

stronger the cords of brotherly love, and preserve them a blessed and united people.

The real manifest d by yourself, & by the general voice of the nation you were called to preside over her destinies--at those trying moments when foreign mercenaries were plotting the destruction of our dearest rights, are still before me in grateful recollection, and while we remember with joy the ill success of those plans which had been devised for our destruction, it is equally borne in recollection that by your exertions in the Cabinet were those arrangements made which aided our distinguished Major General in repelling our haughty invaders, and in giving security to our country. Before you retired, and armed, as when they moved to battle are many of those brave men who with him encountered the hardships and privations of that period. They are the same who traversed the wilds of Florida in pursuit of a foe who had murdered our peaceful citizens and desolated our borders. They have come forth to meet and welcome you. They will again be ready when their country shall need their services.

By your exertions, has the Indian title within the limits of our state been acquired, and the opportunity thereby afforded us of claiming our just weight in the councils of the nation. You have quieted the dispute of our western borders beyond the Mississippi. To your administration do we trace the acquisition of the Florida territory which heretofore has involved us in difficulties and whence danger might in future be looked for, if left in possession of a foreign power. It is that administration which has adjusted our differences with foreign nations, and placed us at peace with all the world. Long may you live to witness the happiness of your country, and to enjoy the confidence which a grateful people will extend for that systematic course, which marked by pure republican principles, has obtained for yourself honor, and for your country, peace, happiness and prosperity.

JNO. H. EATON.

In behalf of the citizens of Nashville.

The PRESIDENT of the United States.

To which the President made the following reply.

SIR--For your friendly welcome to Nashville, accept my sincere thanks.

Every part of our Union, employing equal rights, has an equal claim to the attention of the Chief Magistrate, in every circumstance, in which it may be useful. The performance of certain duties, with the nature and extent, of which you are acquainted, is more particularly applicable to our maritime and inland frontiers; but it is impossible for him to visit any portion of our Union, without deriving great advantage from it. The knowledge which he gains of the national resources, and the acquaintance which he forms, with his fellow-citizens in every quarter, are not only, in strict accord with the principles of our constitution, to which it gives support, but will otherwise have a very salutary influence, in guiding the measures of his administration. In the performance of these duties, and particularly in the latter incident which is inseparable from it, I take much pleasure, as well as a deep interest.

The favorable sentiments which you entertain of my public conduct, is very gratifying to me. To have contributed in any degree, in the opinion of my fellow-citizens, at a period of imminent danger, under my enlightened and patriotic predecessor, to the great achievement, which so highly elevated the character of our country, and does so much honor to the Major General who commanded, affords me a consolation which I will not attempt to describe. To meet any of the brave men who with him, so eminently distinguished themselves in that great exploit, affords me peculiar satisfaction. In their readiness to obey the call of their country, on any future emergency, I have an unbounded confidence. If further proof of their patriotism had been requisite, their good conduct on a more recent occasion, amply affords it.

In the subsequent very important events which you have recited, and to which the patriotic services of my fellow-citizens in the public councils, and of the gallant general who commanded, and the brave officers and men who acted under him, so eminently contributed, we see the most flattering evidence of our growth, and increasing weight and influence, of our country with other powers. To improve these auspicious events, to all the advantages of which they are susceptible, and particularly, to the protection of our frontiers, against the calamities of savage warfare, is the duty of us all, in the several stations in which we are placed. For my best efforts to perform the part allotted to me, I trust that I need not offer to you, any new pledge.

JAMES MONROE.

FOREIGN.

Buenos Ayres, April 26.

An armistice with artigas having been concluded and regulations for peace commenced, we enter ourselves with the pacification of the country and consequent revival of business.

From Chili we are daily expecting interesting news; for by the last advices Lord Cochrane with his fleet was before Callao blockading the royal squadron in port, and it was expected that he would attack the place and destroy it.

Captain Wooster of New-York preserves still his rank in the Chili navy, as the government did not wish to be deprived of his services.

The Macedonian was at Coquimbo, and would proceed to Lima when more of Lord Cochrane's operations would be known.

Extract of a letter received at Buenos Ayres dated, Montevideo, April 24th, 1819.

General Aquiar, one of Gen. Artigas's principal officers who had been taken prisoner by the Portuguese, made his escape from Montevideo, and had collected a number to join him, and was committing all kind of depredations in the vicinity of Maldonado and the adjacent country.

Valparaiso, March 13, 1819.

By the arrival of the Andromeda frigate from Lima (on board of which vessel came Judge Prevost,) we learned that the squadron under Lord Cochrane, consisting of the O'Higgins, San Martin, and Lautaro, was to enter Callao on the 17th inst in order, if possible, to cut out Esmeralda and Venganza frigates, and Spanish ship San Fernando, on board of which were more than half a million of dollars. We hope in a few days to have news of the result. The Chacabuco Co sette sailed from Coquimbo on the 5th ult. to join the squadron.

Owing to the want of money, and to disturbances on the side of the Cordilleras occasioned by artigas and others, the government has as yet been unable to realize the expedition against Lima, which has long been contemplated.

Zanchar, and the remnant of the royalist troops under his command have been driven beyond the River Bio Bio, and the whole Province of Concepcion now remains in possession of the Patriots.

At the sailing of the Andromeda, 14th ult. remained there (Callao) Am. ships Beaver and Two Catherine, and brig Macel-man of Boston, Boxer of New York, and Canton of Salem.

The government has not accepted of captain Wooster's resignation, not being willing to be deprived of his services.

New York, July 1.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the ship Juno, Capt. Dook, in 37 days from Liverpool we received London papers of the 21st, Liverpool papers of the 22d, and Lloyd's list of 18th of May, all inclusive.

It appears by an article in the London Courier of the 21st May, that a good deal of feeling had been excited in the French Chamber of Deputies, by the presentation of some petitions praying for the recall of the banished Frenchmen, who we are concerned in the affairs of 1815. M. Cottin, chairman of a committee appointed to examine the petitions, spoke with great emphasis on what he considered an abuse of the right of petitioning--the consequences of which, if not timely checked, he said, would place the Chamber under the empire of petitions, and the members would have little else to do than sit and deliberate upon every petty or factious topic which individual might choose to couch in the form of a petition. The report of the committee opposed the petitions on the single ground, that the right of extending mercy to the exiles belonged to the crown, and it was not the province of the Deputies to interfere with the exercise of that right. M. Caumartin spoke in favour of all the exiles, including of course not only those of the year 1815, but those who were concerned in the transactions of the earlier periods of the revolution, such as the trial and execution of the King, &c. He was answered with great spirit by the keeper of the Seals, who said, that whatever clemency might hereafter be extended to those who had been temporarily banished by the generosity of the crown, the regicides were banished for ever. This declaration was received with shouts of applause from the whole Chamber, with the exception of about twenty who are called Ultra-liberals. In the course of his speech, the keeper of the Seals said, that "the King could not, without compromising his own dignity, the repose of France and of Europe, restore to France the assassins of his brother, the assassins of his predecessors, the murderers of the Martyr King."

On the 20th of May, Mr. Callaghan, a member of the House of Commons called upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his place, to say whether an article which appeared that day in the Courier, referring to the subject of the repayment of 10,000,000 to the Bank, was official. Upon proceeding to remark upon his motion, he was loudly called to order. Sir John Newport spoke on the question of order with warmth--considering it highly improper that a member should put such a question to the Minister on such a subject--it ought neither to be put nor answered, otherwise it might lead to very improper disclosures. He was followed by Greenfell on the same side. He had interposed with the hope that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would not condescend to give any answer at all. Mr. Callaghan rose again, amid fresh cries of "Order," claiming the right to be heard in explanation. He had expected an answer, because he thought the question perfectly regular; and he had understood from the Chancellor of the exchequer that he thought so too. Cries of "Order" being renewed, the Speaker declared that the Hon. Gentleman was very far from being in order--he believed it was the first time such a question, on such a subject, had ever been put--the practice might lead to the most injurious disclosures.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then said--He felt great regret that a conversation in private with the Hon. member who put the question, should have led to the course that had been pursued. He could not, however, forbear saying, that much had lately appeared in that paper [the Courier] on the subject alluded to, of which he entirely disapproved.

The Courier, in noticing this subject, among other things, says--that, while we differ sometimes on small points, we must add, that ministers have no adherents or advocates more warm or zealous than we are. We feel, with the public, a deep sense of gratitude to them for rescuing us from imminent perils, and placing the country in the proudest station it ever yet occupied. With these feelings of admiration and gratitude, we shall continue to render them all the assistance it may be in our power to give.

Miscellany.

FOR THE STAR.

No. 1.

THE ARCHER.

"SHOOT FOLLY AS IT FLIES"--Pope.

"It must be so" cried one of my fellow members as he rose from his seat to address the President, "we must have a censor." But he could proceed no further. His virtuous though

enthusiastic indignation, which he manifested towards the Jolles (under Jolles I include Jolles redundances &c.) &c. of our city, had produced such a convulsion in his whole system that he resumed his seat and covering his hands--I beg pardon--I mean covering his face with his hands, and placing his head between his knees, then recovering a little from his paroxysm, he exclaimed, O heavens! Pat the stars to them? Our worthy President, whose face is eighteen inches long from the upper extremity of his forehead to the tip of his chin, which projects in an oblique direction two and a half inches, so that if you were to extend a string from the end of his nose to the termination of his chin, there would be space and elasticity enough to propel an arrow fifty yards, responds I with an according amen, and declared, that when he resigned his seat as President, he would wish a man of such noble sentiments to succeed him? Observe this, when he resigned? On modest, beneficent and virtuous President, when you resigned? Reader, does he not discover every mark of qualification to preside in a council of dignified carolists, than to rule a society of our stamp? Yes reader, we think I see, as you silently trace these lines with your attentive eye, the smile of affirmation enlivening your countenance. Oh worthy President, when you resigned? You never shall resign--and that too for the best of reasons, because you never will.

But stop--I must restrain myself. It will not do to forget the object of writing the first number of a paper. I will put no paper that before the word paper. No doubt it would be better to leave a blank space, immediately before it, which the imagination and judgment of my readers, at my subsequent time, may supply from any of the phrases, neatly written, elegantly written, and sublimely written.

Well, now I'll return to the main subject. After a long and able debate upon the question of appointing a censor, whose duty it should be to shoot folly as it flies, I was unanimously elected to fill that important station (as our saying is) I rose from my seat with all the humility and gravity imaginable to thank the society for the honor they had conferred upon me, (as another saying is,) I was very diffuse, and so great was the thunder of eloquence that rolled from my lips, that if Tom Paine had been there, he would have held his fingers in his ears to prevent his head from bursting. I concluded by saying that although my abilities were unequal to the task, (as the other saying is,) yet I would cheerfully comply with the wish of the society, if they on their part, would agree to one proposition. It was this--That as the resolution now passed mentions, as the duty of the censor to shoot folly as it flies, I hoped the society would permit me, seeing that it was my duty to shoot folly to give myself a name more consonant with my office, viz. Archer. Before I had taken my seat my ears were saluted from all sides with agreed, agreed, agreed. Nothing more was then to be done: so the society adjourned.

The citizens of this metropolis may, perhaps, be apprehensive that as there is only one member appointed to the office I hold, that I will not spend so much time in discharging arrows from my bow at the numerous targets which we behold around us. But I will ease them of their apprehensions by assuring them that

all is sex.

Et plures uno conclamant amore--Juv. 7 v. 167.

Six more at least join their consenting voice?

In my hurry to get over that part of the proceedings of the society which related to myself (for you must recollect that I am as modest as our worthy President,) I forgot to state that I had permission to select a half a dozen aids who are occasionally to take a pop by way of relieving me from my arduous duty.

This first number may be considered as my bow, from which I aim to shoot my arrows, but each successive number will be an arrow sharp enough to penetrate the hardest substance. Well my bow is now finished, and ere long I shall furnish it with a plenty of arrows.

And we should deem ourselves inconceivable, if we did not try first both in eloquence and application, it was one of the finest discourses, we ever recollect to have heard--This, we are sure, was the unanimous feeling of the congregation all, while the preacher dilated upon the pious and patriotic feelings proper to the occasion, listened with a fixed attention equally honorable to the speaker and themselves.

We have also to notice, with unmingled satisfaction, the excellent discourse of the Rev. Mr. Charlton, delivered at the Methodist Church, at 12, by request of the Peace Society. A very numerous congregation also attended here, and were very highly gratified.

The usual celebration of the citizens took place on Monday; when the declaration of independence was very handsomely read by Mr. Matthew Conant, and a patriotic ode, by Major Glynn, sung by the choir of the Presbyterian Church and the Harmonic Society. After which an oration was pronounced by J. Lucas, Esq. which, though concise, was replete with patriotic sentiment and classic propriety and delivered with a fluency that elicited the "well done" of a numerous assembly.

There was served at 5 o'clock in the Masonic Hall. It was elegant and superlatively affording us are afraid, more satisfaction of the company than profit to the providers. Governor Branch filled the chair, with J. Gales and Wm. Hojlan, Esq. as vice-presidents. Gen. Honourable Sampson, J. Wilson, Esq. of Stokes, and other respectable gentlemen were present at the board, where the following toasts were drank.

1. The 4th of July, 1776, the birth-day of our Independence: Its annual return never fails to inspire us with love and veneration for the patriots who planned, & the Heroes who achieved it.

2. The United States--a common interest: the best consent.

3. The President of the U States: His Administration has thus far met the approbation of the People: May its close be as generally applauded.

4. The memory of Washington: He was the Defender of his Country, the Founder of its Liberty, and the Friend of Man: In the Annals of modern Greatness he stands unrivalled.

5. The Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution: Their services were inestimable, their privations inconceivable. Such invaluable worth will never cease to be venerated by the American people.

6. The memory of Hancock, Adams, Franklin, and the other leading worthies of the Revolution: Their names will be held dear to the end of time.

7. Our former Presidents, Adams, Jefferson, and Madison: May the evening of their lives be as tranquil and happy as their meridian has been active and useful.

8. The Constitution: May it always be revered as the work of some of the wisest and best Friends of our Country.

9. Congress and the Constituted Authorities of the Union.

10. Our Navy--though in its infancy, it has attained a high character from brilliant achievements.

11. Our Army: It is worthy of defending a Nation of Freemen.

12. Our Militia: It wants but disciplin to make it a Rock of Defence against every danger.

13. Agriculture and Manufactures: The true sources of National Prosperity: May success attend every attempt to improve and extend them.

14. Legitimate Commerce, and exchange of our surplus products for useful articles from abroad--not that ruinous trade which overwhelms us with foreign luxuries at the expense of the life blood of our intercourse at home--the specie capital of our Country.

15. The State of North-Carolina: May she emulate her Sister States in whatever tends to exalt her character and improve the condition of her citizens.

16. The Internal Improvements of our Country: May success attend every practical scheme for effecting these objects.

17. The University of North-Carolina: Education engenders good principles, which are the safeguard of every Society; May our Legislature, ere it be too late, feel the deep interest which the State has in this Institution, and no longer withhold from it that patronage contemplated by the Constitution.

18. The American Colonization Society: May it succeed equal to the best wishes of its Friends in providing an Asylum for the coloured free people of this Country, and in civilizing the savage tribes of Africa.

19. The Friends of Peace and free Government all over the world.

20. Our Brethren of the Floridas: We greet them as Members of our Union--the more welcome, because the acquisition of this new Territory was obtained by equitable and peaceful means.

21. Domestic Industry and Economy and Mutual forbearance--the best securities against the pressure of "Hard Times."

In the evening, a novel and brilliant spectacle was produced by an illumination in the State House Square. Here about a thousand spectators assembled, and were entertained with music by the Harmonic Society--and the company dispersed highly pleased with the spirit and taste which had produced a treat so rational and delightful. It was an admirable substitute for the suffocating scene of a fourth of July Ball.

COMMUNICATED.

Societies--The present appears to be the age of societies, and it has been said by some to be the mere force of fashion, or a desire of popular distinction that causes the different societies to spread and prosper as they have of late years. But we are inclined to hope they stand on a much firmer foundation. If we enquire who are the founders, and chief friends and promoters of the various and numerous Missionary Societies, Colonization Societies, Peace Societies, &c. we shall find them to be men who have, in a greater or less degree, been distinguished for their devotion to religion, morality, patriotism, or the social virtues. We are persuaded our world is getting better, and that many of our reformers and promoters of institutions professedly benevolent, are actuated from the purest motives. Christian benevolence, we are taught to believe (when genuine) has no bounds short of the universe, and it would seem, from what we