THE STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1837 VOL XXVIII. NO 32.

THOMAS J. LEMAY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION, three dollars per annum—one half in advance.

☞ Persons residing without the State will be required to pay the *whole* amount of the year's subscription in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For every square (not exceeding 16 lines this size type) first insertion, one dollar; each subsequent insertion, twenty-five cents.

☞ The advertisements of Clerks and Sheriffs will be charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made from the regular prices for advertisers by the year.

*** Letters to the Editor must be post-paid.

SHOCCO SPRINGS.

This well known watering place will be again opened for the reception of visiters on the first of June next. The testimonials of the efficacy of this water, particularly in cases common to the low lands, are of sufficient notoriety, and require reference only to those whose experience has enabled them to test its virtues. I deem it only necessary to state that the water has been recently analyzed, and its ingredients are of the same class with most of the Virginia Springs & the famous Bedford Springs of Pennsylvania.

For the benefit of the public, I have thought proper to subjoin a letter or two from eminent professional men, whose intimate acquaintance with the properties of the water renders them competent judges of its efficacy.

Since the last season, several bed rooms with fire places have been erected for the convenience of Families.

ANN JOHNSON.

Shocco Springs, May 25, 1837.

From Simmons J. Baker, M. D.

Dear Madam—The case referred to, in the conversation I had the honor to have with you a few days past, was that of Mr. Paul, of Scotland Neck. He had a violent acute inflamation of the liver, which was subdued with great difficulty; when he was convalescent, his skin was of a deep orange color. As Mr. Paul had been severely disciplined, I was unwilling to give him more medicine, and advised him to accompany me to Shocco Springs, to which he consented. We arrived on a Tuesday evening; on Wednesday morning, business carried me to Raleigh, and I did not return until Sunday evening, when, to my astonishment, Mr. Paul's skin was as clear as it ever was. In two or three days he returned to Scotland Neck, was drafted and went to Norfolk, and remained there until the troops were disbanded. He was one of the few, encamped at the Peach Orchard, who escaped with impunity. Your most obed't,

S. J. BAKER.

Scotland Neck, May 10, 1837.

From F. A. Thornton, Esq.

Alexandria, Warren county, May 10.

Dear Madam—For several months previous to leaving home for Shocco Springs, my health was deceitful. Indeed, my situation was considered critical. When I reached Shocco, I was unable, without assistance, to get from my carriage to my room. I did not drink the water more than a fortnight, before I had so far recovered my health as to be able to walk along all over the yard; and, in a very short time afterwards, to the astonishment of my friends, I returned home entirely well.

FRANK A. THORNTON.

From John Beckwith, M. D.

Raleigh, May 10, 1837.

Dear Madam—You not unreasonably conclude that one who, like myself, has been an occasional visiter at Shocco Springs for more than five and twenty years, should be able to form a just estimate of their medicinal effects. It gives me pleasure to be able, from much observation, and no small personal experience, to say, that the waters are well adapted to cases of convalescence from billious and intermittent Fevers; that they correct a vitiated or deficient action of the Liver; give keenness to the appetite, and tone and energy to the digestive organs.

They who reside in low and unhealthy districts of country, will find at Shocco during the summer months, a pure and invigorating air, comfortable accommodations, mineral waters answering all reasonable expectations, and a table, of which the only fault is, being rather too tempting for invalids.

It is proper to remark, that the water parts with much of its active properties in a short time after being drawn from the spring, and therefore, in order to realize its full benefits, visiters should take it at the fountain.

Very respectfully,

JOHN BECKWITH.

To Mrs. Johnson, Shocco Springs.

From Ellis Malone, M. D.

May 2, 1837.

Dear Madam—I take pleasure in stating, that in my opinion, the water of Shocco Springs is possessed of an extensive and direct influence over the diseased actions of many of the organs of our system. Actively diuretic, gently laxative, and, if exercise is taken after using it, not little diaphoretic, together with its invigorating influence over the chylopoietic apparatus, increasing the appetite and strengthening the powers of digestion, it could not well be otherwise than that the proper use of it, should be greatly conducive to the restoration of the healthy action of diseased organs, to which it bears so manifest a relation.

My information in relation to its medicinal properties has been derived from no little personal experience. It will readily occur to intelligent medical men, to what class of diseases a remedy having such effects as described above, will be applicable, who will likely be consulted by invalids wishing to avail themselves of its benefits before leaving their respective homes.

Respectfully, yours, &c.

ELLIS MALONE.

To Mrs. Ann Johnson.

June 25, 1837. 27—4t

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

The time of holding the proposed *Editorial Convention* in this City, has been changed from the 1st Monday in September, to Wednesday, the 1st day of November next. This alteration has been made because of the inability of several of our brethren to attend in September, owing to previous indispensable engagements. No valuable results can spring from such a meeting, unless the whole Press of the State be represented, and the postponement of it, it is hoped, will have the effect of securing a general attendance on the part of those whom it concerns.

THOMAS LORING,
JOS. GALES & SON,
THOS. J. LEMAY.

Just received a large supply of English Drawing paper, comprising Antiquarian, Double Elephant Colombia, Atlas Elephant, and all other sizes in use. Also a complete assortment of English Letter paper, Gilt and plain Gold paper, Rice paper, Transparent paper, Tracing paper, Morocco paper, Tissue paper, Bristol Boards, Embossed Boards, perforated Cards, Mathematical Instruments, English and German dividers Scales, Pens, lead Pencils, India Ink, Neman's Water Colours, Reaves' Water Colours, in Boxes and by single Cake, Parallel Rules round and flat, Dutch Opaque and common Quills, Sealing Wax assorted colours, Wafers assorted colours, Black, Red, Japan and fluid writing Inks, glass, cork, slate bronze and wooden Inkstands, Sand Boxes, Ink Powders, red and black, shaving and toilett Soaps; hair, flesh, tooth, nail, comb and shaving Brushes, all of superior quality; Blacking Brushes & Blacking, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. For sale at the North Carolina Book Store, No. 2, Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.

TURNER & HUGHES.

LITCHFORD & OLIVER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Four doors South of Williams, Haywood & Co's Drug Store, FAYETTEVILLE STREET, Raleigh, N. Carolina,

ARE NOW RECEIVING
A Splendid Supply of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
Embracing every thing in general use.

These Goods have been selected by the junior partner of this concern, in person, and can be confidently recommended to their friends and customers, as the best assortment of Goods in their line, ever opened in North Carolina. Their Cloths consist of Wool Dyes, of every colour and quality, and are warranted not to fade in wearing. They deem it unnecessary to say any thing more in commendation of their Goods, but only request those who want occular demonstration, to give them a call.

The following are a part, viz:—

Super Blue and Black " Apple Olive " Olive Green " Rifle do. " Dahlia " Roman Purple, and " London Smoke Brown	Wool Dyed **CLOTHS.**
Super Black and Green	**Drapdeta,** A new article for Summer Coats.
Super Blue and Black " Steel Mixed " Sage " Drab, and various other colors	Wool dyed Single & double milled **Casimeres,** & Cashmarets for Spring pants.
London Shrunk Satin Striped Plaid White Ribbed, and other Summer Cambletts, and French Bombazines London Mereailles, Figured and Plain	**Drillings,** For pants. Black and Green.
Figured Silk Figured Velvet Satin and Cashmaret	**VESTINGS**

And many other things useless to mention, together with a general assortment of Ready made Clothing, Linen and Cotton Shirts, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Silk under Shirts, Tennant's celebrated Stocks, Suspenders, and, in fact, every thing found in any similar establishment in the Union.

These Goods will be sold on accommodating terms, and made up to order in a superior style. We have in our employ first rate northern workmen, and will warrant every thing we manufacture, to vie with that of any tailors, north or south of the Potomac.

LITCHFORD & OLIVER now return thanks to the public for former support, promising zealously to endeavor meriting its continuance.

All orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention.

LITCHFORD & OLIVER.

State of North Carolina.
NASH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.
May Term, 1837.

Zachariah Dozier vs. The heirs at Law of James T. Dozier, dec'd.	Constable's Levy on Land.
Benjamin Screws vs. The Same.	Zachariah Dozier vs. The Same.
David M. Deans, vs. The Same.	John Mitchel vs. The Same.
Elizabeth Dozier vs. The Same.	Elizabeth Dozier vs. The Same.
Henry Mitchell vs. The Same.	The Same vs. The Same.
Susan Warren vs. The Same.	Richard Upchurch vs. The Same.
Guilford Manning vs. The Same.	John Mitchell vs. The Same.
Azarish King & Wm. B. Williams, vs: The Same.	
Edward Strickland vs. The Same.	Gideon Strickland vs. The same.
John Pippin vs. The Same.	Charity Hendrick vs. The Same.
Matthew Rackly vs. The Same.	William B. Bryant vs. The Same.
George R. Bell vs. The Same.	Willis Horton vs. The Same.

In the above Cases, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Leonard Dozier, one of the Heirs of the dec'd, is a non-resident of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Star, for him to appear at our next County Court, to be held for the county of Nash, at the Court House in Nashville, on the 2nd Monday in August next, and then and there make himself a party defendant to the foregoing Cases, or the Lands levied on will be condemned to the satisfaction of the plaintiff's claims.

Witness, Arthur Whitfield, Clerk of our said Court; at office in Nashville, this 25th June, A. D. 1837.

A WHITFIELD, C C. C.

Price advertisement $9 75. 30 6w.

SOUTHERN TONIC,
FOR THE CURE OF
FEVER & AGUE.

The success of the *SOUTHERN TONIC* is unprecedented. It has been anxiously sought after by all classes in every part of the United States, and its widely extended distribution has been owing to the many requests received from every section of the South and South West.—Although it originated in an obscure part of the country but a few years since, it is now found in all the principal towns and villages in the Union, and its virtues as a Cure for Ague and Fever, and as a *general Tonic*, are appreciated by all who have used it. Being as it professes a compound of *Southern Vegetables*, it is needless to offer the assurance that there is no Arsenic, Mercury, nor any thing in the least hurtful to the human constitution in it. It will be found a valuable Medicine in all cases of Dyspepsia and disorganised Stomach and Bowels, and patients convalescing from Bilious Fever, will derive the most important benefits from the use of the *Southern Tonic*. It may be administered to children and infants of the most tender age, with the utmost safety. Prepared by Coster & Coxe at their Labratory, at Montgomery Alabama.

For sale by their appointed agents

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD,
30 cow4m. Raleigh, N. C.

14 Dozen Superior London Porter
10 do Best Lemon Syrup
for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
June 27, 1837.

For Sale, by Wholesale or retail,

400 Pots of Gray's or Judkin's Ointment, manufactured and put up by William W. Gray, Patentee.

1000 Pots ditto, superior article, manufactured and put up by Jacob Van Waggoner, of New York, who was taught by the Patentee: All of which we warrant to be genuine and good; but if any which we may sell shall fail to cure, or give relief to the diseases enumerated below, when properly applied, the money will be refunded on application to the subscribers. This is truly an invaluable ointment or salve for the cure of sore legs, tumors, ulcers, old wounds, sprains, bruises and inflamations, and what is termed scald head in children, biles, piles, corns and external diseases generally.

A long list of certificates, from Gentlemen who have used the article with great success, can be seen at our store. All orders from our friends and customers will meet with the usual prompt attention.

TURNER & HUGHES.
21 10w.

WHOLESALE GROCERY.

We have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WARREN HARRIS & Co. for the purpose of carrying on a wholesale grocery.

WARREN HARRIS,
BENJA. HARRIS,
HENRY HARRIS.

Portsmouth, Va. 21st March, 1837.

WARREN HARRIS & CO.,

Are now receiving a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES, &c.

which will be sold on accommodating terms.

227 Bags Rio, Laguira & Java Coffee,
42 barrels Portorico Sugar,
20 Hhds do do
20 Hhds N. Orleans do
5 Hhds St. Croix do
40 Hhls Loaf do
10 Boxes do do very superior.
125 Barrels Family and extra superior Flour.
45 Barrels Baltimore Whiskey
30 Hhds " do
20 Tierces New Orleans Molasses
60 Baskets Champaign Wine
10 1-2 Pipes Cognac Brandy
5 " Holland Gin
10 Qr Casks Sweet Malaga Wine
10 " " Pale Sherry do
2 Hhds Madeira do
5 Qr Casks do do very superior
75000 Havanna Segars
40 Boxes Sperm and Patent Candles
40 " No 1 Soap
2 " " Starch
50 " Bunch Raisins
50 5 Gallon Demmijohns
150 Kegs Cut Nails assorted
20000 Iron Assorted
1000 Steel do
Imperial and Gun Powder Teas
Spice, Pepper, Nutmegs and Ginger
150 Pieces Cotton Bagging
100 Sacks Liverpool Salt
100 Reams Wrapping Paper

All orders for Goods will be punctually attended to, and will be put at the lowest wholesale prices. Goods sent to our care will be forwarded with dispatch. Further arrivals daily expected.

WARREN HARRIS & Co.
Portsmouth, March 21, 1837. 16 3m

DISSOLUTION.

The firms of Evans, Hines & Co., Haywood Evans, Horne & Co., Pittsborough, are dissolved by mutual consent.

PETER EVANS,
JAMES J. HORNE,
RICHARD HINES,
HENRY A. LONDON.

Pittsborough, No. Ca., July 21st, 1837. 31 4wp.

We have appointed Peter Evans our agent, with full power to settle all the business of the above firms, to whom all persons interested will please apply in person or by letter at his residence, near Pittsborough.

☞ NEW STORE. ☜

AND AND
BOOT HOE

MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber, having purchased the entire Stock of Shoes and Materials of Mr. James Newlon, has removed to the store formerly occupied by him, on Fayetteville Street.

He is now prepared to execute all orders in his line with greater promptness and despatch than formerly.

Having a number of first rate workmen in his employ, and a stock of good materials, he can assure the public, that none need go further than Raleigh to be suited for neatness and durability in any article in his line.

He will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Ladies and Gentlemen's Shoes, of every description, (Northern work as well as his own manufacture) which will be sold at a very small advance. He respectfully requests them to give him a call.

In returning his thanks for the liberal support he has received, he hopes still, by his attention to business and his desire to please, to merit that confidence and support which has hitherto been given to him.

HENRY FORTER.
July 17th, 1837. 31 4w

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the Town of OXFORD, N. C., a Weekly Newspaper, to be entitled the

OXFORD KALEIDOSCOPE,
AND
Southern Republican.

BY WILLIAM W. HOLDEN.

In the discharge of our Editorial duties, we shall be strictly guided by the following principles—we regard them as the grand conservators of well-regulated freedom, demanding whatever energy of support we may possess:

1. A strict construction of, and a rigid adherence to the Constitution—the exercise of express, not implied or doubtful powers.

2. The sovereignty of the people, as the source of all political power—the sovereignty of the States—invested with *all* powers *not* delegated to the Federal Government—equal and self-governing parties to the compact which forms our glorious Union

3. The authority of the Federal Government, in the exercise of such powers only as are definitely delegated to it.

4. A rigid economy in the administration of Government, which was instituted for the benefit of the *whole* people, and not for the aggrandizement of those entrusted with its management.

5. The exercise of the elective franchise by all classes of our citizens, without the interference of the officers of Government, or the contaminating influence of Caucuses.

6. Free trade, and the freedom of industry, and opposed to a protective tariff, believed to be unconstitutional, unequal, unjust and oppressive.

7. We will advocate any system, which shall appear practicable, to improve the physical condition of North Carolina, and to develope her internal resources. And knowing full well that the diffusion of Education amongst all classes of our citizens, will prove one of the strongest bulwarks of our free institutions, we will advocate any system which promises to effect that object.

Whilst we will ever have too much self-respect to descend to low and vulgar abuse, we will speak of public men and public measures with perfect freedom. Our honest convictions and deliberate opinions, we will boldly promulge at all hazards.

We believe that a crisis has arrived pregnant with important consequences. The tempest is fast gathering around us, and the flood of political corruption approaches, which, unless arrested by the timely interposition of the people, will sweep away every vestige of the liberties of their country. Already have the rights of the States been contemned—the sacred vail of the Constitution rent in twain—the capacity and right of the people to select the men for whom they are to vote, derided and trampled in the dust, by the influence of Presidential and Caucus power—*one step more*—and the very lights of freedom will be extinguished, and the hopes of the patriot destroyed forever! This desecration of their most sacred immunities—and this bold assumption of high-toned power by their constitutional rulers, have *aroused* the people. The "great deep" of popular calmness is broken up. "*Trifles*" *may float upon its surface for a moment, and be "preserved"—but their condemnation is unalterably fixed by that people whose high prerogative it is to sternly watch, and prevent "all that is solid and valuable from sinking to the bottom and being lost forever."* The signs of the times clearly indicate that the "crisis of revolution" is at hand. The workings of that revolution may be "bloodless"—but it will not, therefore, be less tremendous or decisive in either the re-establishment or complete overthrow of republican usages and institutions. The people must act in this great drama. The ballot box must decide for them—must continue and aggravate the present state of things, or effect *a radical and universal reform in the Government*; which has been gradually departing from its primitive purity and simplicity, until we have reached that point when its outward forms are utterly impotent to stay the torrent of usurpation and corruption. It shall be our chief aim, then, to enlighten the people on this subject by placing candid statements of the acts of their public servants before them—to join with them in that stern rebuke which they are *now* giving to principles adverse to the existence of their Government—to vindicate our peculiar institutions—to repel, with whatever ability we may possess, all external interference with our domestic condition—on this point, our opposition to the Abolition of Slavery, either in the District or in the States, will be inflexible—firm as the 'seated hills!'—to uphold a *republican* and *federative*, as distinguished from a consolidating administration of the national affairs, and the disorders of the Central Government—to direct the public view towards a home policy of the States—the developement of their resources, physical and intellectual—to attach men, if possible, to their birth-place, and render them *citizens* instead of adventurers and speculators—and to re-animate public spirit, and give it purpose as well as energy. These subjects shall command our fixed attention; and, conscious of the vast importance of the principles here advanced, we shall not deviate from them, whatever the wayward tendency of the times, or the mad spirit of party devotion may effect in the political world—or yield our influence, however small, to the promotion of '*men*,' regardless of '*measures*.'

Our Journal shall be just what its name purports. Like the variegating '*Kaleidoscope*,' it shall, weekly, present all the beauties and attractions of *Oxford*—and, like a true '*Republican*,' its columns shall be ever open, as a medium through which good principles shall be disseminated—the South heard, and her peculiar institutions vindicated; from it the "pride of the Nullifier must receive no diminution—the fidelity of the Unionist no reproach."

With this exhibition of our plans of future action, we confidently confide in the liberal public spirit of the citizens of Granville, and of the whole South. Judge us—but first know our merits.

Terms—Three dollars per annum, if paid on the reception of the first number—$3 50 if not paid till the end of the year. Letters may be addressed, at present, *post-paid*, to the editor at Raleigh, or to J. M. Wiggins, Esq., at Oxford.

☞ Editors will please publish.

FOR SALE,

A negro woman, in the prime of life, a valuable servant, and a first rate cook. Apply at the Star Office.

Raleigh, July 17, 1837. 30 tf.

MR. GRAHAM'S CIRCULAR,
To the Freemen of Wake, Orange & Person:

FELLOW-CITIZENS—I take this method of offering my services as a candidate to represent you in the House of Representatives of the next Congress. Many of you were pleased to request this at a much earlier period, and but for a necessity which I deemed absolute, that I should be absent from the District during the greater part of the Summer, I would, though with great reluctance, have yielded to the solicitation. Knowing and approving that custom which has long prevailed, and which requires of the candidates for public station to appear in person before the people, and exhibit their views of public affairs before the elections, and being unable, on my part, to comply with it, I left home supposing that all thought of my nomination had been abandoned. I have since learned, however, that my fellow-citizens, in various parts of the District, with many of whom I have not the honor of a personal acquaintance, have, with a knowledge of my absence, insisted on presenting my name to the people.—For this generous manifestation of their confidence, I entertain the liveliest gratitude, and should I be the choice of the District, will endeavor to repay it by faithful and devoted service. Whilst I have no disposition to obtrude on the public attention, I am not insensible, I trust, to any of the duties of a citizen, and do not feel at liberty to withhold my assent from the offer which has been so feelingly made. Whether it prove acceptable to the majority, with whom rests the election, must remain to be determined, so far as I am concerned, by the unbiassed suffrages of the voters themselves.—The late period at which I return to the State, allows me no time for canvassing the District, even if I were capable, in any degree, of affecting public opinion.

The present condition of our financial affairs is well calculated to awaken anxiety, and calls for the most serious and patient attention from every citizen—not as partizans, with minds already made up, but as patriots, desiring nothing so much as the welfare of the country. Our Public Monies, amounting to many millions of dollars, have been paid into Banks which are unable or unwilling to repay the Government. No portion of it at present, is repaid in gold and silver, and much, it is feared, will never be repaid at all. Bank notes, which constitute by far the largest portion of our currency, are no longer convertible into specie. Exchanges are destroyed, so that it is difficult, if not impossible, to make remittances from one part to another of our country, to carry on the necessary commerce between them, and with foreign nations. Many of our Merchants, and other citizens, both the judicious and prudent, as well as the reckless and speculating, have suddenly and unexpectedly, both to themselves and others, become insolvent. Pecuniary confidence between man and man, has been greatly abridged, and in many places, destroyed. The great staple productions of the country have fallen in price, and agricultural, as well as mechanical labor, meets with an insufficient reward. Our immediate section of country, from its interior position, as well as other causes, is happily exempt in a great measure, from the calamities which oppress others; but no section can long escape, unless a remedy be speedily applied; and every section is interested in the safe keeping of the public monies, the soundness of the circulating medium, the facilities of domestic trade, and the prosperity of our foreign commerce.

I shall not attempt to trace the causes of these things or to censure any as agents in their production, the evils are of sufficient moment to call for the union of all patriotic minds to remove them—suffice it to say, that whatever may have been the origin of the disease, the remedy (so far as remedy is possible) can be looked for only from the General Government. Accordingly the President has convened Congress at an early day. But what shall Congress do? How can they best provide for the collection and safe keeping of the public treasure—for equalizing exchanges, and reviving commerce—for making Bank paper so far as it circulates equal to gold and silver, or else to cease from circulation entirely? These are questions for the whole American people. Shall it be by the destruction of all Banks? Congress cannot do this if it would. The State Legislatures claim the power to allow and to establish Banks under a great variety of modifications, and no one of the twenty-six as far as I know, has failed to exercise it. Shall it be by the issue of Treasury drafts redeemable in gold and silver at the Public Treasury? I do not perceive how that would better the exchanges, or the qualities of the Bank paper of the States. It failed also as a measure of finance when tried by Mr. Dallas, the Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Madison, who therefore withdrew his objections to the incorporation of a National Bank, and recommended its establishment. Shall it be by a Bank to be carried on by the Government, on its own funds, between the times of their collection and disbursement?—This would be found difficult in practice, and would so greatly enlarge the powers of the Executive as to give it undue weight in the government.—Whether the President will recommend to Congress any specific plan of relief, I know not. Should he do so, it will be entitled to deliberate and impartial consideration. I regret that it is not now before the country, that I might, in this communication, signify my approbation or dissent. On a subject, upon which those, with better means of information, and longer versed in fiscal affairs appear to be at a loss, I must needs speak with diffidence—and but for your right to know even the *inclinations* of my mind, I might without impropriety be silent until every plan was fully developed. As yet, however, I perceive no safer guide than experience. That a National Bank, both that chartered under General Washington, and under Mr. Madison was highly beneficial in collecting & transmitting the public monies, and in equalizing exchanges—that after the first few years of their existence their paper was equal to gold and silver in all parts of the Union and in many foreign countries, thereby preventing the exportation of specie—and that the latter contributed greatly, if it did not solely cause the resumption of specie payments by the State Banks, then as now, almost universally suspended, I believe, are facts demonstrated by our history. These were their benefits. It was said on the other hand that they were dangerous to liberty and guilty of improper practices for which they ceased as National Institutions. I am aware of the dangers of monied power, and if such a corporation cannot be so restricted, as to be incapable of wanton injury either to the public or individuals, it should not be allowed. But the Legislative power must be lamentably impotent, if it cannot fashion the creation of its own creature, so far as to render it accountable to the law for its conduct, and punish, if not prevent its abuses. I believe Congress has the Constitutional power to establish a Bank, and I at present, perceive no measure better calculated to relieve our distresses. I have been thus explicit in the statement of my present impressions, because, if elected, I wish to be at liberty to support such measures as the best interests of the country may require, after a due consideration of all.—Should this be the incorporation of a Bank, I assure you, it would proceed from no personal or patizan zeal—from no particular love for Banks, but a conviction of public benefit. I could never, however, give my consent to such an institution, unless under such guards as would prevent all abuses which could be foreseen. To avoid all misconstruction of motive, I take the liberty to state, that I have never been either a shareholder or debtor in any Bank whatever—the only interest I have in them, is, in common with every other citizen, that their notes shall be at all times convertible into specie, and therefore equal to it.

It is known to many of you, that I did not concur in the election of the present Chief Magistrate; and should a competitor be presented whom I may prefer, I probably shall not do so at the next election. I will endeavour, nevertheless, whether in public or private life to do justice to his measures, and should deem myself altogether unworthy of your confidence, were I capable of opposing or supporting any measure on account of the source from which it sprang. My first wish is that the country shall be *well governed*, rather than that it shall be *governed by any particular set of men*. My opinions in relation to the Public Lands, the distribution of the Surplus Revenue, the repeal of the Treasury Circular, and the wanton interferance with our rights in the attempts at Abolition, by the people of other States, are, I presume, sufficiently known to require no notice here. With this imperfect exposition of my sentiments, I cheerfully leave the result with you, perfectly satisfied whatever it may be.

Your Fellow-Citizen,

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

Raleigh, July 25th, 1837.

VIEWS OF JUDGE WHITE.

In relation to the present pecuniary crisis.

Judge White has replied to the attack lately made upon him by Ex-President Jackson. We did not insert General Jackson's attack, and we shall not, of course, publish any portion of the reply of the Judge, which has relation to the subject matter of controversy between them. There is one part of Judge White's article, however, having no intimate connection with the points in dispute, we lay before our readers. It relates to the *causes* of the present pressure, and suggests some new and startling views. The following is the extract:

We live in strange times. At peace with all the world, a handful of savages excepted; a few months ago, apparently prosperous to an extent almost unexampled, with funds in the Treasury so far beyond the economical wants of the Federal Government, that statesmen were perplexed to know how to dispose of them. Now our commerce destroyed, our merchants in every direction ruined and breaking, the crops of our planters without a market, and they in debt without any means with which to make payment; specie payments suspended by our Banks and their notes depreciated, and the government itself placed in such a situation, as to its monied concerns, that it cannot move. Hardly a dollar can be collected, or paid out without a violatiion of our acts of Congress.—What has caused these misfortunes, is a question of grave and solemn import. It is one, in relation to which, every man is called on to form an opinion, and a free expression of opinions sincerely entertained, may, it is to be hoped, lead to some suitable remedy.

For myself, I cannot doubt but the Specie Circular, as it is called, which issued in July last, and the mode adopted to transfer to the respective States their proportions of our surplus treasure, were the immediate causes.

I have ever believed *that* Circular less justifiable than any act of our Federal Executive. It undertakes to *legislate* for the People of the United States, by the *sole power of the President*. It makes distinctions between *different classes* of our citizens, which I doubt whether Congress with the aid of the President would have the power to make; and I feel confident if they had the power they *dare not exercise it*.

Independently of the President hav-