

and that probably I might have an opportunity of forming a temperance society at Prospect meeting house, but after the meeting was over, upon consultation with some of the friends of temperance, we concluded to postpone it until I could visit them again, and consequently nothing was done.

I made it convenient to visit Wake Forest Institute, on the day the literary address was delivered, calculating it might be a suitable occasion to discuss, before so large and respectable assembly the subject of temperance; but sought no opportunity of doing so, the greater part of the day being consumed by collegiate duties. Before such an assembly and at such a time and place, there certainly would be no subject discussed of more primary importance than the great subject of forming total abstinence associations to remove an evil whose rapid spread heretofore threatened to undermine the very pillars of the political institutions of our country.

Some gentlemen of learning and experience might always be selected for this purpose on those occasions, from whose researches those might be gathered to assist the Philanthropists, of the age who are engaged in this benevolent work. Should the Colleges generally throughout the United States adopt such a method, it might save our country from a vast deal of ruin and misery which have hitherto resulted from the evil example of College-bred gentlemen in their use of intoxicating drink. The young men of these institutions would then imbibe temperance principles at an early period of their lives, before this evil habit was contracted and be prepared and willing to teach them (both by precept and example) to those with whom they might associate in after life.

The above remarks are general and cannot be applied to Wake Forest Institute, where I was informed they had kept up a respectable Temperance Society, the young men of that institution being remarkable for their morals and sobriety. In this neighborhood an excitement upon this subject prevailed a few years ago, to an astonishing height, but that excitement, as in many other sections of the country, though subsided in a great measure at this time, has left an impression upon the public mind that is bound to be of great benefit.

Since my arrival in this county, I have lectured only at three places, at Pittsboro, at Mount Zion, and Pleasant Hill Churches; and find that the temperance cause in Chatham has a much stronger foot hold than I had any idea of.

At Pittsborough, they have a society of upwards of an hundred. The night we held our meeting, there was not as large an assembly as was anticipated. In consequence of the appearance of rain, but few ladies turned out.

On the following Sunday, I was invited to Mount Zion, seven miles north of Pittsboro, where I was called upon, after the preaching was over, and from the attention paid to my address by a large and respectable audience, discovered a general interest in the cause of temperance, and I was informed afterwards it was one among the most sober neighborhoods in any community.

On the fourth inst. I visited Pleasant Hill, twenty one or two miles north west from Pittsborough, where I must say, I found a degree of enthusiasm for the temperance cause that cannot be surpassed any where. I arrived here about one o'clock, a few minutes before the conclusion of the first address; all was silence and attention, and among a very large assembly of people of both sexes; at the closing remarks of the Speaker, conviction seemed to have been carried to the bosoms of all present. Several other speeches were delivered, together with one from myself, after which the people being carried around twelve new members were added. This society (as read from the table by the Secretary) has four hundred and twenty four members (besides the twelve who joined on this occasion) fifty two of them joined since the 4th July, 1842, and only one expelled since that time.

Here is an example for those temperance societies in the State, who, for want of order, energy and union, have suffered themselves to be jeered and ridiculed by their enemies, until their members have become ashamed of the association, and go back to the worship of the bloody God, whose arms are stained with gore of millions of their species. And here I take this opportunity to recommend to all temperance societies, who are now in a healthy condition and wish to remain so, to abolish as much as possible the ridiculous passion of stamping and shouting in the churches of those Christians who have been good enough to lend us their places of worship to carry on this benevolent work. Such conduct has always been looked upon by the reflecting part of the community, as a dishonor to the sacredness of the churches, and many of the stewards and managers of such houses recently have been compelled to shut their doors against temperance associations on account of such desecration. There is no danger to be apprehended of any disorderly behavior from any true hearted temperance man; but now and then a wolf or two under cover of a woolly mantle creep in amongst us, and may use this ridiculous passion for the dispersion of our flock—when it could be effected by no other means. Boot heels and canes, have been the cause of the downfall of more than half the Temperance societies that have been dissolved in the State, and I trust, hereafter, the officers of such societies will no longer permit such simple weapons of ridicule to be used so much to the prejudice of the harmony and good order that should prevail in temperance meetings. I shall conclude, therefore, with recommending decorum and good order to their officers, and mildness, persuasion and conciliation to their Advocates.

With much respect,
EDWARD R. COTTEN,
Agent for the S. T. S.



THE STAR.
Libertas et natale solum.
RALEIGH, JULY 24, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY.
For Vice President,
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN
For Governor,
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

"Our country's flag aloft we raise,
Our hopes now high are upward flying
In burning words, it there displays
The names of CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN."

WHIG MASS MEETING AT STATESVILLE.

The great Whig meeting at Statesville on the 22nd, was, we learn, one of the most enthusiastic and imposing assemblages of the people ever held in the great West. It is estimated that there were four thousand of the sturdy yeomanry of the surrounding country present; and that if the notice had been sufficient, there would have been ten thousand. Mr. Graham was met about three miles from town by at least one thousand Whigs, with appropriate banners displayed in every direction. The speaking commenced at 11 o'clock. The Hon. Waddy Thompson addressed the people first about an hour and a half, in a speech of much ability. Mr. Graham next addressed the meeting, in his peculiarly interesting and impressive manner; after which an elegant barbecue was served up of which all participated; among whom were at least 500 ladies. In the evening excellent addresses were delivered by Hon. D. M. Barringer and H. C. Jones, Esq.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.

The returns are now from the whole State, and it is conceded on all hands that the Whigs have a majority of eight or ten joint ballots. In the Senate there are 8 Whigs, 8 Locofocos, and one vacancy, which will be supplied with a Whig. In the convention, composed of 77 members, there are 38 Whigs, 33 Locofocos, 5 Conservatives, and one vacancy. In Congress, three Locos and one Whig—Whig gain, and a Whig gain of several hundred in two Congressional districts. The Whig papers there say the State is safe for Clay.

GOV. POLK.—COL BENTON

It is said that the best remark which Col. Benton made after hearing of the nomination of Gov. Polk, for President, was "The nomination of Polk, consummated by intrigue, has nullified the will of the party."

The Washington Whig Standard, a paper by-the-by, which every Whig ought to take, publishes a circular from a number of the most respectable old Van Buren leaders of New York, declaring their purpose to reject the Texas issue presented by the Baltimore Convention. The evening Post and Plebeian are fighting a Kennedy fight on the subject; and the Standard very justly regards it as an "important disruption of the Locofoco party," and the appearance of the circular as "the knell of Locofocism in the empire State and in the Union." To support Polk and Dallas under protest as to Texas would be a mockery of common sense and of principle, which cannot be enforced upon the freemen of New York or any other State. Texas is all that gives Polk any popularity any where; and we do not believe the people are any where, except in South Carolina, prepared to surrender every thing else for Texas, war, debt, and Tax us. At all events, it is now evident that the split in New York, will blast his prospects in that State.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN CHARLOTTE.

The great Polkberry mass meeting came off at Charlotte on the 23rd inst. The Journal says "Every effort was made to collect a large crowd—the report being industriously circulated that General Jackson, James K. Polk and Martin Van Buren were to be in Charlotte—a friend told us that on returning home the evening before the meeting, he met several persons, apparently as much excited as if the British were in the vicinity, who asked if Martin Van Buren was not in Charlotte as they had been told he was there—well with such materials as these, it is any wonder that a considerable number of persons should be brought together, and we admit that quite a crowd was present, composed of Whigs and Locofocos, varying from 2 to 3000. Gen. Dromgoole addressed the crowd in a speech of about three hours length. He set out with the vile party slang, that the

Whigs concealed their principles in 1840; branched out on the U. S. Bank question, stating that Washington was near vetoing the first Bank, and his veto was message proposed, and denying that the Supreme Court had ever decided the constitutionality of a bank—maintained the disorganizing doctrine that "one Legislature is not bound by another!"—Eulogized Mr. Polk of course; but whether he said any thing for Texas or not the Journal does not inform us. Perhaps in view of his letter to Mr. Ritchie on the annexation question, he thought it best to touch lightly on that subject, if at all. But he pledged the old Dominion for Polk, and said the Whig organ in Richmond had given it up. This is news to us. What says the Whig to it! The Journal says every one was disappointed in this "big gun" of the Democracy, and thinks his effort will injure his party rather than benefit it.

After he concluded, the barbecue was served up; after which General Saunders took the stand. Of his speech the Journal speaks as follows:

"We were not present at the commencement of his speech nor did we listen to him but a short time. While we were present however, he referred to the inconsistency of Mr. Mangum, because he spoke against the Tariff of 1833 and now favors the tariff of 1842. The gentleman forgets that he was once in favor of a Bank man for the Presidency, yet he now supports an anti-bank man. This is all right and proper in Judge Saunders but it is wrong in Mr. Mangum."

"We regret we were absent when the Judge attempted to prove before the citizens of Mecklenburg that Ezekiel Polk was not a Tory. It must have taken many of the old men by surprise to hear one attempt this, when they are all conversant with the fact, that he was as recreant a Tryo as any in the Revolution. One of his certificates proves directly, what was denied by the "Joint Stock Concern," a few days ago that he did take protection and that to save his property. Could any thing stronger be wanting to prove his Toryism, when the Whigs in the neighborhood removed their property to save it. Another certificate was read from Gen. Michael McLeary, who states that he never heard Ezekiel Polk charged with Toryism until he saw it in the dirty sheet in Charlotte (meaning the Journal). We shall not question the truth of what the General certifies to—but we leave it to the people to reconcile this certificate with the known facts of the case, as they have been detailed from father to son from the revolution to the present day. Is there a man forty years old who has not heard the charge—we think there cannot be one man found over forty, much less eighty years, but has heard the charge; but not a syllable has reached Gen. McLeary's ears. Well it is no odd saying that none is so blind as those that won't see."

TEXAS OR DISUNION AGAIN.

The "Signal" makes a fierce attack upon us in consequence of our remarks last week, warning the people of this State against the treasonable design of certain South Carolina politicians in relation to the Texas question. In its overbearing zeal to acquit its party of all connexion with this startling project of annexation or disunion and "contemptible effort" to weaken the force of the evidence which we adduced, it says:

"Catching at a few Toasts, which he says were drunk in South Carolina on the 4th of July last—the Editor [of the Star] makes them the subject of much hypocritical cant, about Tension, and a Dissolution of the Union."

We have uniformly extended to the "Signal" the utmost courtesy and forbearance; and this is the coarse and ungenerally treatment which we receive from that paper in return! But we pass it over with the contempt which it deserves; with the remark that its Editor should have learned the important lesson before this, that those who live in glass houses ought not to throw stones. A paper that abounds, as the Signal does, with the rankest party slang, ought to be at least cautious how it accuses others of "hypocritical cant." We shall take occasion, at our leisure, to expose its sophistry and misrepresentations, and we shall take care that the thing shall be "done brown."

In the mean time, we would ask the Signal why it attempts to conceal from its readers, the fact, which is too notorious for it even to deny, that there is a faction in South Carolina acting with the so-called Democratic party, who are laboring to "palm such false issues upon the country" as "Texas or Disunion!" This was charged upon Mr. McDuffie by Col. Benton in the Senate. Is Col. Benton one of the "Federal Coon Presses [what beautiful cant!] engaged in the idle and contemptible effort to produce" false impressions on "the minds of the ignorant" on this subject? It has been charged upon General Hamilton and he has not denied it; and so abundant is the evidence of its truth,

that the intelligent and patriotic Whigs of Richmond, Virginia, have in a large public meeting held in that city regarding these Southern malecontents as the Polk party, charged them with declaring that "they will dissolve the Union sooner than abandon Texas," and solemnly resolved that "Disunion and Treason shall never raise their Hydra heads, in Richmond, the metropolis of Virginia.

We present below, with the toasts already published, a number of others drunk at different places in South Carolina, on the 4th. There is also evidence that the contagion is taking in Alabama. Any man of common sense must see that there is just cause of alarm; and that whoever denies it, stands himself convicted of "hypocritical cant;" and no ridiculous attempt to contend the Whigs with the fatalistic movements of old Mr. Adams two years ago can prevent it!

AT PIEDMONT, SUMPTER DISTRICT.

By Ezekiel Dixon, (President of the Day): Texas is rejected—the Tariff is not repealed—Disunion would now be hailed as the happy deliverance from Federal despotism.

By H. E. L. Peebles. The annexation of Texas, a measure beneficial to the whole Union, but essential to the safety of the South; at the next session of Congress, we demand Texas or Disunion.

At Orangeburg Court House. By Gen. D. F. Jamison—The Union and Texas, or Texas and Disunion: Let the opponents of this great American measure accept the alternative.

By Mr. John Godson—Texas and South Carolina forever.

By Lieut. John C. Rowe—The Annexation of Texas: Peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must.

At Three-mile Creek, Barnwell District. By Jos. G. W. Dunbar—A just reduction of the Tariff. The noise of Abolition silenced!—Texas or Disunion and such legislation as will in future secure the homestead of every family—Polk and Dallas our Presidents.

By C. C. Hay—The re-annexation of Texas to the United States—We will obtain it, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must."

At St. Helena. By Jos. Dan'l Pope. Texas or Disunion—A question that cannot be forced upon the people until they are prepared for it; and when they feel their grievances so great as to warrant the issue, they will not ask politicians to make it for them.

At Walterboro, (Third regular toast.) "Annexation"—The great measure of deliverance and liberty to the South; with it we are Uni-mist; without it, we are Disunionists, though the fate of traitors be our doom. (Nine-times-nine cheers.)

At Grahamville, Beaufort District. By John H. Screven, Esq.—A speedy convention of slave-holding States to count the cost and value" of the Federal Union. The word may finish that which Northern religious fanaticism has begun.

At Martin Court House, (Fifth regular toast.) The annexation of Texas—The great measure of deliverance to the South; though defeated now by the bitterness and faction of party, the lone Star will yet cluster in the glorious galaxy of her Southern sisters.

By Elias Wiggings. Disunion—Stir not at the sound! "to this complexion it must come at last."

By Dr. J. Cohen. Texas: Its speedy annexation at all and every hazard.

By Col. Wm. H. Moody. Texas—Let us have her now, (she has freely offered herself) eye even at the hazard of disunion.

By Robt. Brid. The Union—Give us Texas, or "divide the spoons."

By Maj. J. P. Doyle—The Union of the South in support of Annexation of Texas, and a repeal of the Tariff without which I go for dividing the spoons," indeed.

By Gen. W. W. Harlee—A Southern Convention, the first resort; the last, a speedy application of the "rightful remedy."

By Dr. D. Leggett. Texas—An immediate assembling of a convention of the States friendly to annexation.

At Sadler's Swamp. By Jacob M. Dantzer, Esq.—The re-annexation of Texas to the United States is no sectional consideration but one in which the entire people of this Republic are vitally interested. We of the South will have it, peaceably if we can; but have it we will, at all hazards.

By Dr. J. W. Taylor—Union and Texas, or Texas and Disunion.

By Capt. Wannamaker. Annexation—Peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must.

BRAGGING.

Our misnamed Democratic friends have always been good at bragging and prophesying. In 1840, they showed their skill at this business admirably; and now they are again exhibiting their extraordinary powers, for the purpose of making the people believe that there really is some chance for the election of Polk and Dallas. Their papers are filled with whole columns of changes; and they blaze away at such a rate about the prospect of Polk and Dallas that one not accustomed to their way of trying to make an impression, would really think that the whole world was in arms for Polk and Dallas. But to enable the public to

place a just estimate upon their present and their forth coming bragging—to shew their wonderful powers in stating passing events, and foretelling those to come, we call the attention of the people to the fact, that in 1840:

They claimed 23 States and the got 7!
They claimed 281 electoral votes, and they got 69
They claimed Pennsylvania, and they lost it by 559 majority.
They claimed Maine, and they lost it by 411 do
They claimed Delaware, and they lost it by 1,039 do
They claimed Michigan, and they lost it by 1,802 do
They claimed New Jersey, and they lost it by 2,317 do
They claimed Mississippi, and they lost it by 2,543 do
They claimed Louisiana, and they lost it by 3,680 do
They claimed Maryland, and they lost it by 4,776 do
They claimed Georgia, and they lost it by 8,331 do
They claimed Tennessee, and they lost it by 12,102 do
They claimed N. Carolina, and they lost it by 12,594 do
They claimed New York, and they lost it by 13,290 do
They claimed Indiana, and they lost it by 13,698 do
They claimed Ohio, and they lost it by 23,375 do
They claimed Kentucky, and they lost it by 25,573 do
Thus claiming 15 States which they did not get.

Thus claiming of States which they did not get, more than twice as many as all they did get.

Thus claiming of electoral votes which they did not get, more than three times as many as all they did get.

Thus claiming of the people's votes a majority in each of fifteen States, every one of which went against them—the whole by an aggregate majority of 136,244 votes.

So prophesied they in 1840 and so were their prophecies fulfilled!

A grand Mass Convention of the Whigs of the Union is to be held at Nashville, Tennessee, on the 21st of the next month. The editor of the Banner says it will be the largest gathering of American freemen that has ever assembled West of the Alleghenias. "Not only thousands of the Whigs of our own gallant State," he adds, "are preparing to be here; but vast numbers of the adjoining States and of the whole Union are making known their intentions to be with us on that occasion. The intelligence that is brought to us by every mail, from every quarter, gives full assurance that the Convention of the 21st of August, 1844, will far outstrip, in numbers, even the memorable Convention of the 17th of August 1840." A large number of distinguished Whig statesmen and orators have been invited to be present. Invitations have also been extended to sixteen Whig military and uniform companies in Tennessee.

A CONVERSATION.

Passing down to our office two or three days ago, we came to a couple of friends near Market street, who were conversing with a Democrat, who was in conversation. As we came up the following colloquy took place:

Whig.—You are a man of too much sense, and candor, surely to claim Mr. Polk as a friend and advocate of a Tariff?

Dem.—Certainly not.

Whig.—But your papers are endeavoring to persuade the people that he is as good a Tariff man as Mr. Clay.

Dem.—I know it but not with my approbation. I told our friends that honesty was the best policy, and that we could not, and ought not to pretend that Polk is a Tariff man, for we know to the contrary; and the people will find out that he is not, and will then accuse us of dishonesty.

Whig.—I am glad to hear you speak so candidly. It is impossible to keep the people in ignorance of Mr. Polk's real opinions long, and what must they think of those who go deliberately to work to deceive them by downright falsehood, asserting what they know to be untrue? If Mr. Polk is opposed to the protective system, as he has again and again declared, and as we know he is let him stand up to his opinions like a man. If he has not the honesty and boldness to do this, he is certainly not fit to be President.

Dem.—I shall not fall out with you on that point, for I agree with you exactly.

Whig.—Why then, if Mr. Polk is an honest man and opposed to a Tariff, did he use such language as that in his letter to Kane when he said: "In my judgment it is the duty of the government to extend, as far as it may be practicable to do so by its revenue laws and all other means within its power, fair and just protection to all the great interests of the whole Union, embracing agriculture, manufactures, the mechanic arts, commerce and navigation."

Dem.—I cannot defend him. Politicians are slippery fellows you know, and it would be strange if Mr. Polk should be an exception. It is wrong however, decidedly wrong, and I should have voted for him with much more pleasure if he had acted like a man and stuck up to his anti-protective notions.

The Democrat is a personal friend of our's, and so all can judge by his remarks, a fair, honest candid man—wrong in his political views, (according to our notion,) but generally right upon all other matters.

U. S. Gaz.

This National Intelligencer furnishes an extract from Mr. Tyler's message to the U. S. Senate in answer to a resolution of that body asking "whether a messenger has been sent to Mexico with a view to obtain her consent to the treaty with Texas, and, if so, to communicate to the Senate a copy of the despatches of which he is bearer, and a copy of the instructions given to said messenger."

In answer to this inquiry Mr. Tyler says: "I have to say that no messenger has been sent to Mexico in order to obtain her assent to the treaty with Texas, it not being regarded by the Executive as in any degree requisite to obtain such consent in order (should the Senate ratify the treaty) to perfect the title of the United States to the territory thus acquired—the title to the same being full and perfect without the assent of any third Power. The Executive has negotiated with Texas as an independent Power of the world, long since recognized as such by the United States and other Powers, and as subordinate in all her rights of full sovereignty to no other Power. A messenger has been despatched to our Minister at Mexico; as bearer of the despatch already communicated to the Senate, and which is to be found in the letter addressed to Mr. Green, and forms a part of the documents ordered confidentially to be printed for the use of the Senate."

Mr. Tyler declares that no messenger was sent to Mexico in order to obtain her assent to the treaty with Texas; on the other hand Santa Anna declares that a messenger from the United States did come to him to obtain the assent of Mexico to the aforesaid treaty. Mr. Tyler tells the Senate that he did not regard it as "in any degree requisite to obtain such consent"; while Mr. Tyler's messenger, speaking in behalf of the Executive, declared to Santa Anna that the consent of Mexico was regarded as "requisite" to give a perfect title to the territory in question. There is a direct issue between the American and the Mexican President.

Attention Whigs and Democrats.

JUST received this day the following list of new and late Publications fresh from the Press.
Chronicles of England, France, Spain and the adjoining Countries from the latter part of the reign of Edward the 3d, to the Coronation of Henry 4th.—By Sir John Poynter. The Works of Lord Byron, in verse and prose including his letters. Journals &c. &c. new Edition.
Pleasant Memorials of Pleasant Land: By Mrs. E. H. Sigourney.
Lives of American Merchants, eminent for integrity, enterprise and public Spirit. By the author of the Young Merchant.
Young People's Library, containing Moral Tales, Fairy Tales, Humorous Tales, Tales of Times Past, &c. &c. By the Author of Peter Parley.
The Poems and Ballads of Schiller, translated by Sir Edward Blyden Bulwer, Bart.
The Poems, Sacred, Pastoral, &c. of Nathaniel Parker Willis, in 1 vol. 8vo. Call at the North Carolina Book-Store, and examine the collection. For Sale by TURNER & HUGHES— Raleigh, July 23. 59—

CIGARS—CIGARS—CIGARS.

WE would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh, and the pupils generally, that we have opened a Cigar manufactory in Raleigh, where we constantly keep on hand a full assortment of highly flavored imported Cigars, including REGALIA, CAZADORA, LANORMA, WERNER, &c. &c. ESPERANZA, CUBRY, HAVANA, PRINCIPE, &c. &c. and all kinds of domestic manufactured Cigars. A general assortment of superior smoking TOBACCO, Macabuba, Congress, coarse Havana, &c. &c. Boxes, and all articles in the line, which we offer at New York prices, by the wholesale and retail. All orders thankfully received and attended to with despatch. Forth and the lovers of good Cigars and Tobacco, will always be furnished with the best kinds, suited to the taste of the connoisseur. Call and try, at KRAUSE & MILLER'S, Fayetteville street, opposite the City Hall, July 24, 1844. 31 34.

SHORT-HORNED DURHAM and North-Devon Cattle.



THE subscriber has the above stock of Cattle for sale among which are from 15 to 20 Devon COWS, in calf by a fine half Devon and half Durham Bull.
Also, several fine Devon Heifers, some in calf.
Also, 2 Devon Bulls, now fit for service.
Also, 8 or 10 very fine half Durham and half Devon Bull Calves, got by one of the finest Durham Bulls ever raised in the United States. His ancestors on both sides have taken the first premiums for milk, butter, beauty, size, &c. at the Cattle Shows to the North. I have Certificate in my possession to prove these facts, ready for the inspection of any person who may wish to see them. The price of the cattle will be very cheap, cheaper than you can buy them at the North, and there is no risk to you in their being unselected. They will be ready to deliver in November next, but being the best time to remove them. The Bull calves will be fit for service in May or June next. The price of the Bulls without exceed \$50 each. The Cows in calf, and Heifers, will be less—say from \$25 to \$30 each. I have been improving my Stock of Cattle for 15 years, and think I now have, in the Devon and Durham, the best Stock of Cattle, for the practical farmer, in America. And while my neighbors have been selling their Cows and Calves for 10 or 12 dollars, I have been selling, (70 good judges) my half Devon Cows and Calves for 25 to 30 dollars. Col. Vanborough, proprietor of the Eagle Hotel, Raleigh, N. C. has purchased half Devon Cows of me, and can inform those who wish to know their milking properties, &c.
ESTH JONES, P.O. Box, Wake county, N. C., 15 miles North East of Raleigh. July 10, 1844. 30 cow-100.