

Gen. J. F. Patterson

THE STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1838.

VOL. XXIX NO. 42

THOMAS J. LENAY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS. Subscribers, three dollars per annum—on 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) first insertion, one dollar each subsequent insertion, twenty-five cents.

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Advertisements of Clerks and Sheriffs will be charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 25 per cent. will be made from the regular price for advertisements by the year.

Letters to the Editor must be paid.

Recommended by the Medical Faculty.

Doctors Harrell's Medicines.

1. THEIR ANTI-BILLIOUS TOMATO PILLS.

These pills supply the place of calomel and are a certain cure for all diseases of the liver, the different varieties of fever, all chronic affections, and every other malady requiring a cathartic or brisk operation and the aid of alterative medicines.

2. THEIR ANTI-DISPENTIC SLIPPERY ELM PILLS.

These pills are a sure and certain remedy for indigestion. They gently open and give strength to the bowels, restore the appetite by imparting tone to the stomach; and by their timely use serious attacks are prevented. There are a fine dinner pill and are invaluable in diseases peculiar to females and children.

The above preparations are now patronized by the profession and others of the highest respectability, and are giving daily proofs of their superior intrinsic virtues. These considerations, together with the claims of the confidence and patronage of the public and physicians generally, the respectable certificates of the following gentlemen are given as testimonials in their favor: Pasquotank county, N. C. 1837.

To all whom it may concern.—This is to certify that I have witnessed the most successful results produced by A. & J. Harrell's Anti-Bilious Slippery Elm Pills, especially in dyspepsia, and that without pain or uneasiness; and do not hesitate to recommend them to the public as an uncommonly pleasant and useful medicine. In testimony of that confidence, gentlemen, I will send you a thousand forthwith.

Respectfully,

THOS. MITCHELL, M. D.

From H. ratio N. Williams, Justice of the Peace.

Elizabeth City, N. C. 1838.

Doctors A. & J. Harrell's—I have the past year made frequent use of your Anti-Dyspeptic Slippery Elm Pills, and find them a most valuable medicine; they produce the most beneficial effects on my system, whenever I have had occasion to use them.

Respectfully,

HORATIO N. WILLIAMS.

From the Rev. James A. Riddick, Itinerant Elder of the M. Methodist Episcopal Church.

Elizabeth City, N. C. 1838.

In testifying to the efficacy of Doctor A. & J. Harrell's Anti-Bilious Slippery Elm Pills, I have been always subject to sick headache and have found but little relief by the remedies I have resorted to. By the use of your pills, however, I have realized much advantage, and I think by their further use that I shall be permanently cured. They merit universal confidence.

Respectfully,

JAMES A. RIDDICK.

From Mr. Charles Harrell, a respectable Merchant.

Elizabeth City, N. C. 1838.

Gentlemen—This is to certify that I believe your Anti-Bilious Slippery Elm Pills to be a good and genuine medicine, and that they contain all the qualities for which they are recommended. I have used them in my family in several cases, and they have proved effectual in every instance. Yours, &c.

CHAS. HARRELL.

From a respectable citizen of Pasquotank county.

Elizabeth City, N. C. 1838.

Gentlemen—This is to certify to the efficacy of your Anti-Bilious Slippery Elm Pills. In a recent attack of liver affection connected with derangement of the lungs their use was attended with the most salutary results. They operated promptly yet with peculiar mildness, reducing fever and clearing the stomach and bowels of their morbid contents. I think them a superior medicine and recommend them without hesitation to public notice and patronage.

JOSIAH PRITCHARD.

From Mr. Charles Bright, farmer, Pasquotank county, N. C. 1838.

Trill whom it may concern.—This is to certify that I have taken Doctor A. & J. Harrell's Anti-Bilious Slippery Elm Pills with great benefit. I have been always subject to sick headache and have found but little relief by the remedies I have resorted to. By the use of your pills, however, I have realized much advantage, and I think by their further use that I shall be permanently cured. They merit universal confidence.

Respectfully,

CHAS. BRIGHT.

Prepared in Elizabeth City, N. C. by the proprietors and principally transported from Norfolk, Virginia, for sale at the Drug Store of

Wm. M. Mason & Co.

Raleigh, North Carolina

July 15, 1838

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Sign of the Golden Mortar.

WM. M. MASON & CO.

Having re-stocked the entire stock of Messrs T. S. Harrell & Co. have commenced the ANTI-BILIOUS business at the stand formerly occupied by them on Fayetteville Street, second door north of W. & A. Sts., where they have just received a further supply of

Drugs, Medicines, Glass, Oil, Paints, Dye Stuffs and Perfumery, together with a general assortment of

FANCY ARTICLES.

which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Merchants and others can be furnished with

and other medicines on as reasonable terms as they can be got such of the Postoffice.

Persons would do well to call and examine for themselves. Physicians at a distance, who may favor us with their orders, will have them promptly attended to. No pains will be spared in selecting Chemicals and Pharmaceutical preparations, as they are determined that no medicine, such as are genuine, shall be sold by them. One of the Firm having been brought up to the business, to which he will give his undivided attention, thereby avoiding those fatal mistakes that often occur through incompetency or carelessness; they hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage.

15th

1838.

10 1/2

State of North Carolina.

Wake County.

Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1838.

Ann Neighbors vs. William Neighbors—Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, William Neighbors, cannot be found, and proclamation having been made at the Court House door, for the party to appear and answer according to the Act of Assembly in such cases made, but provided it is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months, in the Raleigh Register and Star, newspapers printed in the City of Raleigh, that unless the said William Neighbors appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's petition, it will be heard ex parte, and judgment pro confesso entered against him.

H. B. HAYES, C. S. C.

(Price adv. \$7-50) \$3 3/4

Register.

JOHN VAN BUREN IN ENGLAND.

The following letters from Col. Webb, explain the fact in relation to his arrest in England. It will be seen that he was arrested under a process based upon the affidavit of John Van Buren, without which an order to hold to bail could not have been issued. Under such circumstances, Col. Webb was authorized to infer, as he did, that Van Buren was the responsible "actor in the scene" instead of the volunteer agent of oppression.

Col. Webb was in London, mingling freely in society, was known to gentlemen of distinction, and could have been arrested there. But he was evidently permitted to depart with the design of having him arrested, on the eve of his departure, at Bristol. How far Van Buren was a party to this scheme, we are unable to say; but until we have higher authority than the worthless assertion of Crosswell, we shall hold to the opinion that those who obtained Van Buren's affidavit, acted under his instructions.

Albany Journal.

New York, Sept. 22, 1838.

My Dear Sir,—Yours of yesterday calling my attention to an article from your paper, together with a commentary on it by the Argus, came to hand this morning, and although the affair is rather of private than public nature, yet as the persecution I experienced on the eve of my departure from England most unquestionably had its origin in political enmity, I have no hesitation in giving you the particulars of the disgraceful transaction to which you have alluded. If I could with a clear conscience, consider aught that the Argus says, as calculated in the slightest degree to injure the character of a political opponent, I might add, that having repeatedly, since my return, narrated the conduct of Mr. John Van Buren in this transaction, I am bound in honor to relieve you from the charge of "infamous fabrication" made by the Argus. But the character and standing of that cowardly and reckless pander of a corrupt administration, is too well known to render any defence against his opinions necessary. I will, therefore relate to you the facts of my arrest in Bristol, on the affidavit of Mr. John Van Buren of Albany.

It is well known to you that I sailed for England on the 7th of May last, in the steamer Great Western; and it was understood by my friends at the period of my departure, that I went abroad for the purpose of establishing a correspondence for the Courier and Enquirer in different parts of Europe and that I would return in the July trip on the same steamer. Among my notes payable falling due during my absence, was one drawn eighteen months previously, for which I had never received any consideration—which had been obtained under false pretences—and which the holder in March last agreed never should be presented for payment, if I would abstain from making known the circumstances under which it was obtained, and not go before the grand jury to ask an indictment for swindling. Upon this assurance, I left the country, knowing that the note in question would fall due in a few days; but I made no provision for its payment, in the full conviction that the certainty of indictment and punishment would prevent any use being made of it. But in this I was mistaken. It appears that a prominent political opponent in Albany heard of the existence of the note, obtained possession of it, endorsed and lodged it in the Bank of Albany for collection, caused it to be regularly protested when due, and sent it to England for prosecution.

I was in London from the time of the coronation until a short time previous to the sailing of the Great Western. The son of the President of the United States was there at the same time, the associate of Princes and Nobles, and with a degree of courtesy and attention of which, in common with every American, I was proud, viewing, as I did, the signal distinction with which he was received by the Queen, as evidence of her respect for the U. S. During this period, I little dreamed that he was in any way connected with a contemplated proceeding against me, having in view my incarceration in a foreign prison; and you may imagine my surprise when in Bristol, and on the evening previous to

the sailing of the Great Western, I care not on which horn the dilemma the Argus may think it convenient to place the son of the Executive. In either case, he at best is most effectually disgraced in the estimation of all honorable men.

Very truly your friend,

J. WATSON WEBB.

Steam Ship Great Western, Bristol Channel, July 21st, 1838.

To John Van Buren, Esq.

Sir: It is to me a full time a painful duty, to be the harbinger of bad news; but I leave you to determine whether I am labouring under such a misfortune at the present time, when you learn that I am about to apprise you of the entire failure of your attempt to prevent my sailing in the Great Western, by causing my arrest and imprisonment in a land of strangers, at the very moment of my intended departure.

I will do you the justice, however, to say, that the failure of your plan is in no way attributed either to your want of zeal or legal information; and I shall take an early opportunity to apprise your employers that you have discharged your duty to them in a manner which, while it cannot fail to put the most unscrupulous minion of the law to the blush, will as certainly receive the cordial approbation of your unprincipled associates in the United States. I shall apprise them that instead of arresting me in London, where I had "troops of friends" ready and willing to become my bail, thus preventing the possibility of disgracing a political opponent by casting him in a foreign prison, you very wisely deferred the commencement of your suit until the eve of my departure from England, and until I had arrived in a strange city, where being unknown, you had every reason to believe that I must of necessity be imprisoned for a time at least and that the Great Western would arrive in America, announcing that the Editor of the Courier and Enquirer, for having dared to expose the character of the administration of Martin Van Buren, had by his son been cast into a prison in England, as a terror to all political opponents.

Your legal information advised you of the fact, that if arrested in the city of Bristol, none other than a freeholder of the same country could be my bail; and consequently, if among estrangers I could not find such one willing to be my bail for near \$6,000, I must inevitably be imprisoned; and knowing this I must frankly accord you the high credit of having acted in a manner which entitles you to the warmest approbation of your employers. Sir, you deserve more than common gratitude or ordinary fees at their hands; for I cannot believe that at your age, you have pursued such a course towards a countryman of whose hospitality you have heretofore partaken, and who within a few weeks has born such testimony in your behalf to a gentleman in London, as I have reason to know added somewhat to your comfort and pleasure, without some little compunctions of conscience and a deep sense of shame at the character of your employment.

Rest assured, therefore, that I shall make it my duty to apprise your principals how faithfully you have labored in their service, and at the same time shall disseminate as widely as possible the character of your new employment, and your readiness to make almost any sacrifice that can be conceived, in order to accomplish the designs of your employers. If I rightly understand your position, an important branch of your business will be, to bear testimony to the signatures of those merchants, editors, and others, who having been ruined by the conduct of our rulers, may unwittingly trust themselves on this side of the Atlantic. The more cynical portion of the public may exclaim against the idea of the son's flatterings upon the distresses produced by the recklessness and political subserviency of the fathers; and there may be those who would look upon money thus acquired, as the wages of prostitution, but fortunately for your peace of mind, you have already demonstrated your contempt for such old-fashioned considerations, and illustrated the truth of the saying, that "the laborer is worthy of his hire." I congratulate you, sir, on your new vocation, and upon your peculiar fitness for the discharge of its duties; and as I cannot but feel a deep interest in the success of one in whose father's political advancement I was somewhat instrumental, permit me to suggest the propriety of his furnishing you with fac-similes of the signatures of all the mechanics in the U. S., who have been ruined by his administration of the public affairs. Through the medium of his plant-fool at the head of the Treasury Department, he can doubtless do this with little trouble to himself, and I cannot doubt but you would much rather find your affidavits of the genuineness of the signatures of your victims on such data, than, as in my case, upon a friendly note of invitation to partake of the hospitalities of my table, at a period when I was exerting what little influence I possessed in advancing the political fortunes of your father.

Yours, &c.

J. WATSON WEBB.

From the New York Evening Star.

John Van Buren in England.—The Argus is laboring to exonerate this young sprig of Royalty from the odium and execration which is every where heaped upon him, in consequence of his volunteering his services to imprison a political opponent in a foreign land—publishes the following letter, purporting to be from the London Attorney for the City Bank of Albany:

"61 Cheshide, London, 19th July, 1838.

"Sir—I received yours, of the 9th ultimo, but have received no further instructions than those contained in your letter.

"Upon its receipt, I immediately proceeded to find out Mr. Webb, and was informed by Mr. Jaulton that he was resident at Fenton's Hotel in St. James street. On enquiry there I learned that he had left there some days previously, and had gone to Liverpool, but that he intended being in London and remaining there for about a fortnight previous to his leaving the country. I called on Monday last at his hotel, and learned there that they did not know where to forward letters to him, and I have but just learned that he intended leaving this per Saturday next, and therefore conclude that he has some reason for misleading the hotel keeper. I shall by to night's mail send down a confidential clerk to apply to him for payment, and in the event of his not getting cash or security; to hold him to bail, as his conduct and silence in regard to my letter, induce me to believe that he is in difficulties or apprehensive of arrest.

"I remain yours truly,

H. LLOYD.

Esq. New York.

Now it is evident to us from the following circumstances, that the foregoing is either a base fabrication got up for the purpose by the Argus, or that the writer is incapable of telling the truth. Col. Webb has called and shewed us a letter from Mr. Fenton, the keeper of a hotel in St. James street, where Col. W. lodged all the time he was in London, dated July 19th, bearing the frank of Lord Carey, in which Mr. Fenton acknowledges the receipt of a letter from Col. Webb, inquiring whether he had directed, forward all his letters to Mr. Jaulton, to which he answers, that regularly upon the receipt of letters for Col. W. they had been forwarded to Mr. Jaulton, agreeably to his instructions when he left London.

This sufficiently establishes the falsehood of the charge contained in the letter of H. Lloyd, that Col. Webb had misled his hotel keeper.

This Mr. Lloyd is also made to say, that he was informed at Fenton's, that Col. Webb had gone to Liverpool some days previously; but that "he intended being in London and remaining there about a fortnight previous to his leaving the country." To demonstrate the utter falsehood of this in all its particulars, Col. W. has exhibited his bill at Fenton's, by which it appears that he did not leave there until the 8th of July, only twelve days before the sailing of the Great Western; and yet Mr. Lloyd is made to say that he was informed at Fenton's, that he was to be absent some days, and then return and spend a fortnight in London before he left the country! We repeat, the letter published in the Argus is either a forgery, or is evidently a fabrication by this Lloyd in order to screen Van Buren.

Col. Webb has deemed this much due to himself, in order to put down the infamous charge of the Argus, and if documentary testimony was ever conclusive, it is so upon this point.—We would now inquire of the Argus, wherein it differs the face of the charge against Mr. John Van Buren, whether he swore only to the signature of Judge Lansing in relation to the protest of the note, or to the signature of Col. Webb? In no event could the arrest have been made without the affidavit of Mr. John Van Buren, and that under such circumstances he should have been a participator in this infamous transaction, is sufficient to disgrace him in the estimation of all honorable men.

We are happy to have it in our power to add, that there are but very few Americans belonging to, any party in this country who could have been induced to take part in such a scheme. It is evident that it was intended to keep Van Buren's name out of view if possible, and with that view, several Americans now in this city were applied to for their affidavits; but they indignantly refused to take any part in this kidnapping a countryman in a foreign land. The secretary and attaches of the American Legation were next applied to, but the application was rejected with scorn; and John Van Buren was compelled to appear in the proceeding or fall in his scheme of entrapping Webb.

But there is another point of view in which this question presents itself, and which goes far to exhibit the object of the prosecution. When it was discovered that Webb had eluded the snare so cunningly devised for him, and that a gentleman of wealth and standing had become his bail, behold the prosecution is abandoned, and the costs, about \$150, thrown upon the defendant.

We annex a letter to Col. Webb, announcing this fact:

"Dear Sir—Mr. Bright has, in your presence, cancelled the bond, agreement, and note of hand, given by you to him, and intends, as you demand, to forward them to you by the Great Western, which sails to-morrow.

The Plaintiff has taken no further steps

in the action, which we conclude is now put on hold.

We therefore take the liberty of sending herewith our costs, as well in respect to the action, as for the preparation of the securities given by you to Mr. Bright.

The Plaintiff's attorney will refer to you the costs, (part of the above.) You will therefore bear in mind in settling with the parties to your own country, that you are entitled to deduct them, as mentioned in our letter to you of the 4th.

We are dear sir,

Yours very truly,

OSBORNE, WARD & SONS.

Bristol, 7th September 1838.

Col. W. Wans, New York.

Disastrous Storm and loss of Property.

On Saturday morning our town was visited with one of the most violent storms which we ever witnessed.—About 2 o'clock, A. M., the rain accompanied by a violent gale from the North East, began to fall in torrents, and continued without intermission until 7 A. M., when it abated. During this period, short as it may appear, a part of the town was completely inundated, causing several families to leave their own homes and take shelter with their neighbours—and doing much injury to the property both of the town and individuals. At one time, Bank, Market, and Old Streets, presented fearful aspects—the water rushed in torrents from every direction—cellars were filled to overflowing, and great fears were entertained that several houses would be undermined by the force of the flood.

We have not been able correctly to learn the amount of property injured, but we should suppose that individual losses amounted to at least \$5000, and the town to perhaps \$10,000 more. On the coast we fear the loss of life and property, has been great. Owing to the injury received by the Richmond and Petersburg Rail Road, (which we understand will be speedily repaired,) the Northern mail of Saturday, was not received until Sunday evening. The Petersburg and Roanoke Rail Road, though somewhat injured, is still in a passable condition. Our Friday's papers which were mailed for the South, were destroyed by the inundation of the Post Office; this will, we hope, account to our Southern friends for the failure of their papers. We understand great injury has been done to the adjoining county, in the destruction of Bridges, Mill-dams, Fences, &c.

Injury to the Baptist Church.—The injury sustained at the Baptist Church is considerable. The arch in front and the made ground over the branch, is carried away, together with the fine shade trees, the gates and the fence. The water rose three feet in the house.—From the repeated disasters to this property, we hope that now an appeal will be made to our citizens for a new Baptist Church, and we feel confident that a cheerful response will be given to such a call upon the sympathies of the town. The Denomination also to which this Church belongs, is now specially called upon to erect a better house on a more eligible site.

Pub. Int. Oct. 2.

PROPOSED INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

In reply to an esteemed subscriber and correspondent, and for the information of others who may feel an interest in the welfare of our Indian Tribes, we now state that the bill to establish an Indian Territorial Government or Confederacy west of the Mississippi under-consideration in the Senate of the United States on the 26th, 27th, and 30th, of April, and finally passed in that body, without a division, two days afterwards. In the National Intelligencer of April 28th and May 1st, the proceedings on the bill are succinctly but fully given. The great object of the bill is distinctly expressed, the remarks of several Senators are published in brief, and the first speech of Mr. Tipton, the author of the bill, answering objections, and illustrating its principal features, was published in full. The debate at large was further published in the Intelligencer of the 5th and 8th of September. The main object of the bill was to establish a Confederacy of Indian Tribes, under a General Government, to be framed by the Chiefs of such Tribes as might choose to aid in its formation; to be approved by the President of the United States, and to be binding only on such Tribes as should subsequently assent to it by Tribes in council, or by Delegates duly and specifically authorized. The laws, &c. of the Confederacy were proposed to be enacted by a General Council, composed of not less than three nor more than five from each Tribe; to be chosen as the Confederacy should direct said laws to be of effect till approved by the superintendent, (to be chosen every five years by the President and Senate of the United States,) nor till approved also by the President of the United States. The bill proposed to allow the Confederacy to elect in such manner as the President of the United States should prescribe, a Delegate, who must be of Indian descent, to reside at Washington during the sessions of Congress. The bill also proposed to establish as the continuous boundaries of the whole Indian Territory in that quarter, the Puncsh river, thence the Missouri, thence the western boundaries of Missouri and Arkansas, thence the Red river, to a direct perpendicular distance of two hundred miles, and thence

Miller copy