

POSTRY.

[For the Messenger.] The last Indian.

Frenzied and wild, he paused On the high cliff, beneath whose rugged brow Heav'd the wide occan. Bold and majestic Was his rigid form—like some broad statue On the naked rock. Silently he gazed.
On the deep blue, as playfully its bright
Ripples followed one another, as if
Unmindful of its auditor, from whose Wild eye flash'd vivid fires of vengeance! Scorn curl'd upon his bitter lip, and—"death" Fell from his parched tongue.—"Vengeance!" he cried.

"Vengeance upon the desolating pale face."

And high in the air the glittering tomahawk

And sealping knife he raised, and on the eve Of rushing forth, he paused.—" What hoots it n Thoughtfully he said, and by his side the Houghtrony ne sais, and sy as a second of Glittering weapons hung—hits arm grew nerve His brain grew dizzy—the trees whirl'd round-A misty film bedimm'd his brilliant eye—
"Great Spirit!" he cried, " and shall my sens Thus resign their pow'r and my once dauntler

heart Grow sick and fainty at the thought of death: I who have braved it, where the mad battle Burn'd—where hissing arrows sent back the tide Of death, first spread by leaden showers from

No!-nerved be my arm-my heart be bold! Pve nought to fear—for naught have I to live!

My parents—where are they?—where the long lim
Of kindred?—where the circle of warm friends,
Who in other days nestled around my heart,
And twin'd with devoted zeal their cords of Love: —where are they?—ask of the pale horde Ask of oblivion!—they will tell thee Death hath scaled their doom, and to the Gre

Spirit Which gave it, their souls have fled! Yes! alc Their death !—and what can my poor arm, amid Thousands do?—Like the faint stag by bloody

hounds Pursued, hults at length, on the last brink, to Pursued, halts at length, on the last brink, to
Conquer there, or—die? Blood from the ground
Scens rising to my sight, and londly calls for
Vengcance! then, death, come on, no longer will
I flee—or seek to shun the face of the
Accurs'd destroyer of my native home!—
But glorious death shall wipe a way cach stain
And wing my spirit to the brighter worlds!"
He stoke

And with a bound he left the crag on high, And soon was lost amid the gloomy forest.

[For the Messenger.] Parted Feet.

BY G. ZELOTES ADAMS

In vain I listen, morn and night, To hear their once familiar sound— 'hose very echoes spread delight, And bade life's inmost pulses bound

I miss them by the murn'ring stream,
Where oft heart stirring words were blent.
And sweet the crescent moon's pale gleam
Dane'd to the ripple's merriment.

I miss them 'midthe ivied grove,
At twilight's deep, subduring hush,
When mem'ries of youth's plighted love,
Like angel visious o'er mo rush!

And many a once frequented scene,
Hallow'd by mingled smile and tear,—
How faded is their brightest green,
While parted feet no longer cheer! But shall not life's bereavements end In Heaven's unbroken links at last

Shall we not press the lover—friend The closer still, earth's absence past?

The stifled prayer—the sob suppress'd-The fading of the anxious eye— Ne'er cloud those regions of the blest, For parted feet shall there be nigh!

on those sunder'd feet. Through life's vicissitudes of care; Though here, alas! we seldom meet, A long re-union waits us there, Ashoville, 1840.

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN IN DERT. AScertain the whole state of your affairs. Learn exactly how much you owe. Be not guilty of deceiving yourself. You may thus awaken suspicions of dishonesty, when your intentions were otherwise,

Deliberately and fully make up your mind, that come what will, you will practice no concealment or trick which might have the appearance of fraud. Openness and candor command respect all

Remember that no man is completely rained among men, until his character is

Never consent to hold as your own one farthing which rightly belongs to another. As you are at present in circumstances of great trial, and as many eyes are upon you, do nothing rashly. If you need adinterested persons, of the most established

Beware of feelings of despondency. Give not place for an hour to useless melancholy. Be a man.

Reduce your expenditures to the lowest amount. Care not to figure as others around you.

Industriously pursue such lawful and honest arts of industry as are left to you. An hour's industry will do more to beget cheerfulness, suppress evil rumors, and retrieve your affairs than a month's moan-

If you must stop business, do it soon enough to aviod the just charge of an attempt to involve your unsuspecting friends.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN FLAX. A species of flax has been found growing spontaneously in the country adjacent to the Rocky Mountains, similar in many respects to the ordinary flax, but the perennial in its not pulled up every season. Mr. Oakley, aphraze his sentiments."
who travelled through the country on the But, considered simply head waters of the Platte, last year, describes a vast prairie, thirty miles long, and three miles broad, covered with a thick growth of this flax. It is said to be of a strong, tenacious fibre, and it is used by the Indians to make fishing nets. If this flax should be found to be equal to the flax which is now cultivated in the country in respect to firmness and strength, its perennature will give decided superiority, and render the culture of it far more easy feel that it is doing wrong to the mind which annum is sixty millions of pounds of sugar. and productive. - Baltimore American.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL EFFICACY

BY WAYLAND.

As to the powerful, I had almost said miraculous effect of the Sacred Scriptures. there can no longer be a doubt in the mind of any one on whom fact can make an impression. That the truths of the Bible have the power of awakening an intense moral feeling in man under every variety of character, learned or ignorant, civilized or savage; that they make bad men good and send a pulse of healthful feeling through all the domestic; civil, and social relations; that they teach men to love right, to hate wrong, and to seek each other's welfare, as the children of one common parent; that they control the baleful passions of the human heart, and thus make men proficients in the science of self-government; and, finally, that they teach him to aspire after a conformity to a Being of infinite holiness, and fill him with hope infinitely more purifying, more exalting, more suited to his nature, than any other, which this world has ever known,—are facts incontroverti-ble as the laws of philosophy, or the demonstrations of mathematics. Evidence in support of all this can be brought from every age, in the history of man, since there has been a revelation from God on earth. We see the proof of it every where around us. There is scarcely a neighborhood in

our country, where the Bible is circulated. in which we cannot point you to a very considerable portion of its population, whom its truths have reclaimed from the practice of vice, and taught the practice of whatsoever things are pure, and honest, and just. and of good report.

That this distinctive and peculiar effect is produced upon every man to whom the Gospel is announced, we pretend not to affirm. But we do affirm, that, besides producing this special renovation, to which we have alluded, upon a part, it, in a most remarkable degree, elevates the tone of moral feeling throughout the whole community. Wherever the Bible is freely circulated, and its doctrines carried home to the understanding of men, the aspect of society is altered; the frequency of crime is diminished; men begin to love justice, and to administer it by law; and a virtuous publie opinion, that strongest safeguard of to his episcopal residence, and had got a right, spreads over a nation the shield of mile or two before the carriers, a decent invisible protection. Wherever it has faithe and well-looking young man, cause up to fully been brought to bear upon the human him, and, with a treasuing and Services

character. By far the greater part have been, even by their cotemporaries, urmoticed and unknown; Not many a one has lord, indeed would do what no tongue made its little mark upon the generation how few have been the works, the adamantine basis of whose reputation has stood unhurt amid the fluctuations of time, and whose impression can be traced through success ive centuries, on the history of our spe-

When, however, such a work appears wes to this first-born of song! Her brearivalled cloquence, and her matchless verse, all point us to that transcendent geplace of the arts. Nor was this influence confined within

shed its radiance over Italy; and thus did he awaken a second nation into intellectual tion, and century after century, has been and penury. A month since, my brother able to do little more than transpose his in- died a bachelor, and intestate. What was It may be mowed like grass, and cidents, new-name his characters, and par- his, is become mine, and, by your astonish-

But, considered simply as an intellectual production, who will compare the poems of my species." Homer with the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament? Where in the Iliad shall we find simplicity and pathos which shall vie with the narrative of Moses, or cost of twenty eight millions of dollars maxims of conduct to equal in wisdom the and the product annually is one hundred Proverbs of Solomon, or sublimity which millions of pounds of sugar. In the French does not fade away before the conceptions of Job or David, of Isaiah or St. John? sand acres of cane, at an expense of forty. But I cannot pursue this comparison. I five millions of dollars, and the yield per dictated the Illiad, and to those other migh. -N. O. American.

ty intellects on whom the light of the boly oracles never shined. Who that has read is poems has not observed how he strove in vain to give dignity to the mythology of his time? Who has not seen how the religion educated and obscurely brought up; yet no of his country, mable to support the flight of his imagination, sunk powerless beneath him? It is the unseen world where the master spirts of our race breathe freely, and are at rest; and it is mournful to behold the intellect of Homer striving to free itself from the conceptions of materialism, and then sinking down in hopeless despair, to weave idle tales about Jupiter and Juno, Apollo and Diana. But the difficulties under which he labored are abundantly illustrated by the fact, that the light, which he poured upon the human intellect, taught other ages how unworthy was the religion of his day of the man who was compelled to use it. "It seems to me," says Longinus, "that Homer, when he descibes dissensions, jealousies, tears, imprisonments, and other afflictions, to his deities, hath, as much as was in his power, made the men of the Iliad gods, and the gods men. To man, when afflicted, death is the termination of evils; but he hath made not only the na-

ture, but the miseries of the Gods eternal." If, then, so great results have flowed from this one effort of a single mind, what may we not expect from the combined efforts of several, at least his equals in power over the human heart? If that one genius, though groping in the thick darkness of absurd idolatry, wrought so glorious a transformation in the character of his countrymen, what may we not look for from the universal dissemination of those writings, on whose authors was poured the full splendor of eternal truth? If unassisted human nature, spell-bound by a childish mythology, have done so much, what may we not hope for from the supernatural effects of pre-eminent genius, which spake as it was moved by the Holy Ghost?

The following anecdote is none the worse for being old. We are induced to publish it, thinking that many of our readers may not have seen it, and that it will be accept-

ANECDOTE OF ARCHBISHOP SHARPE.—It was his lordship's custom to have a saddle horse to his carriage, that, in case of fatigue from sitting, he might take the re-freshment of a ride. As he was thus going

-but-but-but-at home there are creditors who will not stay: fifty pounds, my side my own can tell." "Well, sir, I take that produced it, though it sunk with that it on your word; and, upon my honor, if generation to utter forgetfulness. But, af-ter the ceaseless toil of six thousand years, \_\_\_\_\_,what I have now given shall be

made up to that sum." The highwayman looked at him, was silent, and went off; at the time appointed, actually waited on the Archbishop, and as-sured him, that his words had left impresions which nothing could ever efface.

Nothing more of him transpired for a its effects are absolutely incalculable; and such a work, you are aware, is the LLAD or HOMER. Who can estimate the results and with a peculiar earnestness desired to produced by the incomparable efforts of a see him.—The bishop ordered the stranger single mind? Who can tell what Greece to be brought in. He entered the room to be brought in. He entered the; room where his lordship was, but had scarce adthing marbles, her soleum temples, her un- vanced a few steps before his countenance changed, his knees tottered, and he sunk almost breathless on the floor. On recovnius, who, by, the very splendor of his own cring, he requested an audience in private. effulgence, awoke the human intellect from The apartment being cleared, "My lord," the slumber of ages. It was Homer who said he, you cannot have forgotten the cir. gave laws to the artist; it was Homer who cumstance at such a time and place; gratiinspired the poet; it was Homer who thun- tude will never suffer them to be obliterated dered in the senate; and, more than all, it from my mind. In me, my lord, you now was Homer who was sung by the people; behold that once most wretched of man-and hence a nation was cast into the mould kind; but now, by your inexpressible huof one mighty mind, and the land of the Ili- manity, rendered equal, perhaps superior, ad became the region of taste, and the bith in happiness, to millions. O! my lord. (tears for a while prevented his utterance "tis you that have saved a much-loved the limits of Greece. Long after the scep. wife, and a little band of children, whom I of empire had passed westward, Genius valued dearer than my life. Here is that neld her court on the banks of the Ily. fifty pounds ; but never shall I find language laws to the world. The light, which the witness; your deed itself is your glory; and blind old man of Scio had kindled in Greece, may heaven and all its blessings, be your present and everlasting reward.

"I was the younger son of a wealthy existence. And we may form some idea man; your lordship knew him I am sure. man, by remarking, that "nation after na. withdrew his love, and left me to sorrow ing goodness, I am now at once the most penitent, the most grateful, and happiest of

Sugar.-They cultivate six thousand agres of land in France, in beet root, at a West India colonies they plant fifteen thou-

Allen was a man destined to strike the world as something uncommon, and in a man was eyer more at ease in the polished ranks than he. Not that he at all conformed to their artificial rules and titled etiquette; but he had observed the dictates of natural good humor. His bearing was in total defiance of fashion, and he looked and acted as if he thought it would be a condescension thus to trammel himself. It is well-known that in early life, in his own country he acquired an influence over his fellow-men, and led them on to some of the most daring achievements. He seemed to have possessed all the elements of a hero—a devoted patiotism, a resolute and daring mind and an excellent judgment. His conduct as a partisan officer is well

known in this country, and was of great service to the cause of liberty during our revolutionary struggle. He was taken prisoner and carried to England, where his excellent sense, his shrewdness and wit, introduced into the court region. A friend of our early life, who was well acquainted with this part of the history of this singular man, used to take great delight in telling some anecdotes of Colonel Allen, while a prisoner in London. We have before mentioned the firmness with which he resisted the attempts to bribe him from the cause of his country, and the caustic satire with which he replied to a nobleman, who was commissioned by the ministry to make him formal offers to join the British cause in America. The incident is a striking one, and it will bear a repetition.

The commissioner, among the tempting largesses, proposed that if he would espouse the king's cause, he might have a fee simple in the state of Vermont.

"I am a plain man," said Col. Allen in reply, "and I have read but few books, but I have seen in print somewhere, a circumstance that forcibly reminds me of the proposal of your lordship; it is of a cerain character that took a certain other character into an exceeding high mouncharacter into an exceeding mgn moun-tain, and shewed him all the kingdoms of the earth and the glory thereof, and told him that if he would fall downand worship him, this would all be his: and the rascal," added be, "didn't own a foot of them!"

His interview with the King at Windson fuentioned as highly interesting. His asked the stout-hearted mountainthey had any newspapers in Ameri-

The hing made a logor some as if imressed with the truth of his gonetic. .65 ength, changing the subject, he taked Col Allen if he knew Dr. Franklin and being answered in the affirmative, inquired concerning his experiments with electricity, and expressed a curiosity to experience an electric shock. The British Sovereign seemed to take pleasure in the conversa tion, which he kept up for more than an nour, and at length made Col. Allen promse to visit him with his countryman Dr. Franklin, at his place in London. Some weeks after that he was reminded of his promise by the nobleman above mentioned, and an hour fixed for the homemade philosopher of America to explain the mysteries of a new discovery in the royal family. They attended accordingly, and with an apparatus chiefly of his own invention, Dr. Franklin exhibited many of those simple and amusing experiments, for which he was so noted, and at which the royal children, even of a larger growth, were much delighted.

In this playful way, Dr. Franklin took ccasion to convey instructions as to the properties of this astonishing fluid. While the royal habitation was thus in a most unkingly uproar, the Premier was announced as in waiting. The King seemed for a moment disturbed. "I forgot my appointment with the minister," said he, "but no matter, I will eschew business for once and let North see how we are employed." Accordingly the minister was ushered in with ceremony, and it was soon concluded that he should have a shock. Allen whispered to the Ductor to remember how he nad shocked us across the waters, and to give him a double charge; whether it was designed on the hint of his friend or not, was not ascertained, but the charge was so powerful on the nerves of his lordship, as to make him give way in his knees, at which all, especially the Princesses, were almost convulsed with mirth.

Some of Colonel Allen's happy retorts at the clubs and fashionable parties are still remembered and often repeated. On one occasion, he was challenged to a glass of wine by the beautiful Durchess of Rutland, who seemed to have been particularly pleased with his independent manner.

"You must qualify your glass with a toast," observed the lady. The 'Varmounter' very unaffectedly ob-

erved that he was not used to that sort of ceremony, and was afraid he might give offence. If,however, the lady would be so good as to suggest a subject, he would endeavor to give a sentiment. "O," said she, "never mind the subject—any thing will do, so that it has no treason in it.

ETHAN ALLEN, IN ENGLAND. Col. Ethan "Well," says he, "this may do for a The undersallen was a man destined to strike the truth if not for a toast," and fixing his eyes adoringly on the far-famed court beauty

he proceeded:
"If any thing could make a double traitor out of a patriot, it would be the witchcraft of such eyes as your ladyship

The blunt sincerity with which this was spoken, together with its fitness to the occasion and the person, caused it to be long hailed in the 'beau monde,' as an excellent thing; and although it had the efcellent thing; and although it had the en-fect of heightening for a moment that beau-ty to which it was offered as a tribute, it is said the fair Duchess often afterwards boasted of the compliment as far before all the empty homage she had ever receiv-ed from the glittering coxcombry of the

A lady once sneeringly asked Col. Allen in a large assembly, at what time fashion-able ladies in America preferred taking the air. He perceived her drift, and bluntly

answered,
"Whenever it was necessary to feed the ese and turkies. "What," inquired the lady, "do the fine

women in your country descend to so menial employments ?" Allen was always aroused at any at-

tempt to depreciate the fair ones of his country, and with a great deal of warmth he replied, "American ladies have the art of turning

even amusements to account. Many of these could take up the subject of your Grace's family history, and tell you of the feats of valor and bursts of eloquence to which your ladyship is probably indebted for your distinguished name, and most of which it is likely, would be as new to you as the art of raising poultry."

The sarcasm produced a deep blush in

the face of the fair scoffer; but it produced for the captive and his countrymen an in-demnity against court ridicule for the fu-

Man should not be sune for Fashion.

—Lord Mansfield being willing to save a man who stole a watch, desired the jury to value it at tenpence; upon which the prosecutor cries out, "Tenpence, my lord, why the very fashion of it cost me five pounds." "Oh," says his lordship, "we must not hang a man for fashion's sake."

PROPOSALS

NOR issuing a periodical in the city of Raleigh, which will be exclusively devoted to politic THE EMERALD

right, spreads over a mation the shield of invisible protection. Whenever it has faith fully been brought to bear upon the human heart, even under the most unpromising circumstances, it has within a single generation, revolutionized the whole structure of society; and than saithin a few years, done more for man than all other means have for ages accomplished without it. For pleof of all this, I need only nefer you to the decision that it would be society in shairly of the complex of the complex of the complex of the shairly of the complex of the complex of the shairly of the complex o county genial and a soil sufficiently grateful to sustain, in vigorous prosperity, a journal purely devoted to Literature and Science, until the ex-periment shall have proved unsuccessful.

The most prominent features by which the Emerald will be distinguished, will be a perseve ring effort to rescue from oblivion the numerous facts which would be so peculiarly qualified to give solidity and extension to the web of our history as a State, and which have been rapidly passing beyond our reach; owing to the wasting sing seyond our reach; owing to the wasting in-fluence which is exerted by time over both the written and traditional memorials of men: to re-fresh the recollection of the talents, virtues and services of these patriotic men who acquainted themselves as faithful guardians of the most precious rights and interests of the State, in the period of her infant weakness; to deliver to the world an accurate knowledge of those who have heightened and adorned her character in more recent times; to clicit and circulate the fruits of vigor-oun and entitivated intellect, through the medium of articles which will be prepared for the Emer-ald on the subject of primary interest, both in the circle of the more severe sciences, and in the milder walks of polite literature; and to advance the interests of possibles. milder walks of polite literature; and to advance the interests of popular education, by uniformly persevering in the view of those facts, subjects and examples which will be best calculated to exert a salutary influence over the public mind.

For the purpose of placing the literary resources of the Emerald upon a secure and permanent basis of interest and usefulness, the aid of intelligent and gifted centlemen has been solicited in ad-

and gifted gentlemen has been solicited in ad vance of its publication; and the assurances which have been received upon this point are such as to justify the anticipation that the enterprise will be sustained by some of the most luminous and popular pens of which the State may boast. It is also expected that each number of the Emerald will re-ceive a considerable accession to its interest in presenting a sketch of some eminent citizen of North Carolina. And these sketches will be in-discriminately applied to the characters of both the living and the dead.

the living and the dead.

It will be one of the chief objects of the Editor to regulate the selections which may be made for the paper, by which approved maxims as to render it a vehicle of useful instruction, and to secure ome degree of gratification to every class of rea-

A constant effort will be made to guard against A constant effort will be made to guara against that lengthened species of gravity, which may approach the limits of monotony whilst at the same time the sprightliness of its matter should in such culpable profusion as to acquire the stamp of levity. The hope is cherished, too, that this periodical will be a contable to both of the ty. The hope is cherished, too, that this periodi-cal will prove equally acceptable to both of the political parties which now divide the population of the Union, in as much as distinguished individ-uals warmly devoted to each of these classes of man have promised us contributions from their pens; and as every topic which may be even faintly tinctured with the party politics of the times, shall be rigidly and inflexibly excluded from the columns of the Emerald.

TERMS.—The Emerald will be published seen the columns of the Emerald.

is monthly, in quarto form or eight pages, on an inperial sheet of fine paper and handsome type, imperial sheet of fine paper and handsome type, at four dollars per annum.—Pains will be taken to make it equal in point of mechanical execution, to any similar publication of the Union; and it is contemplated, in a short time to issue it weekly, should it be found practicable to do so with safety to our own interests and the extent. to our own interests and the entertainment ded to our readers; in which event, the su-tion will be increased to five dollars.

THE PILOT.

his public life—his amiable, courteous, an fied respect for the laws and public opin guarantees that, if elected, he will being

lic agenta.

The Pilor will review the course of the present administration, and discuss freely the fraudulent speculations in the public lands, and discuss freely the fraudulent speculations in the public lands, and their connexion with the subsequent warfare of the banking institutions of the country. In doing this the present and past administration will be identified, and their measures examined and contrasted—the present unexampled condition of the country, the causes in which it originated, and the inevitable consequences of continuing power is The undersigned believes that the Federal Ga

The undersigned believes that the Federal Gavernment is a compact between the States, intended by a more perfect union, to harmonise, as far as possible, what would otherwise have been a conflict between local interests—and that this is no less a dusty than the protection of our foreign commerce. The benefits to flow from a well digested system of Internal Improvements, whether it be considered as a means of defence in case of invasion or insurrection, of conveying the product of the interior to market, or for transporting the small, are so palpable that the only objections here to fore urged against appropiations to that object, hrve been made by those who denied the power of the Federal Government; or by others who, admitting the power, denied the expediency, under the existing state of the Treasury. The undersigned believes that the Federal Government may, by permanent contracts with Railroad companion, for the transportation of the mail and troops and munitions of war, on the leading routes of travel accomplish a general system of Internal Improvement; and will enforce the propriety of doing and endoa wor to show how this may be done by a enlightened use of the public credit; and also to develope the icidental advantages to flow from such a measure, by sustaining the credit of the States, and thus restoring public and private confidence.

Bultimore is central, and in some respects, the

best point, at which to concentrate political intelligence. Should the expectations of the Edito be realized, the Pilot will become the medium a diffusing the intelligence thus concentrated; an whatever an carnest zeal, some experience, as unceasing industry can do, will be done to rende unceasing industry can do, will be done to render it acceptable, as a Commercial, Scientific, Literary, and Misscellaneous, as well as a Political news paper. It will treat political opponents with can dor and fairness, but will be firm and decided in support of the men, the measures, and the principles whose support may be identified with the welfare of the country; and if in doing this, it shall be necessary to retaliate, or to carry the "war into Africa," it, will be done—the Editor will not falter in the discharge of his duty, to please a subscriber or to gain an advertisement—his press will be free, and he will fourlessly discharge his duty.

It is proposed to issue a daily paper at six dollan

It is proposed to issue a daily paper at six dollar per annums, a semi-weekly at five dollar per an num, and an extra in pumphlet, double royal circand devoted exclusively to the Presidential election for one dollar, the first number to be issued on the

first of May.

The first number of the daily will be issued, soon as a sufficient subscription to justify the dertaking shall have been obtained. The Editor is admonished by the past, and not subject himself to heavy losses. It is in power of those with desire the election of Ger Harrison, to remunerate his services; and

an effort will be made, and especially by the ye

Baltimore, March 12, 1840. D'Editors friendly to the election of Gen. Ha rison, are requested to insert this prem the his friends generally, and the Whig com-are solicited to obtain subscribers, and es

TERMS-PAYABLE IN ADVANCE : Daily Pilot, per annum,
Single Daily Paper,
Semi-weekly,
Extra, from May 1st to 15th Nov., in pamphis

One Dollar.

> PROSPECTUS OF THE Western Star of Liberty.

THE undersigned having assumed the entire control of the Western Star of Liberty, (for merly known by the title of Carolina Gazette) deems it necessary, in issuing a Prospectus to the public to state the rules and principles by which is shall be governed and guided, in as short and procise a mariner as possible.

With respect to those in power, we are perfect.

aware that they are those who cannot, nor will no administer the Government agreeable to the gov rel welfare of the country. For an illustration ral wellare of the country. For an illustration of this, look at the manner in which our Government has been administered for the past 10 years. Once we were a happy people, enjoying all the comford and privileges which a free and independent people could beast of. But now fraud and corruption talks in order day, light, surreading a deadly blight

could boast of. But now fraud and corruptes stalks in open day-light, spreading a deadly blight over the virtue and interest of our people. Our pecuniary resources and agricultural interest of ranged, and "crippled in the most tender point."

We shall be governed by the pricoiples taughth our forefathers, as we are perfectly convinced to the truth of Republicanism as understood by the founders of our Government, "practised by Washington and Madison;" with a heart and hand ew ready, we will exert our influence to its farthest. ington and Madison; with a heart and hand everady, we will exert our influence to its farthest inlinited extent, to prevent the union of the pursuand the sword, to preserve the integrity of the law and the rights of the States. To diminish the patronage of the Executive, which now has become so powerful and disastrons as to hear irrestably upon the freedom of the press and of the electis franchise. Also for a strict accountability of public officers, and a diminution of the extravagus and unprograble expenditures of the Government Consequently, we are hitten. ntly, we are bitterly opposed to the "

We will give our friendly support to the causes griculture, which has been too much overlooks y the public Journals of the day. We will also a prominent place to the cause of Litte

form and dress as soon as we can p supply of type. The ter

> THOMAS W. YOUNG, Editor and Propri TERMS.

The Western Star of Liberty will be every Tuesday at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents advance, or three dollars if payment is delayed the expiration of three months. Nopaper will be discontinued until all the arre-