in total disregard of the wish of Congress and the mercantile and commercial parts of the nation; the violation of law and contract, in the removal of the public treasure from the place where the representatives of the country directed, under a false allegation; the issuing a Specie Circular, at the Executive will, and the continuing its operation after Congress had condemned it; placing the public money in favorite local Banks, and urging them to use it in expanding discounts—and, because they could not return it when called for, denouncing and persecuting them; the outrage upon the sovereignty of New Jersey; the gross and gratuitous insult on the character and credit of all the States; were enough, surely, without referring to the operations of trade, or the abuse of the Banking privilege, to alarm capitalists as to the stability and integrity of our institutions—to banish money and destroy credit—in fine, to produce the terrible pecuniary revulsion which has shaken our country to its centre, bringing ruin and distress on thousands. And the Sub Treasury remedy, gentlemen, for diseases like these! Surely the Sangrado theory never has been so graphically illustrated. The weakness and inadequacy of the proposed remedy is, indeed, like sporting with our wrongs and sufferings.

What good can result from the withdrawal of all governmental connection—all its fiscal operations from the Banks, and leaving the States to regulate the currency among themselves as they best may? It is like separating the head from the body, and expecting their joint functions to be continued. The President says that the Banks form a chain of dependence from one end of our country to the other, and that it "reaches across the ocean and ends in London, the centre of the credit system;" and with this chain of dependence of mighty magnitude, he will have nothing to do, but leave us to the tender mercies of the English to regulate our currency and credit, perfectly indifferent to our fate, so that the government and its officers get their dues in gold and silver.

The President certainly looks to a total destruction of all Banks when he says, "It is moreover a principle, than which none is better settled by experience, that the supply of the precious metals will always be found adequate to the uses for which they are required." They abound in countries where no other currency is allowed. Like the fabled appearance of men in Rhoderick Ohu, it is only necessary to will, and we shall have a plenty of specie, which seems to be so dear to his feelings. He overlooks, or forgets entirely, the sacrifices to which we must submit to obtain it in competition with those

countries, where it is now held. It will be first necessary to make the balance of trade preponderate in our favor in order to effect this, (the aid of Bank credit and our hitherto liberal and enlightened policy having been dispensed with.) We must submit to the European, and Asiatic prices of labor, their rigid economy, their grinding slavish habits of toil, before we can successfully compete with them in trade, agriculture and manufactures, or produce a balance in our favor to be discharged in coin. To expect a permanence of the precious metals from a forced and unnatural importation, would be about as rational as to attempt a suspension of the laws of gravitation.

The President says, "in a country so commercial as ours, Banks in some form will probably always exist," and thinks the sub-treasury will deprive them of the character of monopolies, and be a salutary regulator and keep them in check. In this expectation of the continuance of Banks, he may be sincere; but the recent destruction of these institutions in the District of Columbia, shews very conclusively the wish and intention of his party. The collection of gold and silver in the dues of the United States may have some influence on the banks in the large cities, where large disbursements are made; and where the balance of trade concentrates, they will no doubt be least injured and enabled to exist; and on New York, he must have had his attention fixed, when he made this assertion as to the probable existence of Banks; but to remote places, agricultural and interior States, what other than a deleterious influence can it have, whence the specie must be drained constantly in payment of the dues to the United States, without any probability of an invigorating reflux?

It is due to the State, and necessary to a restoration of our happy, prosperous, and honorable condition, as far as in our power, to mark with unqualified reprobation, this infringement on the rights and credit of the States—this war on the institutions and capital of the country. For when the accumulation of wealth is the result of industry, economy and skill, it is certainly honorable to the owner, and whether it consists in land, chattels or stock, is unquestionably entitled to the stern protection of the law; and the person, matters not what his standing or position in society, who indulges in the practice of misrepresenting and detracting from the value of either, deserves its severest lash. Let us put the seal of reprobation on the unfaithful officer who violates the Constitution in letter or spirit. Let us inform the President that we consider the purposes of Government to mean something more important, as the regulator of "trade and commerce with the States," than merely picking out the gold and silver from the currency, in the discharge of the public dues, to pay out to the officers. That the currency of the country, no matter of what it consists, must be the medium of exchange, and is as essential to "trade and commerce with the States," as the circulation of the blood is to the animal existence, and as necessary to a healthy State, to be regulated by a central power, as the other is to flow from the heart. Gold and silver are tests of the value of the currency.

What is of small consideration, compared to the advantages of bank notes, checks, and bills of exchange, as a medium of exchange. What power should apply this regulator? Certainly the United States, for none other can.

The object to be attained, is a uniform currency throughout the Union, based on specie and on the credit of the States, or of the United States. How can this be accomplished? is the rightful enquiry. I have no fear in the answer, that it can only be effected by an arrangement entered into by law, between the State and Federal Governments, for improving and using the local Banks, or by the establishment of a Bank of the United States, with sufficient capital assigned to each State to supply the amount of notes for all useful and necessary purposes. One kind of bank notes, with a specie basis and ample guarantees, can alone meet the object and accomplish the purpose desired. Where, as at present, a large variety of Bank notes, issued from eight or nine hundred Banks, are thrown into circulation, experience has proved that they cannot stand on equal footing—actual and fictitious circumstances will produce degrees of value totally destroying their worth as a national circulating medium.

I would prefer an arrangement by which the local Banks would be remodelled to the establishment of a Bank of the United States, because the renewal of their charters could be made to happen successively, without producing the political convulsion which has twice attended the renewal of the charter of the National Bank; because, too, some of the present institutions could be adopted, and the redundant merged into them, or allowed to expire at the end of their charters.

A Bank of the United States, of sufficient capital to supercede all the local Banks, might be made an engine of oppression, and dangerous to our political institutions, which the local Banks could not. The superceding the local Banks by a National Bank, must unquestionably produce a revolution in the monetary affairs of the country to an immense extent and unforeseen consequences.

Capitalists in all countries, and more particularly in ours, are the pioneers of their own fortunes, and look with an eye single to their interests on the selection of the managers of institutions in which they invest their funds. Nor are they usually combined with the politician, for their notions are antagonistical. The study and success of the one, destroys that of the other. Stockholders are the managers of the local Banks. The funds of these Banks, divided over as great an extent of country as ours, and under the management of their own officers, presents an insuperable difficulty to the formation of political cabals or any other, for the injury of the great interest of the country, with whose welfare they are so intimately connected and identified. A National Bank might fall into the hands of a clique, who, conscious of their power, might be tempted to interfere in federal policy to the great injury of its pecuniary affairs, and inflict a stab on the liberties of the country.

The Banks in the North are much more numerous than in any other section, being established in most parts where money could be usefully employed, and in such sums as were demanded by the capacities of the country; and they have been ably and successfully managed; pushing and developing the natural capacities of the country to a great state of perfection, stand high in their own sections where best known; yet we seldom ever see one of their notes in circulation in our State, and a greater part of them never pass out of their immediate neighborhoods. The Banks of the Southern and Western States, have partaken more of, and, no doubt, have been influenced by, the character of the country. Many have been established on false principles and been badly managed, and the result could not be otherwise than disastrous to the stockholders, who had actual capital invested; but that appears not to have been the case in any very great extent. I have no doubt that those which have capital, and will take warning from experience, will yet do a valuable business.

The recuperative powers of these sections of the country are immense, and afford great room for the employment of capital. Even under their recent management, I do not know that we have more cause to lament than to rejoice, except as to the injury our national character and credit have sustained; as it has resulted in many great and solid improvements, equal, and perhaps superior, to any thing of which we can boast.

That Banks are susceptible of improvement both in form and management cannot be doubted now, when such vast and astonishing improvements have taken place in Agriculture, Manufacture, rail and steam Ships, Rail Roads and other inventions.

The operations of the Federal Government continuing to effect the

PERKINS' INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

This establishment has been removed to that spacious and elegant edifice known as Mount Washington House, at South Boston, and is now ready for the reception and instruction of young blind persons of either sex from any part of the country.
The salubrity of the location, the facilities for sea-bathing, and the extent of the edifice, which offers separate rooms for the pupils, make this establishment a desirable residence for those young blind persons who desire superior accommodations.
The course of instruction comprehends reading, writing, arithmetic, algebra, and geometry, geography, history, natural and moral philosophy, &c. &c. Besides the theory and practice of music. Those who desire to acquire a knowledge of the ancient and modern languages.
A thorough and scientific knowledge of music, and opportunities of practice upon the piano-forte and organ, are given to all, besides which the pupil may select any instrument which he wishes to learn. Particular attention is given to physical education.
Terms: Board and tuition, with the use of books and musical instruments, from \$150 to \$200 per annum. For those who wish to study the languages, to have the use of a piano-forte in their chambers, or to receive extra musical instructions, \$200. The above will cover all the ordinary expenses of the pupil.
Extra accommodation charged in reasonable proportion.
The most favorable age for instruction is between the 8th and 18th years.
The following gentlemen, are connected with the education of the Institution and may be referred to:—
Messrs. C. Brock, Thos. H. Perkins, Peter R. Dalton, Edward Brooks, Samuel A. Elliot, John D. Potter, Thomas G. Cary, John Homans, James K. Mills, Robert Rantoul, Samuel Loud, Samuel May, Ozaiah Goodwin, Horace Mann, Robert C. Withrop.
For particular information address the Director, Dr. S. C. Howe, Boston, to whom all applications should be made.
N. B. No persons will be received while under medical treatment for the recovery of sight.
July 5. 37-3m.

HORRID DEPRAVITY

Some notorious Counterfeiters have nearly killed several persons by selling them a spurious and false mixture of Hays' Liment.
The genuine is warranted perfectly harmless and efficient. Never buy the article unless it has the original signature of C. J. HAY, M. D., on the wrapper, and that form are solely authorized to make and sell the true article. Original Proprietor.
—SOLOMON HAYS.
P. S. The true Hays' Liment is warranted to cure Piles and Rheumatism, in all cases, or no pay taken for it.

OLD RIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA.

has kept free from dunder, by the genuine OLD RIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA.
Remember, the genuine as described below.
This is certified to by Messrs. Ministers of the Gospel, British Consul, Physicians, and a great number of our most honorable citizens, to be seen where it is sold.

DARING FRAUD!

This article has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it has the name of L. S. COMSTOCK, or the signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public from deception.
A constant supply of the above valuable preparation will be kept for sale by
W. M. MASON & CO.
11 avow 12m

PROCLAMATION

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
BY HIS EXCELLENCY EDWARD B. DUDLEY,
GOVERNOR, &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come—Greeting:

WHEREAS it has been officially reported to this Department, that on the 13th day of November, 1839, one NATHAN LANBETH, of Davidson county, in this State, was so beaten, bruised & maimed that he died; and whereas one JOHN GOSS stands charged with the commission of said deed; and whereas Messrs. Wharton, Hope Ward, Alexander Bishop, Joshua Deer and Hope H. Steen were present, aiding and abetting and maintaining the said John Goss in the perpetration of said felony; and whereas said offenders have fled and secreted themselves from the regular operations of the Law and Justice:
Now, therefore, to the end that the said John Goss and his accomplices in the murder, may be brought to trial, I have thought proper to issue this Proclamation, offering a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the apprehension of the said John Goss, and a further reward of One Hundred Dollars each, for one or either of his accomplices, to any person or persons who will apprehend or cause to be apprehended, any of the offenders, and fugitives aforesaid, and confine them, or either of them, in the Jail, or deliver them, or either of them, to the Sheriff of the said county in the State aforesaid. And I do, moreover, hereby require all officers, whether civil or military, within this State, to use their best exertions to apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, the fugitives and offenders aforesaid.
Given under my hand as Governor and in presence of the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, Done at our City of Raleigh, this 20th day of October, A. D. 1840.
EDWARD B. DUDLEY.

By Command,
C. C. BATTLE, Private Secretary

Description of the Offenders named in the above Proclamation.

John Goss is about 35 years old, 5 feet, 2 or 10 inches high, dark complexion, dark curly hair, and has some specks of gunpowder in his face—short nose and quick of speech.
Lee H. Wharton is about 23 years years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, fair hair and complexion, his face freckled and a wide apart, large eyebrows, a down look, voice fine, slow spoken and is stout made.
Alexander C. Bishop is about 58 years old, and 5 feet 6 inches high, stoop shoulders, fair complexion, blue eyes, soft spoken and is grey-headed.
Joshua Deer is about 28 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, fair skin, blue eyes, sparse must, thin visage, quick spoken, hair dark colored.
Alexander C. Bishop is about 23 years old, fair and pale complexion, sandy colored hair, quick spoken, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high and dark eyes.
Hope H. Steen is about 35 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, fair complexion and full face, dark hair and chunky made, and speaks in the ordinary way when spoken to.

Oct 29. 45—
The Standard Salisbury Watchman, Greensborough Patriot, Intelligencer, Lexington, Ky. and Banner, Nashville, Tenn. will insert the above weekly until countermand.

BAIN'S LETTERS.

Letters and meditations on Religion and other subjects, by William T. Bain for Sale at the North Carolina Book Store,
Raleigh, June 24, 1840.