THOMAS J. LEMAY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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 33⅓ per cent. will be made from the regular prices for advertisers by the year.

☞ Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

RALEIGH STAR,
And North Carolina Gazette.

VOL. XXXII } "NORTH CAROLINA—Powerful in moral, in intellectual, and in physical resources—the land of our sires, and the home of our affections." { NO. 1.

RALEIGH N. C WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1841.

SPLENDID NEW ANNUALS

For 1841, just arrived by the Great Western from London and for sale at the North Carolina Book Store by

TURNER & HUGHES.

Book of Bondoui
Legends of Venice
Hinden's Tableaux
Children of Nobility
Picturesque Annual
Book of Beauty
London Keepsake
Drawing Room Scrap Books
Protestant Annual
Forget Me Not
Juvenile Scrap Books
The Token
Friendships Offering
New Year's Gift.

The above Books are put up in a superior style, all those who want to make presents, should call and look for themselves.

December 23, 1840. 52

Register will copy.

NINETEEN PIANOS

For Sale by E. P. Nash, Petersburg Va.

UPON THE FAIREST TERMS POSSIBLE.

Take the instruments and try them, if good keep them, if not return them, without paying for them.

As some Pianos are far superior to others, and as purchasers generally are but little acquainted with the difference in them, (inside) it seems to me that in getting so costly an article, too much caution cannot be observed.

Many persons are perfectly satisfied with the instruments they have purchased until some friend or neighbor gets one which is considered superior, and then they wish they had been more particular.

There is no necessity for any thing further than a limit in price in any order which may be sent me.

E. P. NASH.

Dec. 22 52-4w.

To the Editors of the Star:

My attention was called, a few days since, for the first time, to an address "to the people of Northampton, Martin, Hertford and Bertie," over the signature of A. W. Mebane, published in the Standard of Oct. 21, and bearing date Oct. 5, 1840, from which the following is an extract:

"Yet I regret the fact, that respectable "whigs"—aye, even a member of Congress in our own Electoral District, stoops in public harangues, to the pitiful office of retailing, with well affected zeal and sincerity, the slanders of the mendacious Ogle, thinking, no doubt, they will make a "good enough Morgan" until after the election."

As I am the only member of Congress in that Electoral District, it is very evident that the allusion is made to myself. It is apparent from the entire tone of the whole address, that the author has never witnessed the proceedings of Congress, but has been in the habit of reading the Globe, and other kindred presses, that he has acquired the style which marks their columns, and is unable to speak of a political opponent with due and becoming respect. He lays great stress upon the false and garbled report of Mr. Lincoln's speech in the Globe; and raises the stale cry which has been so often echoed by the Administration prints—that Mr. Ogle's statements had been denied and disproven by one of his own party. He speaks of it in this language:

"The only satisfaction is, in knowing that one of the severest castigations any culprit ever received, was inflicted on Ogle, and that too by a member of his own party, (Gov. Lincoln.) A man must be base indeed, who, in times like the present, is lashed and rebuked by the most honest of his own party."

Here is nothing but vague and general assertion, founded, no doubt, upon the Globe's report of Mr. Lincoln's speech, and the oft repeated statements of the same paper, that Mr. Ogle's speech was nothing but a tissue of "lies." And upon such assumptions, I have been made the object of attack. Now, in reply to the *assertions* of the Van Buren candidate for Elector, I propose to offer a few simple *proofs*, and then leave the public to decide.

As to the truth of the statements in Mr. Ogle's speech, in regard to the expenditures in and about the President's house, I submit the following certificates from members of the House of Representatives of high character, published in the Intelligencer of July 23d, 1840:

"The undersigned, whig members of Congress, have had their attention called to a publication in the "Globe" of the 10th of July, 1840, under the caption of "Messrs. Lincoln and Ogle," from which the following extract is taken:

"He (Mr. Lincoln) was no friend of Mr. Van Buren, but he would do him the justice to say, if there was any thing wrong in relation to the furniture of the White House, the President was not to blame for it. On the contrary, he (Mr. L.) knew his great delicacy on the subject, and would assure the gentleman that, whenever the committee had consulted the President in relation to any additional furniture, he had invariably expressed his reluctance to have any thing expended for that object. He (Mr. L.) would state, from his own knowledge, that not a single article of furniture supplied during the last three years had been supplied at the request of the President. The committee alone were answerable, and they would assume the responsibility."

"The undersigned do not undertake to say whether Mr. Lincoln used the language imputed to him by the "Globe" or not; but as he has permitted its publication to remain ten days without public contradiction, we presume that he now adopts the language ascribed to him, if he did not originally utter it. For the purpose, therefore, of placing the matter truly before the country, and to correct the gross misrepresentation of facts contained in the above extract, the undersigned certify that they have carefully examined the vouchers which have been duly audited and settled by the Treasury Department, for the purchase of furniture for the President's House, since the 4th of March, 1837, and that they have compared the said vouchers with the statements of the same in the published speech of Mr. Ogle, and find the said vouchers truly set forth in the said speech.

"And they further certify, that it appears from the said vouchers, that more than eighteen thousand dollars were expended in furniture for the President's House, between the 4th day of March, 1837, and the 6th day of December, 1837, the day on which the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds was appointed, and of which Mr. Lincoln was chairman; the former Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds having ceased to exist on the 3d day of March, 1837.

"The undersigned further certify, that it appears from the said vouchers, that the said money was expended by the agents of the President, viz: his son Abraham Van Buren, T. L. Smith, and others, on warrants drawn by order of the President of the United States himself.

"And the undersigned would further state, that the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds have no control, direction, or jurisdiction whatever in the selection or purchase of furniture which the President may see proper to procure by himself or his agents, when appropriations are made for that object by law.

J. C. CLARK, New York,
JAMES COOPER,
CH. F. MITCHELL,
W. SIMONTON,
W. RIDGWAY,
P. G. GOODE.

Washington, July 20, 1840.

As chairman of the Committee on the Expenditures on Public Buildings, it becomes my duty to examine the expenditures on the President's House. I have had the vouchers before the committee, and, having examined the subject fully, at the request of Mr. Ogle I state that the facts published in his speech are correctly given. I concur in the foregoing statement of Messrs. Clark, Cooper and others.

ED'W. STANLY.

July 20, 1840."

I am a member of the committee of which Mr. Stanly is chairman, and as such, have examined the vouchers above referred to, and fully concur in the statements of Mr. Stanly.

JOHN W. ALLEN, of Ohio.

Washington, July 30, 1840.

I certify, that I have examined the vouchers referred to in the foregoing statement of the Hon. J. C. Clark and others, and have compared them with the copies as set forth in the speech of the Hon. Mr. Ogle, and find that they are truly set forth in the speech, and that upwards of $18,000 of these exenditures for furniture for the President's House, were made by the President and his agents at a time when there was no committee of Congress in existence, and, of course, made by the President alone, without any one to interfere or influence his wishes; and I am told by my friend, Governor Lincoln, that he never made any such remarks as are published as his in the Globe. CHAS. NAYLOR.

Washington, July 20, 1840."

As to Mr. Lincoln's speech as reported in the Globe, which has been so much relied on to disprove Mr. Ogle's statements, I refer the public to a letter written by Mr. Lincoln, to the Editor's of the Intelligencer, dated July 25, 1840, and published in that paper of July 30; from which the following is an extract, (referring to the foregoing certificates:)

"I shall certainly have no controversy with either of the gentlemen who have seen fit to give these certificates. To those of Messrs. Stanly, Allen, and Naylor, I have nothing to object. Indeed, to that of the latter, in whom I am happy to recognise a personal as well as political friend, I would myself most willingly have subscribed; and the substantive facts stated by all, *so far as respects the procurement of the furniture in the President's House*, I no more question than themselves. I have never said, or authorized to be said or reported, a single word which those certificates gainsay, and I feel entirely conscious of having afforded no cause on my part, for any interposition between Mr Ogle and myself. In the one certificate, however, of Mr. John C. Clark and others, there are expressions to which I feel bound to offer a word of reply. I find in it the following paragraph: "The undersigned do not undertake to say whether Mr. Lincoln used the language imputed to him by the Globe or not, but as he has permitted its publication to remain ten days without public contradiction, we presume that he now adopts the language ascribed to him, if he did not originally utter it." If these gentlemen heard the remarks which I did in fact make on the occasion referred to in the Globe, *they* must have known that I *did not* originally utter the language" ascribed to me by that paper in the extract they have taken, nor any thing like it; or if they heard my reply to Mr. Ogle a fortnight afterwards, when, upon my return to my seat from a temporary absence, he alluded to the same misrepresentation of my remarks, they must have heard my unequivocal denial of the fidelity of the Globe's report, and a full and frank expression of what I *did say* on that occasion."

How stands the case now? I think I have proven that the items of expenditure mentioned in Mr. Ogle's speech, were compiled from the original vouchers examined and certified to by members of Congress of high character. I have further proven by Mr. Lincoln's own statement, that the report of his remarks in the Globe was incorrect and unauthorised by him. Now, if the Van Buren candidate for Elector wrote his address in ignorance of these proofs, (which had been long published,) he exhibits himself in the pitiable attitude of attempting to inform the public on a subject about which he knows nothing. And I would advise him for the future, to inform himself better before he makes an unprovoked attack upon others, who have the same right to their opinions that he has to his; and that upon a subject too, which he does not understand. And if he *was* aware of these facts when he wrote his address, then in referring to me, he has drawn a faithful picture of himself. And in the latter event, it is proven that the Van Buren candidate for Elector in that District, has "stooped in a public" address "to the pitiful office of retailing with well affected zeal and sincerity, the slanders of the mendacious" Globe, "thinking no doubt they will make a good enough Morgan" until after the election.

Yours, very respectfully,

K. RAYNER.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Nov. 5, 1840.

LEGISLATURE OF N. C.

SENATE.

Monday Dec. 21.

Mr. Worth presented the petition of Jacob Harman, praying the emancipation of Abram and Ellick. Referred.

Mr. Morehead, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to amend the 102nd chapter of the Revised Statutes, entitled "Revenue;" which passed its first reading.

Mr. Moore, from the Committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported the resolution of Isaac Hunter; laid on the table. Also reported adversely to the bill to add a part of Carteret to Clyde County: laid on the table.

The following engrossed Bills and Resolutions were read the third time, passed, and ordered to be enrolled: Bill to abolish the Fair at or near Laurel Hill; resolutions in favor of Philip Hodnet, and in favor of T. Elmore; bill concerning the Jurors in Yancy; resolution in favor of Wm. Young; and bill to amend an act concerning the seat of government and public buildings.

The engrossed bill authorising the Governor to appoint an agent in the County of Macon or Cherokee, was read the third time, amended, on motion of Mr. Clingman, and passed, and a message ordered to be sent to the Commons, asking their concurrence in the said amendment.

The Senate took up for consideration, the bill for the establishment and better regulation of Common Schools; Mr. Shepard proposed an amendment thereto; and after some discussion, in which the proposed amendment was advocated by Mr. Shepard, and opposed by Messrs. Morehead and Dockery, the whole subject was postponed until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Barringer, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported the bill to regulate the measurement of ton