

THOMAS J. LEMAY,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

TERMS.

Subscription, three dollars per annum—half  
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.

For a series of insertions of Clerks and Sheriffs will  
be charged 25 per cent. higher and a deduction of  
50 per cent. will be made from the regular price  
for advertisements by the year.

Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

FRESH FROM NEW YORK.

JOHN T. WEST,  
No. 70, FAYETTEVILLE STREET,  
Next door to the New City Hall,  
RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS just received a variety of DRY  
GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.  
He will offer them at prices to suit the times.

A few of the articles will now be named.

Rich printed lawns, Balmaines, Foulard Silks,  
Colored and black silks, American, English and  
elegant Scotch Ginghams, American, English and  
French Galicoes, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Laces  
for Caps, steel cap springs, elegant artificial Flor-  
ers, Superior Chinese Fans, commodes, Ladies' ve-  
ry superior Gloves, light, colored and black Phila-  
delphia Slippers, silk and cotton Hose and half  
Hose, silk Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, Irish Linen,  
Spool Cotton, Flax Thread, Sewing Silk, Silk  
Twist, Long Lawns, Linen Cambric Pocket Hand-  
kerchiefs, Hamstead do. Worked Insertings and  
Edgings, Buttons of many kinds, Hooks and Eyes,  
Needles, Pins, Scissors, Thimbles, &c. &c.; Plain  
Cotton Handkerchiefs, Corns, shell and common  
Combs, thread and cotton Laces, Towellings, Ta-  
ble Cloths, Birdseye and Russia Diapers, Carpet  
Bays for travellers, very large cheap towels, Palm  
Leaf Mats for men and boys, Knives, Bonnets, Box  
Cigars, Writing Paper, bleached and unbleached  
Domestics, Card Paddings and Canvases, Glean-  
ing's Gloves, Stocks, Neck Handkerchiefs, Linen  
Collars and Bosoms, silk Pocket Handkerchiefs,  
Gloves, Suspenders, Silk Drawers, &c., Summer  
Vestings, Nankeens, Brown Linens, Brown Casi-  
meres, Blue Jeans, printed do. Gambouins, Mixed  
Linen, Gray Cloth, silk and cotton Pongee, &c.  
&c. Worked Collars, Bleached and unbleached  
Cotton Jeans, Arton Cheeks, Turkey Red Cotton,  
Spun Cotton.

Green and Black Teas, Coffee, Brown Sugars,  
Loaf sugar, crushed Loaf sugar, Pepper, Mustard,  
Almonds, Ginger, Nutmeg, Cinnamon, Starch,  
white, brown and fancy Soaps, Powder, Shot,  
Lead, Percussion Caps and Flints, Mr. Miller's  
best Stuff in bottles and bladders, Snuff Boxes,  
Chewing Tobacco—very best, Cigars.

Raleigh, May 13 20 11

Celebration of the Fourth of July.

A meeting will be held in the City Hall, on the  
afternoon of Thursday, 9th June, at four o'clock,  
for the purpose of making suitable arrangements  
for celebrating the ensuing ANNIVERSARY OF  
AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. It is hoped  
that the citizens generally will attend, as on such  
an occasion we should be united—unwarped by  
party rage, to like brothers.

T. LORING, Jr.,  
Raleigh, June 1, 1842. 1-11.

CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

After some time in the business of teaching,  
the Subscriber takes this method of again bringing  
his School to the notice of the public.

It is situated in the County of Franklin, about midway  
between Louisiana and Blount, in a highly moral  
and healthy community, alike removed from seen  
and unseen vices, extravagance and dissipation, it is  
believed to possess all the advantages of location, not  
inferior to those of any institution in the State. And  
if the Subscriber has thus far been successful in  
giving satisfaction as a Teacher, his qualifications for  
usefulness will at least not be diminished by the in-  
creased proficiency consequent upon a longer dis-  
charge of his duties.

The Expenses of the School will be returned on  
Tuesday, 5th of July.

Tuition \$15 per Session of 3 months, payable in  
advance. No deduction made for loss of time by  
the Student, or his being dismissed for good and  
sufficient cause; and the full price required for all who  
are entered at any time during the Session.

Board can be had at \$5 per month in the families  
of Rev. A. J. GILES, Mr. J. G. GILLES, and Messrs.  
W. H. GILLES, and W. H. GILLES, all within  
a convenient distance of the School House.

Louisburg is the nearest Post Office.

Franklin Co., June 1st 1842. 25-31

Riches Without Wings.

FOR a mere trifle, a fine volume can be purchased,  
entitled "Riches Without Wings." A book  
that is thought to be worth its weight in gold. For  
sale by

E. P. NASH,  
Book and Piano Forte Seller,  
Petersburg, Va.

"The Locos speak of the low prices of pro-  
duce, the deranged currency, and the embarrass-  
ments of the treasury, as the fruits of the  
Whig triumph, and they tell the people to  
behold the falsification of the Whig predi-  
ctions. The people, however, know that the  
misrule of twelve years is not to be corrected  
in twelve months, even with all the de-  
partments of the government moving in har-  
mony—certainly not, when the President  
who should have led us on in the work of  
reform has arrested our measure of relief  
by the Veto—the veto.

Senator, Rives, we are glad to perceive,  
takes the true ground, in reference to our  
commercial system. In a late speech he re-  
marks: "I believe free trade to be the true  
policy of all nations, and I cannot doubt that  
each would find its highest advantage in it,  
if all would adopt it. But, while a large  
majority of the nations of the earth seek to  
build up the peculiar interests of their own  
national labor and production, by regulations  
of restriction and exclusion, other nations  
must shape their policy in a greater or less  
degree, so as to shield themselves from the  
effects of this selfish and anti-social system.  
If other nations shut us from their markets,  
we must indemnify ourselves by a market  
at home." It seems strange that any Ameri-  
can citizen should entertain a different opin-  
ion.—Lynchburg Virginian.

BETTER THAN NONE.—A poor married  
woman was telling a lady, on the wrong side  
of fifty, of some domestic troubles, which she  
in great part attributed to the irregularities of  
her husband. "Well," said the old maid,  
"you brought these troubles on yourself; I  
told you not to marry him. I was sure that  
he would not be a good husband." "He  
is not a good one, to be sure, madam," re-  
plied the poor woman, "but he is a power  
better than none."

Experience shows that the most success-  
ful method of teaching men to hate what is  
wrong, is to induce them to love what is  
right. It is not sufficient to expose the de-  
formity of vice—we must also unfold the  
charms of virtue.

# RALEIGH STAR, And North Carolina Gazette.

"NORTH CAROLINA—Powerful in moral, in intellectual, and in physical resources—the land of our sires, and the home of our affections."  
Vol. XXXIII } RALEIGH N. C. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1842. No 25.

## IMPORTANT WORK.

NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION:

### A DICTIONARY

Of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, containing a clear  
exposition of their principles and practices.  
By Andrew Urr, M. D. F. R. S. M. G. S. M.  
A. S. Lond. Mem. Acad. N. S. Philadel. S.  
Ph. Soc. N. Gerin, Hanov. Mult. &c. &c.

ILLUSTRATED WITH ONE THOUSAND TWO HUN-  
DRED AND FORTY-ONE ENGRAVINGS.

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work  
of the kind ever published, and a book most  
admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the  
community. The following are the important  
subjects which the learned author endeavors to  
accomplish:

- 1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist  
and Tradesman in the principle of their respective  
processes, as to render them, in reality, the mas-  
ters of their business; and, to emancipate them  
from a state of bondage to such as too com-  
monly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious rou-  
tine.
- 2ndly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Dealers,  
Druggists, and officers of the Revenue, charac-  
teristic descriptions of the commodities which pass  
through their hands.
- 3rdly. By exhibiting some of the finest develop-  
ments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an  
excellent practical school to students of these kind  
of sciences.
- 4thly. To teach capitalists, who may be desirous  
of placing their funds in some productive branch  
of industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible  
claims.
- 5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to be-  
come well acquainted with the nature of those pa-  
tent schemes, which are so apt to give rise to lit-  
igation.
- 6thly. To present to legislators such a clear ex-  
position of the staple manufactures, as may dis-  
cuss them from enacting laws, which obstruct in-  
dustry, or cherish one branch of it to the injury of  
many others.

And lastly, to give the general reader, intent  
chiefly on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many  
of the noblest achievements of Science, in effecting  
those grand transformations of matter to which  
Great Britain and the United States owe their per-  
manent wealth, rank and power among the nations  
of the earth.

The latest statistics of every important object of  
Manufacture are given from the best and usually  
from official authority at the end of each article.  
The work will be printed from the 2d London  
Edition, which sells for \$12 a copy. It will be put  
on good paper, in new brevity type, and will make  
about 1400 8vo. pages. It will be issued in twen-  
ty-one semi-monthly numbers, in covers, at 25  
cents each, payable on delivery.

To any person sending us five dollars at one  
time in advance, we will forward the numbers by  
mail, post-paid, as soon as they come from the press.  
To suitable agents this affords a rare opportu-  
nity, as we can put the work to them on terms ex-  
tremely favorable. In every manufacturing town,  
and every village there is a great number of many  
and General subscribers may be obtained with the  
greatest facility. Address, post paid, La Roy Sun-  
derland, 126, Pall Mall, New York.

To every editor who gives this advertise-  
ment entire 12 insertions, we will forward, in ad-  
dition, one copy of the whole work, provided the or-  
der containing this notice be sent to the New York  
Watchman, New York.

April 16 1842. 20 12

## AGRICULTURAL.

### CALIFORNIA WHEAT.

We call the attention of our readers to  
the following communication addressed to  
us by Mr. LORING, of Butte County. The  
ear of wheat accompanying it, can be seen  
at our office. We invite our farming  
friends to call and see it. They will find  
it a noble specimen of Wheat.

Milledville Journal.

## NEW ERA IN THE CULTURE OF WHEAT.

LOFTON'S STONE, Butte County, Ga.

To the Editors of the Georgia Journal.

I obtained from Thomas Sperring, of  
Abbeville S. Carolina, a small quantity of  
his California Wheat last Summer; which  
I planted the first, middle, and last of  
October last. In all I had about one thou-  
sand stalks to stand, which has, or will  
produce at least 20 thousand heads averag-  
ing over one hundred and fifty grains to  
the head. The grains are large and of a  
beautiful yellow, very hard sweet, and  
no doubt it will make the best kind of flour.

Have about seven square rods of ground  
sown with this wheat and very thing which  
will make between five and ten bushels,  
and would be over one hundred bushels  
to the acre. And what is still to be ad-  
mired, while most of the wheat crops  
throughout this country for the present  
season are greatly injured, and some en-  
tirely ruined with the rust and smut, it  
remains free from either.

Persons wishing to get this wheat can,  
by forwarding me five dollars, have put up  
for them twenty heads which will produce,  
if well managed and sown on good soil at  
least ten bushels; sufficient seed to make  
12 or 1500 bushels the second season. I  
shall forward a head of this wheat to most  
of the Editors in this State, where any per-  
son can examine it for themselves. Any  
person wishing to produce this wheat,  
will do by forwarding me their order, as  
above directed, have any quantity in pro-  
portion, put up for them and disposed of as  
they may direct. JOHN LOFTON.

5th May, 1842.

From the American Farmer.

## EXPERIMENTS REQUESTED IN CORN.

Impressed as we are with the belief, that  
the average yield of the corn crop is much  
less than it ought to be, and that by proper  
attention to manuring and culture, it may  
be increased a hundred per cent. we feel  
solicitous that some of our corn planters  
should, during the present season, make the  
experiment which it is the purpose of this  
article to put out. It is contained by

Leibing that, the liquid and solid excre-  
ments of a man will, one year gen-  
erate a sufficient quantity of nitrogen  
to raise more than an acre of wheat, rye  
or oats. If this be true, and we see no just  
reason to doubt it, every farmer and plan-  
ter can very easily perceive, how much he  
loses by not economising this resource of  
his estate, which, under his present arrange-  
ments, is now permitted to go to waste,  
much to the impairment of his interest as  
well as to that of the public. The radical  
change in the economy of a farm, which  
would be necessary to be made to effect  
the saving above indicated we are aware  
must be the work of time, but though the  
entire saving cannot be effected at once,  
still that does not argue, that a beginning  
may not be made; and the once broken,  
it will be an easy matter to carry out the  
plan thereafter. With a view, therefore,  
of commencing the work, we respectfully  
propose, that the compost which we shall  
presently name, be made and applied as  
suggested; and in order that the experiment  
shall be fairly made, we would propose,  
that several enterprising corn growers make  
it, and report to our paper the success at-  
tending their respective experiments. If  
the results should correspond, why then  
there can be no question as to the utility, or  
inutility, of the compost we shall recom-  
mend.

We propose then, that each of those who  
may make the experiment, shall mark off,  
by measurement, an acre in their corn-  
field now planted, or to be planted, and that  
on this acre they put a pint of the compost  
to each hill, either at the first or second  
working of the corn, that they give to the  
whole field the same culture throughout  
the season, and that at the period of gather-  
ing their corn, they carefully measure the  
corn on the composted acre, as also that  
on any other acre in the field which they  
may select, and thus test the product of  
each. By this they will be able to ascer-  
tain with precision the importance and  
value of the compost as well as to tell wheth-  
er the increase in yield will justify the cost  
of labor and material incurred.

### THE COMPOST.

Take in the proportion of 40 bushels of rich  
loam or rotten manure, 5 do ashes,  
2 do lime,  
1 do plaster,  
20 galls. urine.

Mix the whole well together, thoroughly  
saturating the mass with the urine, making  
it into a pie so as to resist rain, after let-  
ting it remain two or three days submit the  
pie to another mixing process, when it will  
be fit for use, and should be applied, by  
sowing a pint of it around the plants in  
each hill of corn.

### Receipt for the cure of Fistula in Horses.

after it has broken and run.—Sometime  
last summer, my father had a mare that had  
the fistula very bad, and he applied to sev-  
eral of his neighbors for their prescriptions  
in the disease, all of which were inef-  
fectual, and appeared rather to agitate than  
soothe the disease. Finally he concluded  
to try an experiment on the disease, not  
feeling willing to lose his mare without  
some exertions to save her life. He first  
made a wash for her shoulder, out of elder,  
wild cherry tree, sassafras root, equal parts  
of all and boiled them on a hot fire for  
half an hour; after cooling he wash it  
the eruption well and filled it full of salaratus  
working it in with his fingers. On the third  
day, under this treatment, the disease re-  
sumed a considerable change, and in the  
course of ten or twelve days the mare was  
cured. WM. R. THOMPSON.  
Greencop Co. Ky. Feb. 15, 1842.

### To make permanent Marking Ink.

Take 61 cents worth of linseed-oil, and  
having put it in an ounce vial filled with  
vinegar, cork it tight and hang in the sun.  
In a couple of days it will be fit for use.

To make the preparation for the above,  
take a lump of pearl ash the size of a chest-  
nut, and dissolve in a gill of rain-water.

The part of the muslin which is to be  
written upon is to be wet with the prepara-  
tion, and dried and glazed with a warm  
flap iron immediately after which it is ready  
for marking.

A little vinegar, in which a rusty nail  
has remained for a few days, makes a mark  
on linen which is not easily obliterated—  
forming what is commonly called iron-  
mould.

Louisville Journal.

To Waggoners.—Take Hogs' Lard, melt  
it over a gentle fire, and then stir it in flour  
until it becomes a paste. Grease your  
waggon or carriages with it, and you will  
never use tar again. Try it.

Envy, Cattle.—If you would teach your  
cattle to be docile, put up a low or a slender  
fence at first, and raise or strengthen it  
as they become expert in jumping. We  
once knew a man so fond of experiments  
that he put up only one rail to keep his cow  
in the yard, for the purpose of trying how  
long that would answer the purpose.

Mass. Ploughman.

## TAMING HORSES.

Horse training, by A. J. Ellis, B. A.

Findor, Orley.—Mr. Catlin, in his work  
on the manners and customs of the North  
American Indians, gave the following ac-  
count of the method of taming the wild  
buffalo calves, and wild horses.

I have often, in concurrence with  
well known custom of the country, held  
my hand over the eyes of the calf, and

breathed a few strong breaths into its nos-  
trils; after which I have, with my compan-  
ions, rode several miles to our encamp-  
ment, with the little prisoner busily fol-  
lowing the bells of my horse the whole  
way, as close and affectionately as its in-  
stinct would attach it to the company of  
its dam. This is one of the most extraor-  
dinary things that I have met with in the  
habits of this wild country, and although I  
had often heard of it, and felt unable ex-  
actly to believe it, I am now willing to  
bear testimony to the fact from the num-  
erous instances which I have witnessed since  
I came into the country.—During the  
time that I resided at this post, in the spring  
of the year, on my way up the river, I  
assisted (in numerous hunts of the buffalo,  
with the Fur Company's men) in bring-  
ing in the above manner, several of these lit-  
tle prisoners, which sometimes follow for  
five or six miles close to our horse's heels,  
and even into the Fur Company's fort, and  
into the stable where our horses are fed.  
In this way, before I left for the head  
waters of the Missouri, I think we had  
collected about a dozen.

In the same way, the wild horses are  
tamed. When the Indian has got him well  
secured with the lasso, and a pair of hob-  
blers on his feet, "he gradually advances  
until he is able to place his hand on the an-  
imal's nose over his eyes, and at length to  
breathe in its nostrils; when it soon becomes  
docile and conquered, so that he has little  
more to do than to remove the hobblers from  
his feet, and lead or ride it into camp."

Mr. Ellis chanced to read this account  
when on a visit to Yorkshire, and forthwith  
resolved to try the experiment. He and  
his friends were all incredulous, & sought  
amusement from the nature, rather than  
knowledge by the result—but two experi-  
ments he was able to try, were both suc-  
cessful. Here is the particulars of one of  
them:

Saturday, Feb. 12, 1842.—While the  
last experiments were being tried on the  
yearling, W. espied B.—a farmer and  
tenant, with several men, at the distance  
of some fields, trying most ineffectually,  
on the old system to break a horse. W. pro-  
posed to go down and show him what effect  
had been produced on the yearling. When  
the party arrived at the spot they found  
that B. and his men had tied their filly  
short up to a tree in the corner of a field,  
one side of which was walled, and the other  
hedged in. W. now proposed to B. to tame  
his horse after the new method. B. who  
was aware of the character of his horse,  
anxiously warned W. not to approach it,  
cautioning him especially against the fore  
feet, asserting that the horse would rear  
and strike him with the fore feet, as it had  
"lamed" his own (B's) thigh just before  
they had come up. W. therefore proceeded  
very cautiously. He climbed the wall  
and came at the horse through the tree, to  
the trunk of which he clung for some time,  
that he might secure a retreat in case of  
need. Immediately upon his touching the  
halter the horse pranced about, and finally  
pulled away with a dogged and stubborn  
expression, which seemed to bid W. de-  
fiance. Taking advantage of this, W. leaned  
over as far as he could, clinging all the  
time to the tree with his right hand, and  
succeeded in breathing into one nostril,  
without however, being able to bind the  
eyes. From that moment all became easy.  
W., who is very skillful in the manage-  
ment of a horse, coaxed it, and rubbed his face  
and breathed from time to time into the nos-  
trils, while the horse offered no resistance.  
In about ten minutes W. declared his con-  
viction that the horse was subdued; and he  
then unfastened it, and to the great and  
evident astonishment of B. (who had been  
trying all the morning in vain to get a mas-  
tery over it) led it quietly away with a  
lunge-halter. Stopping in the middle of the  
field, with no one else near, W. quietly  
walked up to the horse, placed his arm over  
one eye and his hand over the other, and  
breathed into the nostrils. It was pleasing  
to observe how agreeable this operation ap-  
peared to the horse, who put up his nose to  
receive the "puff." In this manner W. led  
the horse through the fields to the stable  
yard, where he examined the fore feet of  
the horse, who offered no resistance—but  
while W. was examining the hind feet, B.  
next buckled on a surcingle, and then a  
saddle, and finally fitted the horse with a  
rope. During the whole of these operations  
the horse did not offer the slightest resis-  
tance, nor flinch in the least degree.

Two experiments are all Mr. Ellis has  
had opportunity of either witnessing, or  
hearing the results of. But as he states,  
it has been to him perfectly satisfactory;  
and as he has no opportunity of carry-  
ing them on, since he is unacquainted with  
the treatment of horses, and neither owns  
any, nor is likely to be thrown in the way  
of unbroken colts, he has resolved to pub-  
lish these particulars, gentlemen, farmers,  
trainers, and others, may at least try so  
simple a plan, and thus test and determine  
its value. Mr. Ellis is of opinion, that this  
is the secret of the celebrated Irish horse  
tamers,—and we remember that in more  
than one recorded instance of their power,  
they pretended to whisper to the animal,  
and played with his head, and thus prob-  
ably, breathed into his nostrils.

## CURE FOR DISEASE IN PEACH TREES.

The application to the trees consists of  
salt and saltpetre combined, in the propor-

tion of one part of saltpetre to eight parts  
of salt, one half pound of the mixture to a  
tree seven years old and upwards, to be  
applied upon the surface of the ground  
around and in immediate contact with the  
trunk of the tree. This will destroy the  
worms; but to more effectually preserve the  
tree, I also sow this mixture over my orch-  
ard, at the rate of two bushels to the acre.  
The size of the fruit is increased, and the  
flavor greatly improved, the worm destroy-  
ed and the yellows prevented.

## RHODE ISLAND.

FROM THE PROVIDENCE (R. I.) JOURNAL.

COMMUNICATION FROM "GENERAL" D.  
WOLF.—The following communication has  
been received by the Governor from D.  
WOLF, the man who had the command of the  
insurgents on the night of the 18th:

UNBROIDGE, (MASS.) JUNE 9, 1842.

The undersigned having been induced  
by the earnest solicitations of a committee  
of the suffrage party in Rhode Island to  
take some small part in their proceedings,  
has since been convinced that he erred in  
so doing, and takes this medium to inform  
you that no further part will be taken by  
him in the ranks or in the meetings of the  
suffrage party. My fault seems to consist  
in the part acted on the 18th ultimo. I  
assure you that I was so placed that I could  
not avoid taking the command. I did it,  
and I say it in the face of Heaven, that the  
greatest inducement to my acting was the  
desire I felt to keep order and prevent  
bloodshed, and protect property, so far as  
the influence of my command would avail.  
This could not be done, in the excited  
state of the men, without strong and ener-  
getic measures in their commander. I er-  
red in that, it was a fault of the head,  
not of the heart.

H. D'WOLF.

The Providence Chronicle contains an-  
other Circular signed by thirty  
and forty inhabitants of Crompton village,  
friendly to the extension of suffrage, but  
repudiating all attempts to carry the so-  
called "People's Constitution" by force.

## A Town's Lot.

The ancient town of  
Jedburgh, Scotland, seems sadly affected  
with decay. The population fell upwards  
of 900 between the census of 1831 and  
that of 1841. Of late the decrease has  
been more rapid; and perambulating the  
streets you behold almost every alter-  
nate house ticketed "To Let." The  
town is well situated for manufacturing  
industry, and yet the few factories which  
have been established are nearly all close.  
Numbers of the working classes are  
departing for America, and the whole as-  
pect of the place presents a very unfavor-  
able appearance.—Gateshead Observer.

The following Circular, from Louis D.

Henry, "Chairman of the Central Com-  
mittee appointed at a meeting of the Demo-  
cratic members of the General Assembly  
and other Democratic Delegates at Ra-  
leigh in last December," (bless me! what  
a long tail our cat has got!) found its way  
into the newspapers soon after it was writ-  
ten. It excited no little amusement at the  
time, not only as exhibiting the modus op-  
erandi by which contributions were levied on  
the faithful, but for the particularity with  
which the letters were to be "addressed  
reminded to Thomas L. Hybart, Esq." It  
reminded one of the old song of the lover  
to his mistress.—

"When you write, pray—don't forget to  
pay the post."

But the chief purpose for which it is now  
revised, is to let the Nullifiers see what Mr.  
Henry said of them in 1836. "The com-  
bined forces of the Abolitionists, Nullifiers,  
and Bank Whigs." And yet Fisher, with  
his usual venality, is now endeavoring to  
bring in the Nullifiers to the support of a  
man who classed them with Abolition-  
ists.

Fig. Obs.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 20th, 1836.

Sir: The question now pending before  
the American People, who shall be the  
next President of the United States has  
already become deeply momentous and in-  
teresting. We consider the existence of  
our Government involved in the con-  
test.

The combined forces of the Abolition-  
ists, Nullifiers, and Bank Whigs present  
a formidable array in point of numbers,  
and wealth, and they are already actively  
engaged in the field, in the circulation of  
Speeches, Documents, and Pamphlets, favor-  
able to the dissemination of their prin-  
ciples.

If the election of Mr. Van Buren is de-  
feated by this combination who can for-  
see, whether Abolitionists, Nullifiers, or  
Consolidationists, are to rule the Country  
—As we hold, therefore, the integrity of  
the Union and the principles of the Re-  
publican Party sacred, it behooves us to  
exert ourselves for our country. To do  
this we must raise the means to pay for  
printing, publishing, and circulating in-  
formation among the people on all important  
subjects involved in the contest. We have  
learned to day, that the opposition have  
purchased the Wilmington Advertiser,  
formerly the People's Press, an adminis-  
tration paper, so that now they have two papers  
on the Cape Fear, and about 15 out of 20 of  
the political Journals of the whole State.

You are requested to collect in your coun-  
ty, not less than \$10 and as much more as  
much more as you can, and forward the

same to Thomas L. Hybart, Esq., Fay-  
etteville, N. C., with all reasonable dis-  
patch, and furnish from time to time  
any information that may be useful for us  
to know in the premises, addressed al-  
ways to Thomas L. Hybart, Esq. Also,  
communicate the names of the person who  
shall be nominated after in your Dis-  
trict.

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient humble servant,  
LOUIS D. HENRY.

Chairman of the Central Committee ap-  
pointed at a meeting of the Democratic  
members of the General Assembly and  
other Democratic Delegates at Raleigh,  
in last December.

## Retrenchment and Reform.

In despite  
of all opposing influences, the Whigs are  
endeavoring to redeem their pledges to re-  
trench the expenditures of the govern-  
ment, and to reform the abuses which have  
grown out of its mal administration. The  
bill reported by the committee of public  
expenditures proposes to reduce the sal-  
aries of officers appointed since 1835, 20  
per cent. and a reduction of 25 per cent.  
is recommended on the mileage of members  
of Congress; also a reduction of 25 per  
cent. on all the expenses of the Judiciary  
except the salaries of the Judges. It also  
reduces the pay of the officers of the  
Army and Navy 20 per cent. and cuts off  
from them, as well as from all civil offi-  
cers, every thing in the shape of extra al-  
lowances, heretofore constituting a formi-  
dable drain on the treasury, and a prolific  
source of abuse and corruption. The bill  
is accompanied by a report, which exposes  
and comments with much severity upon  
the amount heretofore charged in this way.  
As a specimen take the following extract,  
relative to the overcharges of Capt Talbot,  
who was in charge of the operations of  
the Engineer Department, for causing a  
greater depth of water at the mouth of the  
Mississippi river:

"The amount charged by Capt Talbot,  
for his service from the 18th of April,  
1837, to the 30th of April, 1839, exceeds  
the sum of \$17,700. The amount allowed  
him is \$6,894. The excess, near \$11,000  
has been retained in his hands, and the  
government is now compelled to re-  
sort to an action at law for the purpose of  
recovering the money. The following is a  
list of some of the items which were re-  
jected by the Department: 1 penknife,