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DAVID OUTLAND, Editors.
THOS. J. LEMAY.

THOMAS J. LEMAY,
PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.
Subscriptions, three dollars per annum—once paid in advance. Subscribers in other States cannot be allowed to remit in arrears longer than one year, & persons remitting without this State, who may desire to become subscribers, will be strictly required to pay the whole amount of the year's subscription in advance. Advertisements, not exceeding fifteen lines, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuation. Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Just Published,
Lemay's N. Carolina Almanack
For 1837.

Containing, besides the astronomical calculations, the usual quantity of useful and entertaining matter.

They can be had by the wholesale of the publisher and at the North Carolina Book Store, Raleigh; of Salmon Hall, Newbern; F. Horner of the Free Press, Tarboro; Jones Fuller, Fayetteville; and by the retail at most of the towns in the State.

Oct. 25, 1836.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
M. D. DEGREE.

The course of Lectures will commence on Thursday, the 1st day of November, and will be continued under the following arrangement:

Practical and Theoretical Medicine, Nataniel Chapman, M. D.
Chemistry, Stephen H. Johnson, M. D.
Surgery, William Gibson, M. D.
Anatomy, William H. Horner, M. D.
Lectures of Medicine, Samuel Jackson, M. D.
Maternal Medicine and Pharmacy, George M. Wood, M. D.
Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, Hugh L. Hodge, M. D.
Clinical Lectures on Medicine and Surgery are delivered regularly at the Philadelphia Hospital, (B. W. Beckley,) and at the Pennsylvania Hospital, from the beginning to the end of the Session.

The amount of the fees of tuition is the same as heretofore, no increase having been made in consequence of the augmentation in the number of Professors, and the improvements in the Clinical Instruction.

W. E. HORNER,
Dean of the Medical Faculty,
Philadelphia, Pa.
August 24, 1836.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE STAR.

An Appeal to the Republicans of North-Carolina.

"If ever thy father's deeds or fame,
Or memory of their deathless name,
Hath fired thy blood or flushed thy brow,
Lover of Liberty raise thee now!"

FELLOW CITIZENS:

An alarming crisis has arrived in the condition of our country. Party combinations and dictations have usurped the dominion of the laws; and the whole system of our inextinguishable government seems to be tending rapidly to original chaos and discord. The claims of an aspirant for office, are not founded now, as they were under the good old republican administration of the government, upon the fact of his honesty, capability and devotion to the constitution of the country—but will he support "the party" and Mr. Van Buren, right or wrong? These are the tests; this is the ordeal through which a freeman has to pass, before he can have an opportunity of serving his country or its citizens, even in the lowest capacity. Attacks upon popular liberty have ever been introduced with fair but deceptive professions of regard for the dear people. All history goes to establish this assertion. You may trace its withering influence upon the principles of free government, from the earliest age of the world, down to the present time. Caesar passed the Rubicon for the good of the dear people of Rome; and in pursuance of his secret designs, subverted their whole system of government, reduced her proud, free and lofty, but too confiding people, to a degraded state of vassalage; and was only checked in his onward career to universal power and supremacy, by that lightning flash of the fire of freedom which gleamed from the dagger of a patriot Senator. But Rome fell. The seeds of corruption and anarchy, had taken too deep root in her constitution ever to be eradicated, and she now stands alone, after the lapse of centuries, melancholy in her magnificence, and renowned only for her former elevation and glory. Cromwell of England, was actuated solely by a regard for the dear people of the commonwealth, when he assumed the kingly power of dictating to her people—the descendants of those lofty barons who succeeded in wresting the great Magna Charta of English liberty from the grasp of a haughty and imbecile monarch. True, however, to the spirit of their fathers, her people nobly repelled the impudent pretensions of the usurper, and re-established the supremacy of her ancient institutions and government. Napoleon assumed the government and the prerogatives of a despotic Emperor of France, only for the good of her dear republican people. Other instances might be cited from history, fellow citizens, to prove the fallacy and danger of relying too confidently upon the patriotism or integrity of one man, invested with even the limited powers of a representative government. But you have an instance in our own republic, of an attempt to lull into apathy and indifference by the siren voice of "peace—peace and democracy," when in fact the vital principles of your government are assailed and endangered.

Fellow Citizens: You will shortly have an opportunity of rebuking this

spirit of party anarchy and misrule. I refer to the approaching Presidential election. The candidates presented to the people of this State, are Martin Van Buren of New York, and Hugh Lawson White of Tennessee, but a native son of North Carolina. I propose briefly reviewing the claims and services of these gentlemen, and leave you to your own honest conclusions.

In the first place, what are the claims of Mr. Van Buren to the support of the people of the South? If his former acts are an earnest of what he will continue to do, and his friends do not doubt his devotion to settled principles, let them now speak for themselves.

Geographical divisions are to be deprecated. The Union should be regarded "as the palladium of our liberty and peace at home, and of our safety from abroad." But when the administration of a corrupt government, bears upon the rights and dearest interests of independent States with an unconstitutional oppression, and the monstrous doctrine is advanced that a republican government has the right to deprive a citizen of property, which its administration was designed to protect and guarantee, "submission ceases longer to be a virtue, and resistance becomes a duty." And disguise it as they may, the friends of Mr. Van Buren cannot conceal the fact that he advances this prerogative of the government, and that he is consequently against us on the vital question of slavery. Every act of his political life goes to confirm this assertion. The first occasion on which we find him acting a conspicuous part in connexion with this question, was in the convention of New York, to amend the constitution of that State. The subject of the elective franchise had been referred to a committee, who made a report, and properly recommended the entire exclusion of free negro voters. This report Mr. Van Buren opposed, and finally succeeded in giving them the right, with a freehold of \$250; thus manifesting, from his first connexion with the abolitionists, a willingness to advance all their schemes, even to the degradation of his native State. We next find him against us when the State of Missouri desired admission into the Union, as she had the constitutional right to do, upon terms of equality with the original States; lending his aid to impose an odious and unconstitutional restriction upon her—to force her people, (as the price of her admission) to prohibit the introduction of slavery within the State. Every one is aware of his admission of the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; and by his votes in the New York Convention, & his opposition to the admission of Missouri, he plainly manifests his hostility to the existence of it in the States. These acts, fellow citizens, prove him to be an abolitionist. Slaves are property. The constitution recognizes them in that light. Congress by virtue of "exclusive legislation" in the District of Columbia, is bound to guarantee to the citizen the possession of his slave, as well as any other property. And yet Mr. Van Buren would pervert this reasonable construction of the constitution, and give Congress the monstrous right of depriving him of that very property which its legislation was designed to protect! Fellow citizens, you know your property and rights; will you surrender them without a struggle?

In the life of Mr. Van Buren, fellow citizens, you will find nothing to admire or commend. He is alone remarkable for inconstancy and equivocation. In proof of this, I will call your attention to only a few more instances. In 1812, during the perilous period of the last war with Great Britain, he not only opposed its declaration, but zealously co-operated with the Federalists and anti-war men in bringing forward De Witt Clinton, in opposition to the venerable and revered Madison, the candidate of the republican party. After Mr. Madison's election, however, he thought it policy to become his supporter; at least as long as it suited his convenience, or contributed to the advancement of his personal interests. In 1824, while Crawford and Jackson were candidates, he gave Mr. Crawford a zealous support; but after his defeat, he joins the popular party; and now, according to his own base declaration, thinks it "glory enough to serve under such a chief" as General Jackson. In 1818 he supported the tariff; and in 1828 he supported the "Bill of Abominations," (so called by the south) one of the most obnoxious and oppressive measures ever acted on by Congress. On this subject he has been consistent; consistent in the support of a measure pregnant with imminent peril to the Union of the States, and injurious in its operations to the prosperity of the South. This is not all. He opposed the deposit bill, during the last session of Congress; thus manifesting a disposition to withhold from the old States a portion of their own money, acquired by the toils and privations of the soldiers of the revolution. Can Mr. Van Buren give any reasons for this conduct? He can doubtless give his reasons; reasons which prompted him in his remarkable political foresight and cunning, to look

forward to the reservation of the surplus revenue by the government, to be dispensed at his will among his parasites, or to assist him, when his aspirations shall be gratified, in following in the footsteps of Gen. Jackson, in an economical administration of the government. But fellow citizens, one more fact relative to Mr. Van Buren, and I am done. In a letter written by Mr. Van Buren while Secretary of State, it seems that he even descended to the degrading act of conciliating the Pope of Rome!! He went so far in his reverence for the spiritual and temporal supremacy of "his holiness," as to congratulate him on his succession to the tiara, and informed him of the momentous fact, which the most unlettered is aware of, who knows any thing of a republican government, "that the Catholics enjoyed all the privileges exercised by other denominations." This however, unmeaning as it may appear to some, was not without an object; as circumstances have subsequently developed the incontrovertible fact, that he supported unanimously by all the Catholics of the United States. This is not a small matter fellow citizens. In clearing to the highest office within your gift, a man who holds Catholic principles, can it be said with truth that you do not favor the pretensions of Catholicism?

Fellow Citizens: The character of Judge White will bear inspection. Nothing anti-republican or dishonest can be alleged against it. This fact the friends of the Magician thought it policy to admit, until they found that the people were determined to run him against the nominee of the office hunters and hungry sycophants. They then raised the alarm: "A dangerous combination of Federalists, Bank whigs and Nullifiers." But, fellow citizens, true to the principles of the revolution, you cheerfully and magnanimously for yourself, and for the welfare and dignity of your State, supported triumphantly at the August elections true Jeffersonian principles—principles which Judge White has ever cherished, and zealously laboured to advance. The patriotic sons of Tennessee, who have known him from his first entrance into political life, are supporting him unanimously against the pretensions of the spoils candidate, and in opposition even to the recommendation of Gen. Jackson. This circumstance is of itself, a sufficient comment on the unadorned purity and unblemished integrity of Judge White. It was indeed the fortune of the mother state to give birth to him, and the pride and glory of the daughter to cherish and support the great "Cincinnatus of the West." And he now stands proudly eminent, unawed and un intimidated by the denunciations of power; true to the upright, honest principles of his life—the inflexible opponent of unconstitutional power, whether exercised by friend or foe.

But, fellow-citizens, another victory remains to be achieved. The partisans of the Magician are active. All the influence of your own government will be wielded against you by a corrupt party, to intimidate you from the uncontrolled exercise of your high prerogatives as freemen, at the approaching election. But recollect the ennobling principle of our forefathers, of rising superior to the dangers that opposed them; let it be the proudest aspiration of their descendants to imitate their heroic deeds and virtues. Who so recent—so far lost to the consideration that "the price of Liberty is eternal vigilance," as to remain inactive and indolent at this perilous period? "Who so base as a slave?"—a slave to the caprice of party, or an instrument in perpetuating unconstitutional power? If North Carolina bears one upon her bosom, let him first absolve himself from that oath of allegiance which binds him to his country; let him first divest himself of the privileges of a freeman, and consent to relinquish the proud name of an American citizen—posterity will then join in that deep, unutterable execration which consigns him to merited obloquy, a traitor to his native land, and to the principles of liberty and free government. Arouse! then republican freemen of North Carolina! Will you consent—the descendants of those illustrious sires, who first struck for Liberty "in the days that tried men's souls," tamely to bring up the rear of political triumph and emancipation?

"Where are the dead who nobly fell,
To save the valleys of their sires?"

Have they gone, and with them the recollection of their glorious deeds of manly daring? Or rather have not their virtues and heroic deeds contributed to enkindle anew the fire of liberty, which is spreading like lightning from mountain top to mountain-top, not only throughout the "old North State," but to the most extended limits of the Republic? Almost all the States of this confederacy have spoken, trumpet-tongued against the candidate of the spoils party. Go to the polls then, fellow-citizens; join with them in that stern rebuke which they have given to principles adverse to the existence of your government; and posterity will exult that their fathers in '36, were true to the principles transmitted to

them by the sires of the American revolution. ORANGE.
October 28, 1836.

ADDRESS

To the Citizens of the State of North Carolina, in behalf of the delegates to the Knoxville Convention from that State.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

Much has been already said, written and done upon the subject of the proposed Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston Rail Road. Its advantages, present and future, and extending to all classes and conditions of life, have been universally felt and acknowledged. Accurate surveys have demonstrated that "a practicable route has been found for connecting the Cities of Charleston and Cincinnati by a Rail Road." Exact estimates have further shown that such road may be constructed at a reasonable cost and entirely within the means of the States interested therein. Further computations have shown that from the completion of the road "the profits will render its estimated cost profitable investment." A Convention of Delegates assembled at Knoxville in July last, from nine States, deeply interested in the work, have confirmed by their unanimous sanction, the advantages, the practicability of the road, together with the estimates made of its cost, and the returns of profit to be reasonably expected from the investment. The Delegates to that Convention further resolved "that the People of the Southern and Western States were bound by every consideration of interest and duty, to come forward to the support of the project, by subscribing freely for stock, when the books should be open in October." A good beginning has been made, and men's minds have been fully roused to an attentive and favorable consideration of the subject. Thus far it has seemed as if a divine impulse urged forward the accomplishment of a work fraught with mighty and everlasting consequences. Much has been done already, but much more remains to be done. To you, Fellow Citizens, we now appeal for your aid to advance this the greatest work of the age we live in. So far as you can in prudence, we earnestly solicit your subscriptions. No subscription, however small, will be regarded as insignificant. Let each one subscribe for a single share if for no more. Shares are One Hundred Dollars each; and after paying the first five dollars, no more will be required, unless the plan succeeds; and then, only in such small amounts, and at such long intervals, that no subscriber can be put to any inconvenience, in making his payments. Before the whole amount can be called for, a part of the Road, within the State, will be made, of which every one will feel the benefits. In every event, the risk of loss by the subscription must be small, while the probability of profit, by an increase of value of the stock at an early period is great. This great work will enrich the whole State. Every man will be able to get his crop to market, and to procure his supplies, cheaper and quicker than at present, and will be able to travel in two days, as far as he can now in ten. The money subscribed will be spent at home, there will be an increased demand for all kinds of labor; and we shall have markets almost at our own doors, for all our productions. "Lands will increase in value—Villages will spring up in every direction, and the whole country be enriched. The proposed Union of the South with the West, will add to the wealth and prosperity of the whole country, and every part of it. It will form a BOND OF UNION AMONG THESE STATES—WHICH WILL GIVE SAFETY TO OUR PROPERTY, AND SECURITY TO OUR INSTITUTIONS."

Fellow Citizens: We do not propose to enumerate and repeat the inducements for your contributions of assistance, which have been so elaborately and eloquently urged in the address of the President of the Knoxville Convention. Indeed, we conceive that every citizen feels, that if a Rail Road communication can be effected between the Western Rivers and the Atlantic Ocean, its accomplishment will be a source of individual and national advantage, and of individual and national glory. Nor can we suppose there is any citizen so indifferent to the honor and welfare of his State, and to the general good of all, who does not contemplate the possible failure of this work from any cause, with emotions of profound sorrow, and who does not say emphatically, God speed its completion. We regard the present position of this State as a conspicuous and responsible one. The intent gaze of the civilized world is fixed upon the accelerated progress of intellectual and social advance under the free institutions of the U. States. Our sister States, prosperous beyond example, point exultingly to their numerous public and private works of internal improvement, and provoke us to an honorable emulation. The other States and people, confederate in this enterprise, exhort you not to prove re-

creant to their cause. May the State sustain herself. Surely the people of North Carolina will not stand apart with folded arms while so costly, so noble, and so enduring a work shall be constructed through their territory by other States and the citizens of other States. If so, then must such work stand forever after, a hateful monument of reproach, instead of honor, and your sons, and your sons' sons will blush at the history which shall commemorate its execution.

Fellow Citizens: You are not called upon to lavish your treasure and shed your blood to promote schemes of mad ambition. You are not summoned to arm yourselves, and bidding farewell to homes and families, to carry war and devastation into distant lands under hostile skies. Your aid is asked for the worthy purpose of conducting the peaceful streams of social and commercial intercourse, with a benign and fertilizing influence, through some of the fairest portions of the earth.—Every man is conjured by all he holds best, to participate in erecting to himself, to his State, to his country, to his age, a triumphal arch of victories gained by Godlike intelligence over yielding nature, which from its lofty summit downward, on either side, will be laden with the varied productions of art, and with the rich blessings of an all bounteous Providence.

Fellow Citizens: It is an error to consider the benefits of the road proposed, as partial and confined to the upper-South-western counties. It is this communication which if effected, must be the basis of that general system of internal improvement so long ardently desired by all well wishers of the State.

To this road, other roads in order to be profitable in a great degree, must tend and from it branch off.

Unless this road be constructed, other proposed roads or channels of communication must partake of a limited and indefinite character, without a starting point of general interest, or a termination of general advantage. By no other route known than that proposed for the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road, can the great West be united to the great South.

The success of that road must ensure the success of subordinate roads of connection, while its failure must involve the failure, or at least much diminish the benefits of all other similar works within the State.

INSAAC T. AVERY,
DAVID L. SWAIN,
J. H. BISSELL,
Committee of Delegates from North Carolina.

THE SURPLUS REVENUE.

We should infer from the annexed articles which appeared contemporaneously in two intelligent journals, several hundred miles from each other, that some mischief is meditated by the Spoils party in regard to the surplus revenue; some scheme for preventing the execution of the law for distributing that surplus amongst that State.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS, OCT. 17.
The Surplus Revenue.—There is no doubt now that the Van Buren men intend to make a set-to the next session of Congress upon the surplus revenue, and to do away with the distribution if they can, notwithstanding General Jackson approved the law. As it is even said on good authority, that General Jackson himself will recommend the repeal! This is a question, therefore, which should enter largely into the ensuing elections. The Van Buren party look upon the surplus revenue as spoils, which they have a right to dispose of; and if they are successful in the elections, they will undoubtedly, in the language of Governor Marcy consider them as the spoils or victory. But however indifferent the country may be to their creed, which pronounces offices the spoils of victory, we question very much whether the People are as yet prepared to sanction the claim, that the United States Treasury is the spoil of victory.

No party in this country pretends to say that it is proper to raise money just to create a surplus revenue to distribute among the People; but we did think when General Jackson approved the late law, that all parties agreed that it was proper to distribute among the People what surplus might happen to be in the Treasury. We knew very well it was said when the law was passing that Mr. Van Buren remarked, "we are in a bad box," but we did not believe that even he would attempt to organize his party against a law which passed so unanimously, and which received the ready assent of the President. This party, however, Mr. Van Buren is organizing, and for this purpose; and therefore, we say it is a subject which should enter largely into the ensuing elections. Candidates for office should be questioned and cross-questioned strictly on this point.

The policy of Mr. Van Buren is clear. He wishes to keep it money in the pet-banks so that he and his friends may use it to sway the moneyed men and the State banks of the country. Out of the bank, in the hands of the People, he cannot exercise this great

moneyed power of forty or fifty millions of dollars, to act upon elections, and the men who influence elections. The Whig party contend that when there is a surplus, this surplus should be divided among the States, and upon this question let us make an issue at the polls. The sum and substance of the question is this. Here are forty or fifty millions of dollars. This money belongs to the People. Shall Mr. Van Buren have it for electioneering purposes, or shall the People have it for common schools, internal improvements, and the like?

From the Fredericksburg Arena, Oct. 17.
We have had an undefined suspicion that the President would, in some way or other, render the deposit bill nugatory. We have not been enabled to see in what legal and constitutional way the provisions of the bill could be set aside, but this has not weakened our fears, that a solemn act of Congress, signed by the President and the measure heretofore recommended by him, will be by Executive interference rendered a dead letter. The last report is, that in the annual message, Congress is to be earnestly intreated to repeal the act, and that party tactics are to be enforced in order to carry the repeal. In the mean time the receiving officers of the Government have received their due, and all means are to be used to lessen the amount on hand on the 1st of January next. A correspondent, deeply interested in the measure, writes us that the "land office in Michigan has been closed for some time, and will probably not be opened till the 1st of January. The amount of sales had been so great as already to swell the salaries of the register and receiver to the maximum allowed by law, and these worthies, wishing to save themselves what is now to them unprofitable labor, and having a desire also, to please the powers at Washington, by throwing the next receipts into the coming year, will probably keep the office closed till the 1st of January, to the great inconvenience and loss of many individuals.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

While the Van Buren party in Virginia, are running Judge Wm. Smith of Alabama as Vice President of the United States, Judge Smith is himself, in Alabama a Van Buren and Johnson Elector! He will be voted for in no other of the States but Virginia. It is thus obvious that his nomination in Virginia is a trick for the benefit of Richard M. Johnson. The managers admit the unworthiness of that individual. They decline from fear, to insult the People of Virginia by nominating for the Vice Presidency the husband of a negro woman; but they do the best they can or dare do for him, by throwing away the vote of Virginia on a man of straw! Is not this trick a vile cozenage of the People?

While they, the Van Buren Cocks and bottle washers are professing great sincerity in the support of Judge Smith, they do not conceal or even affect to conceal their anxiety for Johnson's election! This proves that Judge Smith's nomination is mere fraud and deception!

MR. RITCHIE'S OPINION OF JUDGE WHITE.

We lay before our readers the following extracts from the Richmond Enquirer, as a full and conclusive answer to the pitiful charge against Judge White's "republicanism."

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER, MAY 1836.
"Judge White is a man of the most vigorous mind and one of the purest politicians in the United States."

From the same, May 6, 1836.
"A New Flor.—One or two of the opposition papers have already insinuated that the new Cabinet is composed of Van Buren men."

"Is such stuff never to be an end? A gentleman at Washington, writing to his friend in this city, thus justly and indignantly notices the suggestion.—'In God's name! are we never to be done with suspicion of plots and intrigues? Is there a man in the United States, of common candor, who knows the characters of Hugh L. White and Louis McLane, who will believe for one moment that they can be any man's men? There are not in this world two more RENE, LOFTY and HIGH MINDED gentlemen."

"Judge White, I know, has always been personally friendly to both gentlemen; and I know also, from an intimate knowledge of his character and exalted worth, that there is nothing in his lofty spirit which would spurn with me indignation than the imputation that he belonged to any man. He never sought office, and he never received one that was not pressed on him."

"And our fears here, at this time, are, that he cannot be induced to accept the situation that has been offered him in the Cabinet."

"He is the bosom friend of the President, and may possibly yield to his pressing solicitations, but I think it doubtful."

From the same, May 20, 1836.

JESSE WATSON.—We see every day and understand that he has been

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