

THE STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

DAVID OUTLAW, Editors. THOS. J. LEMAY, Principal.

RALEIGH, N. C. THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1836

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THOMAS J. LEMAY, PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS. Subscribers, three dollars per annum—our half advance. Subscribers in other States...

NOTICE. The Subscriber on leaving Raleigh to visit the Southern country last fall, appointed Mr. James H. Murray, his lawful Agent during his absence...

Hillsborough Academy. The Fall session will commence on Thursday the 4th of August.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. RICHARD SMITH, Dealer in Staple, Fashionable Dry Goods, Hardware, fine Cutlery and fine Casted Edge Tools.

Among them are Super-fine and fine Linen and Linen drillings Black and Blue Craple Cambrics French prints and fancy Calicoes, large assortment...

THOMAS M. OLIVER, Merchant Taylor, Exchange Row. Fayetteville Street, Raleigh; Nearly opposite the Post-Office.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. Consisting of every article in general use. These Goods having been selected by himself in person...

NEW ARTICLE FOR COATS. Cassimeres. A new article for Pants. VESTINGS. Together with a general assortment of Suspenders, Stocks, Shirt-Collars & ROSBIES.

SHOCCO SPRINGS. THIS well known Watering place, situated in Warren county, North-Carolina, will be ready for the reception of Company by the 15th inst.

LAND FOR SALE. The subscriber, intending to remove to the west, wishes to sell his land in Wake Forest, joining the lands of Mrs. Phillips, Cyrus Whitaker and John Ligon...

ANN JOHNSON. May 1, 1836.

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FORTUNE'S HOME!

10,000 Dollars for 4 Dollars!!! The 8th Class of the NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY FOR 1836.

PRINCIPAL PRIZES. 1 Prize of \$10,000 1 4,000 1 3,000 1 2,000 9 1,000 6 500

Amounting in all to \$186,000. Tickets only 4 dollars, Halves 2 dollars, Quarters 1 dollar.

New Spring & Summer Goods. RUFFIN TUCKER

Respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that by recent arrivals from Philadelphia and New York, he has received a large supply of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS.

Among them are Broad Cloths, assorted Colours Linen and Linen Drillings Black Summer Cloth, and Grass Linen for gentlemen's Suits...

Fresh Drugs, Medicines, &c. WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO. have just received their Spring supply of Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs.

Richard J. Manning Esq. a member of Congress, from South Carolina, died suddenly at Philadelphia on the 14th ult. caused by the rupture of a blood vessel.

Delaware.—The State Convention of Delaware has nominated Harrison and Granger for President and Vice President.

A project is on foot to build a large and splendid hotel in Boston; some of the merchants of that place have promised a subscription of ten thousand dollars each.

A peck of green peas was sold at Boston on Monday for ten dollars and a half!

High notes The Girard Bank of Philadelphia has issued notes of five and ten thousand dollars—said to be splendidly executed.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PERQUIMONS COUNTY.

At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Perquimons county, for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessity of appointing Delegates from that county to meet other Delegates from the District, on the second Tuesday in June, in the town of Hertford—when and where it is proposed to select some one to be placed upon the Whig Electoral Ticket for the District composed of the counties of Gates, Chowan, Perquimons, Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck.

Resolved, That we will support for the Presidency, HUGH L. WHITE, of Tennessee, and for the Vice Presidency, JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.

Resolved, That we will support Gen. EDWARD B. DUDLEY, of New Hanover, at our August Election, for Governor.

Resolved, That Jordan Winslow, Thomas Long, Allen Saunders, Thomas Wilson and Jos. P. Whedbee be appointed Delegates to meet other Delegates from the District, in the Town of Hertford, on the 2d Tuesday in June next, to nominate an Elector for this District on the Anti-Yan Buren Ticket.

Resolved, That this meeting do disapprove of the course taken by Governor Spaight in withholding a Writ of Election from the 13th Congressional District, thereby depriving North Carolina of a Representative in Congress at a period when there is need of her whole strength.

Upon the question, "Shall the Preamble and Resolutions pass?" they were separately adopted nem. con.

It was further Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be requested to be published in the U. S. Telegraph, Richmond Whig, Raleigh Star, Raleigh Register, Elizabeth City Herald and Edenton Gazette; and that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the Chairman and Secretary.

JONA. H. JACOBS, Ch'n. T. F. JONES, Sec'y.

THE DAWN OF BETTER TIMES. Mr. Clay's congratulation of the Senate on the passage of the Deposit Bill, was in his most felicitous style.

The day, he said, begins to dawn, and the night of Despotism and Corruption is passing from the Land.

A Laptand night it has truly been! How complete and utter, when the Clays, the Calhouns, the Websters, the Leighs, have had their necks under the feet of the Bentons, Kendalls and Whitneys.

The passage of the Deposit Bill has imparted a cheering hope to those who had begun to despond of ever beholding the resurrection of the honest days of the Republic.

It relieves the public mind of the well founded apprehension that a redundant Treasury was to become the instrument, in unprincipled hands, of debauching the People, and enslaving the country.

It appears to be a point admitted, that Mr. Van Buren was opposed to the bill. The circumstantial evidence is too strong and various to doubt it.

more honest, and identified with us in feeling and interest.

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Mr. Wright is his known exponent. His confidential newspaper organs without exception we believe, opposed the bill. His thick and thin partizans in the House, did so too.

We request a perusal of the following letter—Whig.

WASHINGTON, 18th June, 1836. "That Calhoun and Webster deserve all praise for their combined exertions in bringing about this result, no one who views the subject in its true light, will deny."

who has seen the last week's history of the Capital!

The language of Tallmadge, as I said above, was decidedly opposed to that which his colleague had used time after time before.

He denounced the course of Benton as deceitful, and his gold principles as the principles, merely, of humbug.

He utterly refused his consent to go with him in his prodigal system of waste of the public money.

He viewed the history of the rise and progress of our national prosperity, and deduced that prosperity from measures directly opposed to those of Wright, Benton, and their gold and glory companions.

He admitted that it was a thing to regret—a separation from his friends in politics—he admitted it with feeling; but he had a judgment of his own, and he should act upon it, with a sense of independence, without which its value was nothing.

Rives used no language of flattery, in his denunciation of the system of expenditures, which had been acted upon by Jackson and his friends.

All he should say was, if his party required of him to "go along with them," in advocating and acting upon the system of prodigality which they advocated and acted upon, that party he should desert.

In contrast, he referred to a history of the past—to the administration of other Presidents—and especially to the doctrines of Jefferson, to enforce his arguments—and declared that he could not reject this bill, when he remembered the language of Jackson himself.

He went for national prosperity and honor, and that too, as contradistinguished from the mere expediency of party.

This was language worthy of a man. The simple fact that it was such, was sufficient to alarm Benton and his band—for most that they say, is made upon principle worthy only of slaves.

No one, I think, will deny, that a good deal of importance is to be attached to the particulars which are developed in this story.

There is something more than common won, which has been gained by strong and united effort of such champions; and there is something more than common lost, when such looks of disapprobation are allowed to be heard.

Added to what had been already told, even Benton, was sensible enough to admit that there had been revelations.

He gave this important fact as a reason why he should not urge certain things he had intended to 'Revelations, indeed! If this poor Senate has not told the simple truth, this time, we shall soon see that 'revelations' will be made, that will astonish even the party of the administration.

THE DEPOSIT SURPLUS BILL IN THE HOUSE. Mr. McKay again introduced his resolutions, of which my last letter treated, and they were again lost.

He then gave notice that he should, to-morrow, move the same proposition. The Deposit bill from the Senate was then taken up, according to assignment.

upon the subject of the ratio of distribution.

The Honorable Mr. Parliamentary Dromgoole of Virginia, moved—to strike out the 13th and 14th sections! Need I describe the reception of such a proposition, after the action of the House, as just detailed?

The committee rose and reported the bill as amended,—at six o'clock, P. M.:—and the several amendments then proposed.

Mr. Mercer proposed an amendment, passing the ratio of distribution upon the federal numbers in the States, as ascertained by the last census.—This amendment was much argued, and was lost by a vote of 120 to 88.

You may judge of the interest excited by this debate by this unusually large vote.

Mr. Parks of Maine, took the opportunity, which the offering of the amendments of the committee afforded, to express his entire dissent from the Bill, as one which his State, he said, had a peculiar interest in defeating.

He spoke at considerable length, and was followed by Mr. Gillett of New York, in opposition to the general provisions of the 13th and 14th sections, as amended and reported by the committee.

He offered an amendment, which was lost. The amendment proposed by the committee of the whole was then put to the House, and was carried by a vote of 142 to 67.

The previous question (passage of the bill) was then demanded by Mr. Hawes—and was seconded.

This cut off sundry amendments offered by individual members—and the main question was put on engrossing for a third reading, it was carried by a vote of 163 to 44.—This was a very large vote—207 in the whole—and the bill being thus passed to be engrossed by 25 more than two-thirds of that number.

The bill was then read a third time, (having in the mean time been engrossed,) and was then passed! So much for THE BILL. The Senate will doubtless concur in the amendment. I close my letter at nine P. M.

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser. WASHINGTON, June 18. A SPLIT IN THE VAN BUREN CAMP—BENTON OVERTHROWN—RIVES & TAYLOR FOR DISTRIBUTION.

Yesterday was a memorable day in the Senate. The reign of the party is over. Col. Benton's domination has departed from him.

Mr. Van Buren and his trusty and dextrous lieutenant, Silas Wright, have been thoroughly beaten. I informed you that on Thursday this body had ordered to a third reading, the bill reported by the select committee, which embraces provisions for the regulation of the deposits, in a manner which will, to some extent, diminish the control over the public money that has been hitherto possessed by those who, to use the emphatic language of Mr. Calhoun, are held together by the cohesive power of the plunder of the public; and for the distribution, among the states, of whatever surplus should be in the treasury at the beginning of the year, over and above five millions of dollars.

This measure came up for final action to-day. Mr. Wright spoke at great length against the measure, in a strain of the most ingenious and elaborate sophistry, tasking all the energies and resources of his intellect to the utmost, in order to make out a plausible case. He attacked, with great vigor, the ratio of distribution proposed by Mr. Walker, and labored to show that there would be no surplus at the end of the year—entering for this purpose, into a variety of calculations of the sums already appropriated, and those that were to be.

Mr. Calhoun commented, with just severity, upon the numerous extravagance of the administration in increasing the annual expenditures by forty millions! If these demands on the public purse, of which Mr. Wright spoke should be granted, the appropriations for this year would amount to no less than sixty-six millions.

After some discussion Mr. Benton took the floor, and talked away with his customary and characteristic pomp and insolence. This man had already sufficiently disgusted many of his own party by his airs and arrogance; and his display on this occasion was like putting the last straw on the back of the camel. Their forbearance gave way.