

THE STAR, and North-Carolina State Gazette, Published, weekly, by BELL & LAWRENCE.

Description, three dollars per annum. No paper will be sent without at least \$1 50 in advance, and no paper discontinued, but at the option of the Editors, unless all arrears are paid. Advertisements, not exceeding five lines, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance. All letters to the editors must be post-paid.

Watches, Jewelry, &c. THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Raleigh, &c. that he has just received an elegant assortment of Watches, Jewelry, and Britannia Ware, together with a handsome supply of Gigs and Carriage Whips, which he is disposed to sell low. Every attention will be paid to the Watch and Clock repairing business. HENRY KUNSMAN. Raleigh, Nov. 12, 1823 46-47

J. Van Wagenen MAKES this method of informing his friends and customers that he has just received from New-York, a complete assortment of Coach Drivers' and Saddlers' materials, which he will dispose of on accommodating terms. viz. Morocco of various colors, Coach Leas of various patterns and qualities, Fringe, tassels and tassels, Gapped and plain hub bell bands, Plain straight do. bands, Double and single do. plated joints, Coach and Gig handles of various patterns, Plated branch irons for carriages, Plated gig mounting in sets, No 1, 2, 3, Patent housings, wipers and fronts, Full plated coach and gig harness, Fancy ribbed do. do. Full plated coach and gig bits and curb chains, Plated composition, and brass knobs, Stump joints, neck and wobble screws, Brass gig harness mounting in sets, Japanese harness mounting in sets, Saddle trees, brass tacks, &c. &c. Riding bridle bits, and stirrup irons. Also, on consignment, an assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's riding saddles, valises, saddle bags, &c. Raleigh, Nov. 12, 1823. 46-47

Entertainment. THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a House of Entertainment, in the town of Smithfield, N. C. where all those that think proper to favor him with their custom can call and try. JOHN C. GUY. November 10, 1823 46-7w

Hawkins' Tavern, Louisburg, Franklin County, N. C. THE Proprietor tenders his thanks to his old customers, and the public for the many favors he has received since he has occupied the above establishment, and begs leave to make known, that he has the same in good repair for the accommodation of such as may call, (particularly travelling families,) having a number of private rooms and suitable servants to attend them. In addition to the above, he will accommodate rovers with Lots, Grain and Fodder upon reasonable terms. P. HAWKINS. October 29, 1823. 44-2m

Drawing & Painting. MRS. MARLING teaches Drawing and Painting on Paper, Velvet and Satin, at usual prices, paid in advance. N. B. Miniature and Portrait Painting, by J. MARLING. Nov. 7. 45-47

Louisburg Female Academy. AN Examination of the Pupils at this Academy will commence on Wednesday, the 26th, and close on Thursday, the 27th inst. Parents, Guardians, &c. and respectfully invited to attend. WM. AMENT, Sec'y. Nov. 12, 1823. 46-2t

James J. Selby, Tailor, MAKES this method of returning his thanks to his customers and the public in general for the many favors he has received, praying a continuation of their patronage. He further takes into consideration the pressure of the times, and is resolved to work low, or making any kind of work a deduction will be allowed of 20 per cent. from the customary price for prompt payment, on or before the delivery of said articles. Particular attention will be paid in executing the work in the neatest and most fashionable manner. Orders strictly attended to; likewise particular directions. Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1823. 46-3two

North-Carolina State Bank, Raleigh, Oct. 21, 1823. GREATLY by the 2d section of the Act incorporating the State Bank of North Carolina, an Election of nine Directors of the Principal Bank is to take place annually on the first Monday in December. The Stockholders of said Bank are, therefore, called upon to meet at the said Election, and to attend to such other business, in relation to the general interests of the institution as may be judged necessary, on Monday, the 1st day of December, at 9 o'clock in the morning, at the Bank in Raleigh. By order of the Board, WM. H. HAYWOOD, Cashier. Each Stockholder is earnestly and respectfully invited to send their proxies. 45-6w

Just Published and for Sale, AT THE STAR OFFICE, Bell & Lawrence's ALMANACK FOR 1824. Compiled for the state of North Carolina, by Wm. Colton, of Philadelphia. Country Merchants and others can be supplied at the usual prices, and on the short notice. Raleigh, Oct. 30

Fayetteville Academy.

THIS Institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles, and provided with superior teachers in every branch of mental and ornamental education. This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage. The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it.

TERMS PER QUARTER. Female Department, conducted by Mrs. Hamilton, with assistant teachers. Rudiments, \$2 50 Reading and writing, 3 English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps, Globes, History, Chronology, Myths, &c. Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, &c. Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work. Music, taught by Madam Voila, in the best Italian style, per annum, \$60—per quarter, 20 Do. tuition out of the Institution, \$100 per annum.

Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M. Laisney, a native of France. Drawing and Painting, \$6 French, 6 Classical department, under Dr. G. Davis. The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra, &c. ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT. Rudiments, \$3 Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, 3 Pens and Ink provided without charge. A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c. Board, including all the above branches, except Music, \$93 per quarter, payable in advance. WM. HAMILTON. For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians, the following gentlemen may be referred to: John A. Cameron, Esq. President of the School Committee, or the Rev. R. H. Morrison. Fayetteville, April 29, 1823 18-12m

State of North-Carolina, Lincoln County.

Superior Court of Law—October Term, 1823.

Mary Hooper vs. Joshua Hooper—Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Joshua Hooper, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made three months in the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian, giving notice to the defendant, that he appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court House in Lincoln, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, Lawson Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at Office the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1823, and in the 48th year of the Independence of the U. States. LAW'N HENDERSON. 46-3m price adv \$7

State of North-Carolina, Lincoln County.

Superior Court of Law—October Term, A. D. 1823.

Eliza Bevings vs. Simon Bevings—Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Simon Bevings, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made three months in the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian, giving notice to the defendant, that he appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court House in Lincoln, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, Lawson Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1823, and in the 48th year of the Independence of the United States. LAW'N HENDERSON. 46-3mpd

State of North-Carolina, Greene County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—August Term, 1823.

William Holliday vs. The heirs at law of Francis Rasbury, dec'd—Sci. fa.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Rasbury, John Brand and Ely his wife, who are defendants in this case, are residents of another state; it is, therefore, ordered that publication be made for three months, that unless they appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Greene, at the Court House in Snow Hill, on the second Monday of November next, then and there to plead, &c. judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the cause heard ex parte as to them, and judgment entered accordingly. Witness, William Williams, Clerk of said Court, at Snow Hill, the second Monday of August, A. D. 1823. WM WILLIAMS, CLK. 38-3m price adv. \$5 25

State of North-Carolina, Greene County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—August Term, 1823.

Executors of Thomas Holliday vs. The heirs at law of Francis Rasbury, dec'd—Sci. fa.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Rasbury, John Brand and Ely his wife, who are defendants in this case, are residents of another state; it is, therefore, ordered that publication be made for three months, that unless they appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Greene, at the Court House in Snow Hill, on the second Monday of November next, then and there to plead, &c. judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the cause heard ex parte as to them, and judgment entered accordingly. Witness, William Williams, Clerk of said Court, at Snow Hill, the second Monday of August, A. D. 1823. WM WILLIAMS, CLK. 38-3m price adv. \$5 25

Raleigh & Newbern Stage Line.

MY Subscriber, Contractor for carrying the United States' Mail between Raleigh and Newbern, respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced running a stage for the accommodation of travellers, under the following regulations:

Leave Raleigh every Friday at 6 p. m. Arrive at Newbern on Monday at 2 p. m. Leave Newbern on Thursday at 6 a. m. Arrive at Raleigh on Thursday at 6 p. m. Price of passage through, \$10 From Raleigh to Smithfield, 3 50 From Smithfield to Newbern, 7 50 And in proportion for any less distance. Each Passenger will be allowed the privilege of taking baggage weighing 20 lbs. When a greater weight is taken, the excess will be subject to a reasonable charge.

When it does not interfere with the comfort of Passengers, the Stage will receive for conveyance, Trunks, Packages, &c. to be left for this purpose at the Post Office in Raleigh, and at the Washington Hotel in Newbern.

Applications for conveyance to be made, at Raleigh, to Mr. Josiah Lilliam, at the sign of the Cross Keys, and at Newbern, to Joseph Dells Esq. proprietor of the Washington Hotel, to whom Passengers and those sending articles in the Stage, will make payment.

The Proprietor of this Line entertains the hope that his endeavors to facilitate the means of travelling from the Western to the Eastern part of the State, will be compensated by the encouragement he shall receive from the public. No exertions shall be wanting on his part to render the Line worthy of such support. MERRIT BILLIARD. Raleigh, Oct. 10, 1823. 45-47

This Line intersects at Weynesboro' the Stage Line from Tarborough to Fayetteville, thus affording to Merchants and others a more expeditious conveyance to the North and South, than has heretofore offered.

Poplar Grove for Sale.

A much admired and well known rural retreat has come into market, and an opportunity is now offered to the public in the lower section of our state, who are compelled to make a retreat to the upper country in the sickly season—(also a particular invitation to all those whose children, their wives and themselves in summer and autumn seasons are visited by the ague, which has a tendency to enliven their blood, and change their constitutions from a red hue to a pale and that paleness very often terminates their existence)—to come to and view the site, now offered for sale at a low price, situated on the main road leading from Raleigh to Halifax, 45 or 50 miles from the former, and 22 from the latter, 25 miles from Warrenton, 35 miles from Tarborough. I deem it unnecessary to give a minute description of my buildings, as I presume one will purchase without viewing the premises, as such I give only a cursory view of the leading objects that will call the attention of those who may feel themselves interested: my dwelling house is two stories, large and commodious, work house and kitchen, meat-house and dairy, barns, stables, and other necessary houses; also, a store house well calculated for business, two wells of water, and a never failing spring within 200 yards of the main building; apple and peach orchard sufficient to make about twenty barrels of brandy upwards of 400 acres of land, well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and other sufficient corn lands cleared to make 250 bushels annually; and manured lots that will produce 8000 weight seed cotton. One other tract of 444 acres, with in 23 miles from the former plantation, will be sold separate or both together. My dwelling house and out-houses are well enclosed, and circumambulated with a delightful grove of the natural growth, which constitutes a pleasant situation, well calculated for persons to spend their days in public or private life agreeably. The neighborhood is quite respectable. One more recommendation.—Millardston Sale and Female Academies, in high standing, and convenient to send children from home. With regard to the healthiness of this place, I will name what has come within my knowledge. Capt. Ben. Boon, who was the proprietor of this place for about 20 years, raised eight children and they were always healthy; I purchased the land of him fifteen years ago, I have five children, my oldest sixteen and youngest six years, and if either of them ever had an ague I do not recollect it; my family has been large and we have experienced great health—I can say with gratitude, that I do not believe a family of the same size could be reared in Warren or Franklin counties, that has enjoyed a greater portion of health for the same period. Should any person feel disposed to make their escape from the Grim Messenger, and wish to possess this desirable seat of health, they had better make application shortly to the subscriber, on the premises. My terms of sale will be moderate, as I do not expect to get more than pay for my improvements; also, the purchaser may be accommodated in the payments;—he also can be furnished, upon reasonable terms, with plantation tools, horse hold and kitchen furniture, corn, fodder, stock of cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, mules, &c. My reason for wishing to sell this desirable place is, I have the most of my black people in Madison county, Alabama, on hire, and wish to attend to them personally on former of my own. MICH. COLMAN. Nash county, N. C. Nov. 4, 1823. 45-47

POLITICAL.

MR. GRUNDY'S RESOLUTIONS.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE. Mr. Grundy offered the following resolutions, which were read and laid on the table, under the rule of the House, which requires all the resolutions to lie on the table for one day. They were subsequently taken up according to order and adopted.

The General Assembly of the state of Tennessee has taken into consideration the practice which on former occasions has prevailed at the city of Washington, of members of the Congress of the United States, meeting in Caucus, and nominating persons to be voted for as President and Vice-President of the United States; and upon the best view of the subject, which this General Assembly has been enabled to take, it is believed that the practice of Congressional nominations is a violation of the spirit of the Constitution of the United States. That instrument provides that there shall be three separate and distinct departments of the government; and great

care and caution seems to have been exercised by its framers to prevent any one department from exercising the smallest degree of influence over another; and such solicitude was felt on this subject, that in the second article it is expressly declared, "That no Senator or Representative, or person holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector." From this provision, it is apparent, that the Convention intended that the members of Congress should not be the principal and primary agents or actors in electing the President and Vice-President of the United States—so far from it, they are expressly disqualified from being placed in a situation to vote for those high officers. Is there not more danger of undue influence to be apprehended, when the members of Congress meet in Caucus, and mutually and solemnly pledge themselves to support the individuals who may have the highest number of votes in such meeting, than there would be in permitting them to be eligible to the appointment of Electors? In the latter case, a few characters, considered ineligible by the Constitution, might succeed; but, in the former, a powerful combination of influential men is formed, who may fix upon the American people their highest officers, against the consent of a clear majority of the people themselves; and this may be done by the very men whom the constitution intended to prohibit from acting on the subject.—Upon an examination of the Constitution of the United States, there is but one case in which the members of Congress are permitted to act, which is in the event of a failure to make an election by the Electoral Colleges: and then the members of the House of Representatives vote by States. With what propriety the same men who, in the year 1823, may be called on to discharge a Constitutional duty, can, in the year 1824, go into a Caucus and pledge themselves to support the men then nominated, cannot be discerned, especially when it might so happen that the persons thus nominated could not, under any circumstances, obtain a single vote from the State whose members stand pledged to support them.

It is said that an election by the House of Representatives would be a dangerous occurrence, which ought to be avoided. If so, let the Constitution be so changed as to avoid it; but so long as the Constitution directs one mode of electing officers, let not a different mode prevail in practice. When the history of the American government is looked into with an eye to this subject, the apprehended danger disappears. Experience long since pointed out the inconveniences of the original provision in the Constitution on this subject.—An amendment calculated, as was supposed, to remove every obstacle, was proposed by our wisest statesmen. It was adopted by the American people, and no difficulty has presented itself in subsequent practice. Shall a fear that the amendment made may fail to answer the end proposed by it, induce us to adopt a course, or persist in a practice which is manifestly an evasion of the Constitution, and a direct infraction of the spirit of one of its most important provisions?

It has been said, that the members of Congress in Caucus only recommended to the people for whom to vote, and that such recommendation is not obligatory.—This is true, and clearly proves that it is a matter which does not belong to them—that in recommending candidates, they go beyond the authority committed to them as members of Congress, and thus transcend the trust delegated to them by their constituents. If their acts had any obligatory force, then the authority must be derived from some part of the Constitution of the United States, and might be rightfully exercised; but when they say they only recommend, it is an admission on their part that they are acting without authority, and are attempting by an usurped influence, to effect an object not confided to them, and not within their powers, even by implication. It cannot be admitted that there is any weight in the argument drawn from the fact, that both the parties heretofore contending for the superiority in the United States, have, in former times, resorted to this practice. The actions of public or private men, heated by private zeal, and struggling for ascendancy and power, ought not to be urged as precedents, when circumstances have entirely changed. All political precedents are of doubtful authority, and should never be permitted to pass unquestioned, unless made in good times and for laudable purposes. In palliation of the practice of resorting to caucus nominations in former times, it was said that each party must, of necessity, consult together on the best practicable way, and select the most suitable persons from their respective parties, so that the u-

nited efforts of all those composing it might be brought to bear upon their opponents. It is to be recollected that there is no danger of a departure from, or violation of the Constitution, except when strong temptations are presented, and this will seldom occur, except when parties are arrayed against each other, and their feelings violently excited. The state of things, however, in the United States, is entirely changed; it is no longer an election made by members of Congress of different parties, but it is an election by the two houses of Congress, in which all the members must be permitted to attend and vote. It is not difficult to perceive that this practice may promote and place men in office, who could not be elected, were the constitutional mode pursued. It is placing the election of President and Vice-President of the United States—an election in which all the States have an equal interest and equal rights, more in the power of a few of the most populous states, than was contemplated by the constitution. This practice is considered objectionable on other accounts; so long as Congress is considered as composed of the individuals on whom the election depends, the executive will be subject to the control of that body, and it ceases, in some degree, to be a separate and independent branch of the government; and an expectation of executive patronage may have an unhappy influence on the deliberations of Congress.

Upon a review of the whole question, the following reasons, which admit of much amplification and enlargement, more than has been urged in the foregoing, might be conclusively relied on, to prove the impolicy and unconstitutionality of Congressional nominations of candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States:

1st. A caucus nomination is against the spirit of the Constitution. 2d. It is both inexpedient and impolitic. 3d. Members of Congress may become the final electors, and therefore ought not to prejudice the case, by pledging themselves previously to support particular candidates.—4th. It violates the equality intended to be secured by the Constitution to the weaker states. 5th. Caucus nominations may in time (if the practice is not effectually prevented by the interference of the States) acquire the force of precedents, and become authoritative, and thereby endanger the liberties of the American people.

This General Assembly, believing that the true spirit of the constitution will be best preserved by leaving the election of President and Vice-President to the people themselves, through the medium of electors chosen by them, uninfluenced by any previous nomination made by members of Congress, have adopted the following resolutions: 1st. RESOLVED, That the Senators in Congress from this State be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to use their exertions to prevent a nomination being made, during the next session of Congress, by the members thereof, in caucus, of persons to fill the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States. 2nd. RESOLVED, That this General Assembly will, at its present session, divide the State into as many districts, in convenient form, as this State is entitled to electoral votes, for the purpose of choosing an elector in each, to vote for President and Vice-President of the United States. 3rd. RESOLVED, That the Governor of this State transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the executive of each of the United States, with a request that the same be laid before each of their respective Legislatures. 4th. RESOLVED, That the Governor transmit a copy to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress, from this State.

The Troy Sentinel, a paper published in the state of New York, in giving the Election returns which have so completely blasted the prospects of Mr. Crawford in that state, concludes an article upon the subject in the following manner: In short, as far as we have heard from other counties, the genuine republican tickets have been elected almost without exception. There never was an election in this state, in which the people may so emphatically be said to have triumphed. Determined at length to reduce to practice a wise and constitutional principle, which has been too long disregarded, they have marched right onward to their object, unbiassed by the hue and cry of party bigots, and have given decisive effect to their own honest and independent opinions. Though we have always believed the institutions of the country safe in the general intelligence of the people, and considered them as better calculated for perpetuity than any ever before framed,