

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

Subscriptions, three dollars per annum. No paper will be sent without at least \$1.00 in advance, and no paper discontinued, but at the option of the subscribers, unless all arrears are paid. Advertisements, not exceeding three lines, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. All letters to the editors must be post paid.

LIST OF ACTS Passed at the last Session of Congress.

- 1. An act making a partial appropriation of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.
2. Concerning General Lafayette.
3. To authorize the Legislature of the State of Ohio to sell and convey certain tracts of land granted to the said State for the use of the people thereof.
4. Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to adapt a new Hydrometer, for ascertaining the proof of Liquors.
5. Authorizing repayment for land erroneously sold by the United States.
6. In addition to an act, entitled "An act to amend the ordinance and act of Congress for the government of the territory of Michigan," and for other purposes.
7. Confirming certain claims to lands in the Western District of Louisiana.
8. To authorize the issuing of letters patent to Adolphus G. Trott.
9. Making compensation to persons appointed by the Electors, to deliver the Votes for President and Vice President.
10. To remit the duties on Books, Maps, and Charts, imported for the Library of Congress.
11. Making appropriations for the Military service of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.
12. Making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.
13. Making appropriations for the support of Government, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.
14. Making an appropriation for the purchase of Books and Furniture for the use of the Library of Congress.
15. Making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.
16. Making further appropriations for the Military service for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.
17. For the relief of Samuel Baylies.
18. For arming the Militia of the District of Columbia.
19. For the relief of Jacob A. Blackwell.
20. Declaring the assent of Congress to an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, therein mentioned.
21. For the relief of Milachi Burns.
22. To authorize the sale of a section of land therein mentioned.
23. To establish the City of Hudson and the city of Troy, in the State of New York; Weymouth, in the State of Maine, and Fairport, in the State of Ohio. Ports of Delivery; and to abolish Tonsham.
24. To authorize the Register or enrolment, and license to be issued in the name of the President or Secretary of any incorporated Company owning a steam boat or vessel.
25. To extend the time of issuing and locating military land warrants to officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army.
26. To make Castine a port of entry for ships or vessels coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope.
27. To alter the terms of the District Court of the United States, in the Western District of Virginia.
28. Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to direct the completion of entries for the benefit of drawback after the period of twenty days.
29. For the relief of Stephen Arnold, David and George Jenks, second.
30. For the relief of Colonel William Duane.
31. Authorizing the subscription of stock in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company.
32. For the relief of John M. Moody and Samuel Moody, and Elijah Bailey and others.
33. For the relief of John McClure.
34. For the relief of the heirs or devisees of John Ferrill, deceased.
35. For the relief of Paul Chase.
36. Making appropriation to satisfy certain balances due to the Commissioners and Secretaries of Land Claims in Florida.
37. For the relief of Moses Shopper.
38. For the relief of Mary Miller, administratrix of Amos Miller, deceased.
39. Concerning Charles D. Brodie.
40. For the relief of Joseph Decker.
41. For the relief of the representatives of Joel Solcan, deceased.
42. For the relief of Craven P. Luckett and William Reynolds.
43. For the relief of Sarah Shillito.
44. For the relief of Samuel Russell.
45. For the relief of Samuel Whitten.
46. For the relief of James Lenox and William G. B. Abel, Gullian Ludlow, and Hector Scott.
47. To reduce into one the several acts establishing and regulating the Post Office Department.
48. Granting pensions to James Barker and Zechariah Pike.
49. For the relief of Walter Story Chandler.
50. For the relief of the companies of Mounted Rangers, commanded by Captains Boyle and McGinn.
51. To establish certain port roads and to discontinue others.
52. Authorizing Noah Webster to import into the United States, his work on languages at a rate of duty herein specified.
53. To change the time of holding the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana.
54. To authorize the building of ten schools of war, and for other purposes.

- 55. For the relief of the representatives of Frederick Goetz and Charles W. Westfall.
56. Concerning wrecks on the coast of Florida.
57. Amendatory of the act, entitled "An act to incorporate the Provident Association of Clerks in the Civil Department of the Government of the United States, in the District of Columbia."
58. For the relief of Gregory Ennis and William R. Maddox.
59. For the relief of William F. Young.
60. For the relief of Captain Richard Higginson.
61. For the relief of Nimrod Farrow and Richard Harris.
62. To authorize the surveying and making a road from Little Rock to Cantonment Gibson, in the Territory of Arkansas.
63. To authorize the laying out and opening of a public road from St. Mary's river to the bay of Tampa, in the Territory of Florida.
64. To authorize the surveying and opening of a road from Detroit to Chicago, in the State of Illinois.
65. For the relief of John Crain.
66. Authorizing the payment of interest due to the State of Virginia.
67. For the relief of Michael W. Kewen.
68. To authorize the President of the United States to cause a road to be marked out from the Western Frontier of Missouri, to the confines in New Mexico.
69. For the relief of Gilbert C. Russell.
70. For the relief of Luther Chapin, of Ohio.
71. Authorizing the establishment of a Navy Yard and Depot on the coast of Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico.
72. For the relief of Holden W. Proute, administrator on the estate of Joshua W. Proute, deceased.
73. For the relief of James Porter and Tunnell Quarles.
74. For the relief of George Love.
75. For the relief of Thomas Taylor, jr.
76. To extend the time for the settlement of private land claims in the Territory of Florida, to provide for the preservation of the public archives in said Territory, and for the relief of John Johnson.
77. For the relief of Christian Jacob Burdick.
78. For the relief of William Little, administrator of Minor Reeves.
79. Further to amend the act authorizing payment for property lost, captured, or destroyed by the enemy while in the military service of the United States and for other purposes, passed ninth April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.
80. For the continuation of the Cumberland road.
81. Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow a sum not exceeding twelve millions of dollars, or to exchange a stock of four and one half per cent. for a certain stock, bearing an interest of six per cent.
82. For the relief of Thomas I. Ordgen.
83. For the relief of Rachael McClure.
84. For the relief of Reuben Ewing, and others.
85. To authorize the building of Light Houses, and Light Vessels, and Buoys, and Monuments, therein mentioned, and for other purposes.
86. For the relief of John Heck.
87. For the relief of Stephen Thatcher.
88. More effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and for other purposes.
89. To authorize the sale of unserviceable ordnance, arms, and military stores.
90. For the relief of Richard Oa'n and Isaac Baldwin, of Ohio.
91. For the relief of Peter Burt.
92. Making an additional appropriation for defraying the expenses of bringing to the seat of government the votes for President and Vice President of the United States.
93. For the relief of Francis Wright, son, and other heirs of Francis Wright, deceased.
94. Making an appropriation for the benefit of Joseph Smith, of Alexandria.
95. For the relief of Moses Plumer.
96. To amend an act, entitled "An act to alter the time of holding the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, for the District of South Carolina."
97. For the relief of William Pemberton.
98. For the relief of Otis Pendleton, Harris Pendleton, John P. Delaplaine, Elijah P. Delaplaine and others.
99. For the relief of Elias Glen.
100. For the relief of William Townsend.
101. For the relief of John S. Stiles.
102. For the relief of Joseph Dozet and Antoine Bourquod.
103. For the relief of David Gilmore.
104. Fixing the place for holding the Circuit and District Court of the United States for the southern district of New York.
105. For the relief of Ebenezer Averill.
106. Granting certain rights to David Tate, Josiah Fletcher, and John Weatherford.
107. For the relief of Priscilla Adams.
108. For the relief of Elijah Snow jr.
109. For the relief of Peter Vaudez.
110. Respecting the adjournment of the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia.
111. For the relief of Jonathan Hudson of Baltimore.
112. For the relief of Thomas Hewes.
113. For the relief of Joel Abbot, jr.
114. Discharging a judgment against the representatives of Elijah Wadsworth, deceased.
115. To provide an additional appropriation to complete the public road from Pensacola to St. Augustine, in the territory of Florida.
116. For the relief of Joseph Forrest.
117. For the relief of Joseph Dale, of Alabama.
118. Confirming the act of the Legislature of Virginia, entitled "An act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company," and "An act of the state of Maryland, concerning the same."
119. For the relief of Thomas R. Broome.

From the Petersburg Republican. GENERAL JACKSON.

The following is the article contained in the Nashville Whig, relative to Gen. Jackson, which was inserted on Tuesday. We readily admit that it has an imposing appearance. Places, dates, and even the initials of the individual's name, with whom the conversation is said to

have been held, are given with much particularity. But still, "we don't believe one word of it." If such a man as H—— was at Washington last fall, reference to some of the departments will no doubt furnish materials for his name in full. We confine our disbelief of the whole tale, to a few points. 1st. The character of Gen. Jackson. He never was known to deal in concealment. What he intended to do, was always open and above board. He had no secrets—His friends shared the thoughts of his inmost soul—and almost every man with whom he ever had any thing to do, was his friend.—And yet, during an active life of more than forty years, in every capacity and under the most trying circumstances, no whisper has ever escaped him, calculated to convey the most remote idea of a disposition to subvert the government of this anonymous communication. 2dly.—If this conversation, as it is alleged, was held in November last, when it was the general belief that Jackson would be elected President, having received a large plurality of the votes of the electoral colleges, why did H——, if he loved his country and her institutions, keep this damning secret locked within his own bosom?—Why did he not divulge it before the election went to the House of Representatives? Was he a participant in the scheme, if any really existed, and now finding Jackson defeated, has become reformer to initiate himself with the powers that be? If the conversation really took place, H—— is as bad as Jackson for not at once exposing the contemplated treason: And we rarely find men disposed to put the seal of condemnation on their own reputations, when there existed no motive for the act, the danger contemplated having passed by. 3dly.—The folly of the scheme is of itself sufficient to mark the article as a detestable fabrication, and not worthy of belief. We have been deceived, greatly deceived, in Henry Clay. If we have been deceived in Andrew Jackson, no man can be implicitly trusted. But it is useless to follow this "tale of an idiot." It has been put up to stay the torrent of execration that was pouring upon the head of Henry Clay, who has been guilty of little less than treason, in bartering the interests of the west for a scanty "mess of pottage." The article follows; and while we give it publicity, we regret that our duty as public caterers compels us to lay so foul a calumny before our readers. We repeat—"we don't believe a word of it." From the Nashville Whig. The following extract of a letter from an officer formerly in the southern army, to a gentleman in this town will no doubt interest our readers: "For the last fifteen years, I had been on terms of intimacy and the closest friendship with Gen. Jackson.—Our professions were similar—our habits acquired by a corresponding series of hardships and dangers in the field and in the camp.—As a friend, I loved him; as a warrior I had marked his energies and unending sternness of character, with an admiration nearly allied to enthusiasm. His fame, as a Hero, was not built upon adventitious bases. I knew that merit, alone, was the real foundation of his glory. But it was purely for his domestic virtues which I had seen developed, that I loved him. And I admired him only for his warlike genius, his decision, his promptness to execute. When I last saw him, he was a prominent candidate for the most sublime & dignified station the world had ever known. In November last, as I was returning West from the seat of government, to which I had been called by private business connected with one of the departments, I met the General and his lady at a public house in Washington, Pa. where he had put up for the night, as he was journeying to the capital to take his seat in the Senate. Our meeting was a very cordial one; and, as we were in a private apartment, our conversation was unrestrained. Although a stoic indifference, as to matters relating to himself, is, on most occasions, characteristic with him, yet I could discover that his spirits were elevated highly above their common pitch. I never had seen him so completely cheerful and happy.—Various political subjects were introduced and discussed.—I spoke of the Presidential Election and though from principle opposed to his elevation, congratulated him, as a friend, on his probable success. "I'll tell you how it is, my friend H——," said he, "I now find myself urged on by a popular current, where it will leave me when the tide shall subside, I cannot tell, nor do I much care. But, Sir, it is not in the human heart to resist it."

I remarked, that, at the time we stripped ourselves in the wilderness to ford a muddy creek, when Indians were at our heels, and our heavy baggage on our backs—I little thought that, said I, that my hardy companion would ever be even thought of—much less successfully brought forward, for President of the United States. "Three years ago," said he, "I did not believe it possible that I could ever occupy the office that I now do, with reference to that ground. As a proof of this, I state the fact, that I felt some indignation at the efforts of some party to elect me, what I thought their ill-advised and on my behalf, and wrote letters of advice to my several intelligent friends who had been instrumental in sounding my

name in the public ear. I thought the unanimous voice of the nation would be heard in disproof of my pretensions—I anticipated the clamor that would be raised up against me, on account merely of military services, and also of my utter want of experience in the cabinet of the civilian. Every argument was conclusive against me.—Of a government purely republican, in which the military should be subservient to the civil power, it did not appear to me probable that a single serious effort would be made to put the reins in the hands of a military man. I asked him if it was finally with his consent that the Legislature of Tennessee nominated him as a fit person for the office? "It was by my direction," said he—"A few days before the meeting of that body, I received a letter from a great leading character in New York, a personal friend, urging me to make an immediate effort to arouse the West in my behalf, before another aspirant in that quarter, an implacable personal enemy, should, by uniting artifice with popularity, secure it to himself. No time was to be lost—and upon a little reflection, I resolved to strive for the office, upon which I directed my adherents in the Tennessee Legislature to pass the resolutions they did on that subject. I was well aware, however, continued he, that my defective education would in some degree render me obnoxious to those poignant shafts of satire and derision which the event thus far has realized." I merely hinted my sentiments of his abilities in general terms, and remarked, without having a particular allusion to his case—that a man's elevation to any office which is filled by a general suffrage of the people, could not in the nature of things, depend so much upon his peculiar fitness for that office, as upon the management of partisans among the canaille and the possession of some shining excellence, calculated to captivate the passions of the lower order of politicians, which constitutes the elective strength not only of Legislative bodies, but of the whole nation. "Would to God!" said the General, "it were otherwise. He whose breast glows with a pure amoral patriotism, and in all his political relations acts accordingly, will seldom be exalted by his fellow-citizens. In the first place, it requires no small share of address and perseverance to make one's self a prominent object in the public eye. This once effected, he may ride in the whirlwind and direct the storm. But unobtrusive merit is always too meretricious to be sought by the vulgar, or to go itself begging for public honors. Whilst this state of things exists, you may be assured, that the space between Order and Anarchy in this Republic, is not so great as may generally be imagined. "There is a tide in the affairs of men, Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

The emphasis with which the General pronounced this Shakespearian quotation, and that peculiar flash of his eye so usual with him, when excited, convinced me that he had no very remote reference to his own prospects. He asked me if I did not believe that a majority of the citizens of the United States were at all times ripe for revolution. And on my answering in the negative, he rose on his feet and gesticulated with great earnestness—"The mass of the people, said he, are ripe, always ripe, for novelty and innovation—a Hero can wind himself among the multitude, captivate the imagination, and lay the judgment asleep. A popular hobby will carry him to the highest destiny known to the Constitution, and as much higher as his ambition may prompt him to go.—I have little faith (continued he) in the stability of Republics. They fall an easy prey to the passions of ambitious rivals for power. I was once tempted, by the insolence of Governor Rabun, of Georgia, to march a hostile army into that state. Had I done so, it would have been in pursuit of personal revenge; I should have had no other motive. But if the work of revenge had been begun, other enemies and other motives would have arisen out of the contest. Heaven only, could predict the catastrophe!"

The Nashville letter.—The following communication puts to rest, in our humble opinion, the Nashville forgery. We are not at liberty to disclose the name of the writer; but we will undertake to assert, that there is no man in the world better acquainted with General Jackson, than its author. Rich. Eng. Communicated for the Enquirer. In the Enquirer of the 5th is contained a letter detailing a private conversation between general Jackson and a Mr. H. of the Southern army. In your editorial remark you have done him no more than justice in expressing your belief "that no such conversation could have taken place, and did not for the reason that, his best friends, those most intimate with him, never heard from his lips any thing resembling it; his remarks to them, have ever been directly the reverse of those imputed in this rude conversation with Mr. H. How very improbable, how marvelously strange, that this conversation should have passed, when none others were present? Gen. Jackson was then travelling in company with general Call, the delegate from Florida, and his nephew Mr. Donnellan and their families, and yet it seems Mr. H. was quite alone with him; and beside it is a well known fact that in all those towns on the Cumberland Turnpike where the General stopped, the people pressed in crowds to see him and to shake hands with him; and yet no body was present but those two, counting the members of the cabinet, about whose names we have heard with his high reputation, and his speaking, and who, in consequence of

converse. A scrupulous delicacy on this subject was by him always evinced. Again, in stating to this officer his great surprise at being brought forward for the office—declares, that he wrote letters of advice to my several intelligent friends who had been instrumental in sounding my name in the public ear—thought the unanimous voice of the nation would be heard in disproof of his pretensions—anticipated the clamor that would be raised against him on account of his military services, and of his utter want of experience in the cabinet of civilians. Every argument was conclusive against him." Now, notwithstanding all this, his writings several letters of reproof, and his full conviction that the unanimous voice of the nation would be opposed to him; in the very next breath this Mr. H. tells us, that he, Jackson, resolved to strive for the office and directed his adherents in the Tennessee Legislature to pass the resolution they did on that subject, and for all this strange alteration of opinion, the only reason given was that he had received a letter from a personal friend of his, a great leading character in N. York. What personal friend was this? De Witt Clinton is the man no doubt alluded to. Now, it is not true; for last winter at Washington when a story was propagated that he was in habits of constant correspondence with Mr. Clinton, he answered in the presence of several gentlemen, that he had never seen Mr. C. in his life, nor read a letter from him except introductory ones, and a short note accompanying an address delivered by him to a literary society; but more marvellous still is the idea, that after forbidding in severe proof his friends the use of his name, after he had found every argument conclusive against him; and felt fully justified that the unanimous voice of the nation would be against him; that a trust of Jackson's known strength and decision of character, should, upon the suggestion of a single friend in New York suddenly change and give up all his previous opinions—marvellous indeed! The poetic quotation which is ascribed to him is more farcical still. It is not Jackson; it is altogether unlike him. He is a plain open straight forward man in his manner of expression, as his writings will evince; never in conversation quoting even prose, still less poetry, but trusting wholly to his own originality of thought. I verily believe, and speak from acquaintance with him, that no man ever heard him, either in debate or conversation, quote a line of poetry. If Jackson, as Mr. H. alleges, told him that he once marched a hostile army into Georgia in consequence of the insolence of Governor Rabun, the general stated what was not true. He never did. The correspondence published in the World shews that he had proceeded against the Seminole Indians and knew nothing of the massacre at the Hapanae village by the orders of Rabun, until he had returned to that village, which lay in Florida. From that point he wrote to Governor Rabun, and marched thence on Pensacola, and from that point returned home to Tennessee. He was not in Georgia at all, after the difference between gov. Rabun & himself, as to the massacre at Hapanae. It will be recollected that Jackson, on his march against the Seminole Indians, had received into his ranks the warriors of the Hapanae village; and to the old men and women who remained, safety and protection had been promised by him. In his absence, a company of State troops from Georgia, advanced upon the village and destroyed all that were left,—in despite of the protection promised to them; a warm and spirited correspondence took place between himself and the governor about it; but subsequent to this period he was not in the state himself, still less at the head of an army. His opinion of a "Military Chieftain," and the views and feelings of a military man, are fully set forth in a letter to S. Swartwout. The sentiments and expressions contained in that letter as contrasted with this high-way conversation with Mr. H., are as distant as the poles are asunder; they are not the workings of the same brain at all. Every man who has seen Gen. Jackson at Washington during the past winter, has in his conduct and expressions seen nothing acted in accordance with the pure republican feelings and principles which are ascribed to him. It is not possible during the present winter, stated on the authority of a name which the editor gives in his columns, that Jackson, while at Lexington, Kentucky, on his way to Washington last fall, asserted that the Kentuckians renounced a supply of 40,000 barrels of gunpowder which they had in their possession, and that four of the members from that state, Messrs. Henry, Wickliffe, Moore, and J. E. Johnston, addressed him a letter enquiring if it was true as charged