

THOMAS J. LEMAY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
TERMS.
Subscription, three dollars per annum—in
advance.
Persons residing without the State will be re-
quired to pay the whole amount of the year's sub-
scription 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 price
for advertisements by the year.
Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

RALEIGH STAR, And North Carolina Gazette.

"NORTH CAROLINA—Powerful in moral, intellectual, and in physical resources—the land of our sires, and the home of our affections."
VOL. XXXII } RALEIGH N. C. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1841. } NO. 17.

Mrs. Martha A. Bala will receive and
execute any kind of Sewing work with neatness
and dispatch. March 17, 1841. 11 1/2

THOMAS D. FLEURY
Will continue his CABINET BUSINESS in
Louisburg, Franklin Co., N. C., where he will be
ready to receive and execute orders in his line.
Furniture of various kinds may be had low for cash,
or good notes, by adding six per cent. on the
cash prices, and payment to be made when the
work is taken away.
N. B. A Journeyman of steady habits may find
employment here.
Louisburg, March 12, 1841. 11 3/4

PRESIDENT HOTEL,
No. 142, Broadway, New York.
THIS splendid establishment is now open and
ready to receive those who may be pleased to favor
it with their patronage. The Hotel is in excellent
order, the furniture new and elegant, the ladies pro-
prietors are furnished in a style not surpassed by any
in the Union.
The cellars are well stocked with the best of wines
and liquors. The larder will be constantly supplied
with every delicacy the markets can afford. One of
the proprietors has been long, and he trusts, favor-
ably known as a hotel keeper; the other as Captain of
steam boats to Charleston, New Orleans, Galveston,
&c.
T. B. REDMOND, } Proprietors.
JAMES PENNOYER, }
We are determined to please,
Feb. 3rd, 1841. 6 3/4

WALKER ON BEAUTY.—Just received
by TURNER & HUGHES.
Feb. 3rd. 6 1/2

Stokes & Belle's Lectures on the
theory and practice of Physic.
Second American edition, for sale by
TURNER & HUGHES.
Feb. 3rd. 6 1/2

PROSPECTUS
FOR PUBLISHING THE
RICHMOND STAR IN WEEKLY FORM.
A desire having been expressed, by many indi-
viduals in the country, to obtain the Star and Trans-
cript in some other than the daily form, it has
been determined to issue a Weekly, under the title
of the Richmond Star, to contain the choice matter
of the Daily Evening Star and Transcript. In this
Prospectus no professions whatever will be made;
but those who are curious to see what the paper
will be, can do so, and thus be able to judge for
themselves, without the customary string of un-
meaning promises, to deceive them. The paper will
be purely a news and miscellaneous, not a political
journal; it being considered that the country has
been sufficiently surfeited with politics, to answer
its needs for some time to come. The current
news, foreign, domestic and local, stories, a little
poetry, with a broad dash of good natured humor,
will mainly characterize it; the object being not to
instruct, so much as to keep its readers informed of
the world's chit-chat, and to be a social sort of
welcome weekly companion. The editor, in discharge
of his duty, goes by his own notions only, and he
invites every one's censure or commendation, freely,
but no one's advice. But this, however, he
mounts to nothing. Those who think they would
like the paper, had better see it, and then judge.
Telling what a paper will be, is very much like
describing the comforts of a well cooked saddle,
or venison to a mountaineer, or the solid delights of
roast-beef and plum pudding to a hearty English-
man. Telling is not enough—tasting is the thing
after all. Therefore those who feel inclined to
taste of our paper, will peruse the terms following;
those who don't may let it alone; it is nobody's busi-
ness but theirs—and we shall not quarrel with
them for it.

I desire all parties to be satisfied, and it shall
not be our fault if they are not so. This is the
case, we present the following liberal terms:
For one year, \$2 50
For ten months, 2 00
For six months, 1 50
For four months, 1 00
Persons subscribing for one year, shall have the
first number sent; and if they are not satisfied with
the paper, they shall be released. If they are sat-
isfied, then the money must be forwarded, before
the paper will be sent again.
Any one sending \$2 50, but becoming dissatis-
fied after one month, upon giving a notice in
due time, shall have \$2 returned, free of post, &c.
Those who prefer to try it for a less time than
one year, do so, as will be seen above; but those
subscribing for a less time, will be held until the
subscription has expired.
No paper will ever be sent before the subscrip-
tion is paid, except the first number.
Two or more persons clubbing to either, can
have their money sent by the Postmaster.
Postmasters, or others, sending the money for
eight yearly subscribers, shall receive the paper one
year free of charge.
Persons satisfied to shake hands with us upon
those terms, will please send their names forthwith;
as it is desirable to commence immediately.
Letters not containing at least \$2 in money, must
be postpaid, to receive attention.
Postmasters receiving the paper, will confer at
obligation by placing it in a conspicuous position
in their offices.
Address Editor Richmond Star,
Richmond, October 7th, 1840.

State of North Carolina,
Hertford County,
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb-
ruary Term, 1841.
Colles W. Barns
vs.
Martha E. Beal.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that
the defendant in this case resides without the limits
of this State, it is ordered therefore by the Court,
that publication for six weeks be made in the
Raleigh Star and North Carolina Gazette, giving the
said Martha E. Beal notice that she be and appear
before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quar-
ter Sessions, at the next Court to be held for the
County of Hertford, at the Court House in Winston,
on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there
to reply the property attached and plead, other-
wise final judgment will be entered up against her,
and the judgment levied on real estate subject to
the recovery of the plaintiff, agreeably to act of As-
sembly in such case made and provided.
Test,
L. M. COWPER, CLK.
Price adv. \$5 02.

The Cultivator's Almanac and Calen-
dar, of Agricultural Knowledge, for 1841. This
book received, by TURNER & HUGHES.

DEEDS FOR LAND
JUST PRINTED AND FOR SALE AT THE
STAR OFFICE.
MARCH 31st, 1840

J. BHANNAN & Co.
OLD DOMINION
CLOTHING STORE.
Opposite Messrs. Allison & Watts China Store,
Main Street.
WE would beg leave to inform our friends and
the public generally, that we keep constantly
on hand Clothing of all kinds, and suitable for
all seasons, which we will sell low for cash. We
would invite all to call and examine for themselves,
whether they want to purchase or not. All goods
sold by us that do not answer in every particular,
can be returned, and the money refunded, provided
they shall not have been worn.
Richmond, Va., March 20, 1841. 12 1/2

Walker on Intermarriage.—Just re-
ceived by TURNER & HUGHES.
Feb. 3rd. 6 1/2

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 establish-
ment the most 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 it may 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 or-
gan, are given to all, besides which the pupil may
select any instrument which he wishes to learn.
Particular attention is given to physical education.
Tutors: Board and tuition, with the use of books
and musical instruments, from \$150 to \$300 per an-
num. For those who wish to study the languages,
or to have the use of a piano-forte in their chamber,
or to receive extra musical instruction, \$300. The
above will cover all the ordinary expenses of the pupil.
Extra accommodation charged in reasonable pro-
portion.
The most favorable age for instruction is between
the 8th and 18th years.
The following gentlemen, are connected with the
direction of the Institution and may be referred to:
Peter G. Brooks, Thomas H. Perkins, Peter R. Dal-
ton, Edward Brooks, Samuel A. Elliot, John D.
Fisher, Thomas G. Cary, John Homans, James K.
Mills, Robert Hantoni, Samuel Loud, Samuel May,
Orest Goodwin, Horace Mann, Robert C. Winthrop.
For particular information address the Director,
Dr. S. G. 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 3/4

NEW PIANOS FOR OLD ONES.
I AM willing to take second-hand Pianos in ex-
change for new ones and allow whatever judges of
the article may consider them worth; my object is not
to make money on the second-hand Pianos, and
sell them therefore either take them at their valuation,
or sell them to the best advantage for their owners.
I have now on hand a beautiful assortment of su-
perior Piano-Fortes, varying in price from \$75 to
\$600.
Those who favor me with their orders shall be
pleased or no pay shall be required.
E. P. NASH,
No. 12 Book and Piano Seller, 1 Stersburg, Va.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER of Milton, N. C.,
would respectfully inform his friends and the
public that he intends for the future to devote him-
self (almost exclusively) to the practice of the law,
and will attend the Superior and County Courts of
Wake, Orange, Person and Caswell counties, and
the District Court at Raleigh. He will receive
suits for collection due in any part of North Car-
olina, or the counties of Pennsylvania and Halifax,
Virginia. Business of any kind entrusted to his
management shall be faithfully and diligently at-
tended to.
REFERENCES,
D. W. Stone, Esq., and Alfred Jones, Esq., Ra-
leigh, N. C.
Thomas Clancy, Esq., P. M., and Maj. James
M. Palmer, Hillborough, N. C.
Samuel Watkins, and Martin P. Huntington,
Milton, N. C.
Milton, N. C., Feb. 24, 37 3/4

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY
For Sale.
The subscriber anxious of carrying into execution
his long cherished intention of removing to the
West, offers for sale that very valuable Establish-
ment in the city of Raleigh, known as the CITY
HOTEL. Having had personal charge of the Ho-
tel for several years, the subscriber can speak from
his own knowledge as to the productiveness and va-
lue of the property. To a person who is well ac-
quainted with the business, the certainty of a pro-
fitable investment of his money will be ensured. It
always has been, and will be, a fair proportion of
custom. Its advantages as a public house, are too
numerous to be detailed in an advertisement, but
can be demonstrated to any one inclined to purchase.
The terms of sale, which will be very accommodat-
ing may be known on application.
DANIEL MURRAY,
Raleigh, Jan 27, 1841. 4
N. B. The subscriber will also sell a plantation
of 300 acres of land, situated within 2-1/2 miles of
Raleigh, known as the GRANT tract.

William T. Bala would take a few
Bauders by the month or year. His terms are
moderate. March 17, 1841. 11 1/2

LAW SCHOOL
IN RALEIGH.
The undersigned propose to open a Law School in
the City of Raleigh, on the 1st of June next, pro-
vided a sufficient number of students (eight at least)
can be obtained to justify the undertaking.
The most approved course of studies will be adopt-
ed, and oral and written instructions will be given,
showing the alteration of the law as laid down by
Blackstone, arising from our Acts of Assembly and
the decisions of our courts. The students will be re-
quired to undergo frequent and stated examinations,
and when they shall have become sufficiently advan-
ced, it is proposed that they shall have a moot court,
where they may argue legal questions, and be made
acquainted with the forms of pleading and practice
in the courts of this State. A complete course of
study will embrace two years, but students will be
received for any shorter period. The terms for
instruction and the use of our Libraries will be \$100
per annum, or \$10 per month, for any shorter
period than a year.
JAMES HEDELL,
WILL: H. BATTLE,
Raleigh, March 31, 1841.
Register and Standard.

HERDS GRASS SEED.
Just received one hundred bushels genuine Herds
Grass Seed. Price 30 cents per bushel. CASH.
TURNER & HUGHES,
March 31st, 1840
Price adv. \$5 02.

To the Virginia and U. S. Public.
The subscriber proposes, if patronage will war-
rant the enterprise, to publish in the City of Wash-
ington, a Daily Political Journal, to be called the
"OBSERVER." If subscriptions will justify him,
his wish is to issue the first number on the first
Monday of June next—one week or two at farthest,
after the commencement of the Extra Session of
Congress.
The Observer, if it goes into operation, will criti-
cize freely and unreservedly, the action of the
Federal Government, without "fear, favor, or affec-
tion." It will look for support to the People, and
to the People only. Having taken an active part in
the election of Gen. Harrison, ardently hoping and
confidently believing that this Administration will
justify the generous confidence, and fulfill the patri-
stic expectations of the American People, I yet
pledge myself to extend to no undiscriminating
support. I shall be happy to praise, but not afraid
to censure. I have long ago promised my con-
science never to be a man worshiper, never to
sustain any man or set of men, against the Consti-
tution of the country. This vow I mean to keep
to the best of my ability, so help me God!
If the People will sustain me in this attempt, the
fruits of near 20 years of editorial experience shall
be dedicated diligently and laboriously, to render
the Observer worthy of their favor. I promise
them and I will redeem it, that they shall have a
political print at Washington, if not able yet hon-
est, faithful and true to them and the cause of the
country, and the Rights of the States and of the
People. Whether a print is or is not required at
the Federal Metropolis, whose leanings shall be to
the States and not to the central authority, I leave
it to the country to say.
I throw out these proposals now, intending in a
short time to be more specific. I wish to ascertain
if there exists a disposition to support a paper at
Washington which will give a cordial support to
General Harrison or any other President, while he
entitles himself to it by the Constitutionality of
his course, but which will primarily be jealous and
distrustful of Federal power, and certainly more
prompt to attack its excesses than to acquiesce in
them, let who will be at the head of the Govern-
ment.
As time is limited, I request those who are
disposed to support me in this enterprise, to an-
nounce it by letter.
JNO. H. PLEASANTS,
Richmond, March 22d, 1841.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL.
(CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH).
My School Room being now completed, I take
the opportunity to make known the terms and
conditions upon which I shall hereafter conduct my
School.
1st. Every Classical or Mathematical Student
will pay me \$17 00 a session of six months. All
others \$12 00.
2d. No student over sixteen will be received
without an assurance on the part of himself or
parent, of good behavior, attention to business, and
an orderly obedience to the rules of the school.
3d. No deduction of price to be made for absence,
unless caused by protracted illness, or other
4th. Only thirty students to be at any time in the
school.
5th. From April to September, time occupied in
school, 7 1/2 hours. The remaining part of each
session, proportionally less.
I take this public manner of pledging myself to
the faithful performance of my own part, in pre-
paring for college those who desire it, and in giving
useful knowledge to others; always bearing in mind
those cardinal branches of learning, to wit: Read-
ing, Spelling, English Grammar and Arithmetic.
In addition to the above, I would be glad to have
a class of young gentlemen to attend and recite at
private hours. A class of young ladies would be
gladly attended at their own residence.
Raleigh, April 1, 1841. 14 4/4
Register and Standard 4 insertions (every other
week)

PORTSMOUTH.
Will make his first season, at Jackson North-
ampton, N. C., commencing the first day of Feb-
ruary, and ending the first day of June next.
Terms, Twenty Dollars the season, and one
to the groom. The cash to accompany the
mare. The best possible care will be taken of
mares and foals; but no responsibility for acci-
dents or escapes. Mares fed with grain at 25
cents per day. Servants board the same. 12th
Vol. 2nd no. of Turf Register. See Portrait,
Pedigree, Performance, &c.
JOHN WHITE,
clakon, Jan 15th 1st, 1841. 14 4/4

IMPORTED HORSE
ROWTON.
Winner of the Great St. Leger.
THIS celebrated and unassured English Race
horse and capital Stallion will stand the present
season at Wilton, Granville county, N. C. at \$50
a mare, and \$75 a season, with one dollar to the
groom. The season money will be due the 1st July,
at which time the season expires, the insurance so-
on as the mare is ascertained to be with foal, or
parted with. Mares will be fed for 33 cents per day,
which must be paid before they are removed. Black
persons coming with mares will be boarded free of
charge. Great attention shall be used to prevent
accidents and escapes, but no responsibility for any
which may happen. I pledge myself to my friends
and patrons, to do them justice in all respects if they
will need to flow out. For his running in England
and that of his Colts, see hand bills.
EWD H. CARTER,
Wilton, March 29, 1841. 13 9/4

State of North Carolina,
NOTHAMPTON COUNTY,
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—
March term, 1841.
John W. Southall
vs.
Sarah Petty.
In this case appearing to the satisfaction of the
Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this
State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that
publication be made in the Raleigh Star for six
weeks, notifying said defendant to be and appear
before the Justices of our said Court, to be held for
the County of Northampton, at the Court House in
the Town of Jackson, on the first Monday in June
next, then and there to reply or plead to issue, or-
dered, judgment pro confesso will be taken and the
property levied on condemned subject to the plain-
tiff's recovery.
Witness, Wm. Botton, Clerk of our said Court,
at office, the first Monday of March, 1841, 65th
year of American Independence.
WM. BOTTON, CLK.
Price adv. \$5 02.

NOTICE.
WILL be sold on Tuesday, the 18th day of May
next, before Gates Court House door, in Gatesville,
the following Tracts of Land, or as much as will
pay the amount of Taxes due for the year 1839, to-
gether with the cost of advertising, &c.
102 Acres Benton Abram
60 Horrell Gilbert
53 Horrell Jas. T.
40 Hunter Elisha R.
50 Hurdle Daniel
262 Howell David
32 Hoffer Levin
70 King Norman
150 Lancaster Kaleb
100 Odom Thomas
50 Parker Wiley
128 Powell James, of Mo.
177 Pereg Abraham
255 Tanker James
1119 Rogers Isabel
300 Small Rubin
100 White Robertson
53 Curri Richard
JAMES R. RIDDICK, Sheriff.
Gatesville N. C. April 8. (Pr. Ad. 45) 16 5/4

TO BUILDERS.
THE Undersigned are appointed by the County
Court of Johnston, Commissioners to contract for
the building of a Fire-proof Court-House, in the
town of Smithfield. They, therefore, give this pub-
lic notice to persons desirous of undertaking, that
they will receive Proposals for doing the work, un-
til the 30th day of May. They have a draft of the
Plan ready for exhibition.
The building will be forty-four feet long, and
thirty-six feet wide; two stories, a Court Room a-
bove, with the offices below; a staircase to be built,
except the basement. Windows and doors to be of
stone, an abundance of which is in the vicinity.
The building is to be completed in a year, or less,
after the contract. A large portion of the payment
will be given during the progress of the work, under
proper guarantees.
THOMAS RICE,
JOHN McLEOD,
DAVID THOMSON,
J. O. WATSON,
BYTAN BRYAN, 16 4/4
Smithfield, N. C. 15th April, 1841.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS.
STODART, WORCESTER & DUNHAM'S
PIANO FORTES.
E. P. NASH, sole Agent for Va. and North Carolina.
It has been remarked by some of the most dis-
tinguished musicians in the United States, that
few instruments are to be found in any country e-
qual to those made by Stodart, Worcester & Dun-
ham, New York. Their tone is remarkably soft,
sweet and mellow, and at the same time power-
ful. They are made with particular reference to durability
and keeping in tune.
E. P. NASH, Petersburg.
February 6. 14

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
By His Excellency, JOHN M. MOREHEAD,
Governor, Captain General and Commander-
in-Chief, in and over the State aforesaid.
WHEREAS, I have been duly informed by the
Proclamation of His Excellency, WILLIAM
HENRY HARRISON, President of the United States,
that the last Monday of May next, (being the 31st
day thereof,) has been fixed upon by him for the
meeting of the first session of the twenty-seventh
Congress of the United States: an event which ren-
ders it expedient and necessary that the Elections
for the Representatives from this State in the next
Congress should be held at an earlier day than the
usual time of holding said Elections.
Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority in me
vested, by an Act of the General Assembly of this
State entitled "An Act concerning the mode of
choosing Senators and Representatives in the Con-
gress of the United States (Revised Statutes of N. C.
Chapter 72d.) and to the end, that the Freeman
of this State may be duly represented in the next
Congress, at its first session commencing as aforesaid,
I do give this my Proclamation, hereby com-
manding and requiring all Sheriffs and other re-
turning Officers of the several counties composing
each Congressional District, to cause Polls to be
opened and kept, and Elections to be held, for Re-
presentatives to the next Congress of the United
States, on Thursday, the thirtieth day of May
next, at the places established by law in their re-
spective Counties, for holding said Elections. And
I do further command and require said Sheriffs,
and other returning Officers, to meet for the purpose
of comparing the Polls, at the times and places pre-
scribed by law for that purpose. And I do by this my
proclamation, further require the Freeman of this
State, to meet in their respective Counties at the
time aforesaid, and at the places established by
law, then and there to give their votes for Re-
presentatives, in the next Congress, in the usual
manner, and to sign the names of their respective
County, for holding said Elections. And I do
testify that I have caused the Great Seal of the
State to be hereunto affixed, and signed the
same with my hand.
Done at the City of Raleigh, this the
twenty-second day of March, in the
fourth year of our said one thousand eight
hundred and forty one, and of the In-
dependence of the United States the six-
ty fifth.
J. M. MOREHEAD,
By the Governor,
JA. T. LITTLETON, P. Sec'y.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND GENERAL AGENT AND COLLECTOR,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Will attend the Courts of Wake, Orange, and
Granville. Claims of every description thankfully
received and promptly attended to.
REFER TO
Thomas J. Lemay & Raleigh.
Ruffin Tucker, Esqrs.,
Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Hillsborough.
Hon. Robert B. Gilliam, Oxford.

Assistance in procuring Female
Teachers.
Having been applied to frequently by heads of
families and principals of schools, for assistance in
procuring suitable Female Teachers, and also by
the Teachers themselves in want of situations, and
having it in my power, from the nature of my busi-
ness, to be useful in such cases, I beg leave to
offer my services, free of charge, to both parties.—
I will therefore take pleasure in endeavoring to
obtain good and efficient Instructors for those
who may want them; and also take the same de-
gree of pleasure in procuring situations for such
Teachers as may stand in need of them.
Letters, post paid, addressed to the subscriber,
will be attended to.
E. P. NASH,
Book and Piano Forte Seller, Petersburg, Va.
P. S. Orders for Books and Piano Fortes, will be
promptly attended to. Agreements in writing will
be given, any one wanting a Piano, allowing them
to try the instrument before paying for it, and to
return it if not good.
When it is desired, I will agree to put up pianos
in the parlours of any individual, ready for use, at
stipulated prices, and at my own risk. I have sent
off Pianos in this way, to places 3 or 4 hundred
miles distant, without being the least injured.
E. P. N.

MR. RAYNER'S SPEECH.
[CONCLUDED.]
Gentlemen may say this is all conjecture.
If so, let us look at something a little more tangible. Every one must admit that our present relations with England augur any thing else than peace and harmony. The bayonet of the Britton is gleaming on our Northeastern border, and a portion of the American soil is now trodden, forcibly trodden, by foreign feet.—Sir, this is no Northern question—no sectional question—but a great national question, involving national honor and national rights. And if force does become necessary to vindicate the national character, we of the South, as well as the North, will not only pour out our revenge, but we will pour out our blood. England has also taken possession of the mouth of the Columbia river, the great outlet through which the commerce of posterity will go freighted to the bosom of the Pacific, and in a territory which we claim as indisputably ours. We cannot much longer submit to these aggressions; and when we do act, we should be in a position to sustain ourselves with honor. Let it not be said, I am endeavoring to get up a war—excitement against England. I shall be the last one to insist upon war, whilst the country is in its present defenceless condition. Mr. Chairman, with all my admiration for the greatness and the glory of England, yet I look with fearful apprehension upon the dangers of a collision with that gigantic Power. With an ambition more grasping than that of Rome in her palmy days, she is extending her Briarean arms into every region of this mighty globe. Her flag is floating in every breeze, her ships are covering every sea. Universal dominion seems to be her object and her aim. Suppose we should be precipitated into a war with England—what would be our condition? Our army reduced to a handful, and they in the swamps of Florida, held at bay by the savage. Our navy consisting of but a few frigates, and still fewer ships, and they unfit for service. Our fortifications un-
manned and decaying for want of repairs. Without barracks without ordnance, without munitions of war; and what is still worse than all these, with an empty Treasury and no means of supplying it. With twenty thousand veterans on our Northern border, England would invade our territory and lay our frontiers in ruins. With a fleet of steam ships, she would ravage our coasts, and lay our cities in ashes.—By throwing a few regiments of her man-
nitted West India slave troops upon our Southern coast, she would excite a domestic insurrection there. Her machinations would soon reach the sixty thousand Indian warriors that are congregated on our Western border, whose yell would resound from the Mississippi to the Alleghanies. This Indian population is already restless and discontented. With a lingering eye they look back upon the deserted graves of their fathers; and with feelings exasperated and almost goaded into madness, by the infliction of their accumulated wrongs, they are prepared for a sudden outbreak, whenever there is the least prospect of success. Thus hemmed in on all sides—on the North, on the West, on the Eastern and Southern coasts—what would be our situation? Gentlemen may say these dangers are all imaginary, and that we should triumph over all these difficulties. I know it, sir; I know it. American patriotism and American prowess would save us in the end, and expel the invader from our soil. But how much suffering would it cost us—how much blood would it shed! How many a widowed heart would it wring with anguish—how many orphan would it leave parentless in the world? In the mean time, what would become of our commerce, which is extending itself into every part of the world? Exposed to the power and rapacity of our enemies, our little navy would be shattered to pieces, and our commerce driven from the ocean. I said I was opposed to large standing armies in time of peace. Not so with a navy. There are associations connected with our gallant navy, which should endear it to the heart of every American patriot. Its heroic exploits during the last war, taught England what she had to fear from American valor, even on her own favorite element. And owing to the relative position of our country to the European Powers, if we ever have a protracted war with them, it must be a maritime war mainly. What protection could our small navy afford to our commerce, against the numbers and the strength of theirs? Look to England, France, Russia, even Turkey and Egypt; they are increasing their naval power daily. The Mediterranean is literally shingled over with the fleets of the European powers. The East and West India Archipelagoes are covered with English ships, and the commercial system of China and the East, in danger of being entirely revolutionized, or put on a new footing. France is sending her hostile naval armaments almost to our own doors. One day we see her battering down the castle of St. Juan de Ulloa in Mexico, and the next blockading the port of Buenos Ayres. And all this, too, whilst, according to the official organ, as quoted by my friend from Kentucky, (Mr. Davis,) there is not a port beyond our own shores, where American commerce can float in safety, England and France

and Russia are building steam ships daily, not one or two, by stinted appropriations as we are, but whole fleets of them.
Mr. GINNELL. Yes, building them in this country.

Mr. R. Yes, sir, building them in our own country—here in our own ship yards, to be sent back perhaps at some future time, for the purpose of battering down our cities and destroying our commerce.
With these facts before me, I deem it the part of prudence to prepare for danger before it arrives. Let us organize our army, increase it sufficiently to man our fortifications, and provide military posts for our frontier defence. Let us erect barracks for our soldiers, and establish foundries for the manufacture of munitions of war. Above all, let us increase our navy, for the protection of our commerce, and send the American flag to float in triumph in every part of the world. Let us build steam ships for the protection of our harbors and depots, and for the defence of our coasts. More especially ought we to do this, since it is beginning to be admitted, that the application of steam to vessels of war is likely to change the whole system of naval warfare; and that vessels of this description are, above all others, calculated for coast defence. In order to do this, we must have money—the only practicable way of obtaining money, is from a duty on imports; and in laying this duty, reference should be had to the great leading interests of the country; the benefits should be diffused; and the burdens equalized. This can be done by an equalization of duties; and that is what is contemplated by the proposition of my friend from New York.

And, Mr. Chairman, in organizing our revenue system, I take the distinct ground now, that I am in favor of raising sufficient revenue from customs, for the support of the Government, exclusive of that arising from the sales of the public lands. That I am in favor of distributing among the States. I shall not go into a discussion of this question now; when the subject fairly comes up, I will give my views upon it. Suffice it to say, that whilst I am providing for our national defence, I am also in favor of providing for the moral and intellectual improvement of our people, and extending to them the means of prosperity and comfort, as far as is consistent with the limits of the constitution. As to the lands ceded, you are found by the deeds of cession to dispose of them "for the common use and benefit of all the States;" and as to those acquired by purchase, you may in your discretion, "dispose" of them as you may think most conducive to the public good. Let us, then, dispose of them by distributing them among the States, to be applied by them, either to education, internal improvement, the payment of their debts, or to any other purpose they may prefer. Thus, whilst providing for our national defence, we shall be extending the blessings and conveniences of domestic prosperity and happiness.

I was surprised at the zeal with which my friend from Virginia (Mr. Wise) opposed this proposition of a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. I had always supposed that this was a cardinal principle of the Whig creed, and whilst I do not presume to arraign that gentleman for his opinion, yet I do not recognize in him the right to arraign me for mine.—When he says no States right man can go for this system, I put in "a plea to the jurisdiction." Upon the question of State rights, humble as my course has been, I am ready to compare it with his, without any fear of suffering by the comparison. He attempted to cast ridicule upon the proposition of distribution, by calling it a proposition to "distribute a deficiency." Why, no one ever thought of distributing a revenue from this source before it had accrued—for such a thing would be an absurdity—although they might wish to make provision for its distribution after collection. But there is not so great an absurdity in "distributing a deficiency," after all, if he will have it so. It can only be done, by distributing the burdens necessary to supply a deficiency; and as we can do that only by a duty on imports, we propose to distribute the burdens, by an equalization of duties, which will operate equally on all sections of the Union.

The gentleman from Virginia, in the course of his remarks, did me the honor to refer to me as a nullifier, who stood ready to oppose the march of an invading army to South Carolina, in the dark period of '32. He appealed to my State-rights principles, and warned me against what he is pleased to call a revival of the tariff, least the same stirring scenes may again return. Yes, sir, I was a nullifier then; and no matter what may have been the motives of those who were most prominent in that contest, for myself, I must say, I was actuated by the youthful impulse of patriotic feeling. And when he referred to that dark period, when the cloud of civil commotion was seen in the distant horizon, he touched a chord in my bosom which vibrated throughout my frame. It revived some of the most stirring associations, which have not been destroyed by the lapse of years. And I know not whether I was more excited, at the thrilling picture which he drew of our determination to maintain our rights at the hazard of our blood, or mortified when, a moment after, I reflected upon the present time-serving policy of those men, on whom all the enthusiastic admiration of my youthful heart was once lavished. Yes, I was then in favor of State interposition—not from any factious opposition to the execution of the laws—not from any wish to dismember this glorious and happy Union—not that I cared for the fine-spun theories and sophistical arguments with which this question was mystified and enveloped; but because South Carolina was struggling against the system, which I believed to be founded in unconstitutional oppression. The most aggravating cir-