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intion, three fillers per annum.—No pa-will be sent without at least \$1.50 is paid drance, and no paper discontinued, but at appions of the volutors, unless all arrearages e spring of the removes, not exceed ines, inserted three times for one do east five seals for each sunfounce Livers to the editors must be post paid.

m the Louisville (Ken.) Public Advertiser GEN, JACKSON'S VISIT TO INDIANA.

The citizens of Jeffersonville, anxious hibis some testimonial of their resport for the distinguished patriot, who reserved the vote of Indiana for the presidential chair, appointed a committee to wait on him shortly after his arrival at Louisville, with an invitation to a public dinner, which the General, on account of the indisposition of some of his family, felt compelled to decline; but gave an assurance, that he would em-brace exceepportunity, previous to his departure, to pay his respects to the in-habitants. Agreeably to this intimation, on Monday evening last, he crossed the river, in company with Judge Call, of Vincennes, several citizens of Louisille, and Judge Beach and William Bowman, esq. 4 committee in behalf of the citizens of Jeffersonville. He was received under a national salute of 24 guns, from a field piece stationed on the bank belonging to Capt. Booth's artiflery company. On landing, he was met at the water's edge by a number of emilemen, and escorted to Mr. Fuller's inn: at the entrance of which, he was addressed by J. H. Farnham, esq. in behalf of the town, in the following man-

General-The citizens of Jeffersonville hall you with a cordial welcome to their vil-lage, and it is with peculiar satisfaction, that I act us the organ of their feelings on this occasion. They are proud of embracing every opportunity to exhibit their admiration and gratitude, for the favorite soldier and parried America. If the wishes of Indiana have not en realized, her citizens have at least distinctly indicated their preference, and whether crowned with the insignia of office, or enjoying the sacred retirement of domestic life, the Hero of New Orleans will ever claim and is their warmest affections. - Yes, Genepossess their warmest affections. Yes, General, the recollection of your eminent services and sacrifices, in the cause of our country, shall ever live green in our memories, and our children's children be taught to lisp, with delight, the name of JACKSON!

To which the General made the fol-

lowing extemporaneous reply:

Sir-I receive, with peculiar sensibility, the approbation of my public conduct, which have so flatteringly expressed, in behalf en belong to hi ver its rights and independence are in er. Mine we ad feelings eful for the k re rendered under the most sacred feelings of duty; and, while I feel grateful for the kind judgment of my fellow citizens upon the m, I am only fearful that they may have valued them too highly, "Unsolicited by me, my name was brought

before the people, for the highest office in their gift. Whilst the carvass was before them, pursuing the course which I had pointed out for myself, when I first entered into public life, I forebore from any interference or use of my influence in any way, with those the were, by the constitution, the proper idges of mine, and the pretensions of all oth-individuals, who can be presented for that live. I am, therefore, proud of the support lich I have obtained from the people. Hy

no other voice but theirs, would I have been brought alto offer.

"Although the wishes of the people of Indiana have not been realized, I feel more pleasure in living in retirement on my peaceful farm, than to be seated in the Presidential chair, in any other way, than by the free will of the people, or their constituted authority."

The General was then conducted to a hall, provided with refreshments, and introduced to a large number of citizens, convened to pay him their respects. Here he spent a couple of hours of affable and familiar intercourse, leavng as usual, on the minds of all premt, a deep impression of his politeness,

From the Nashville Repu dicza, of Ap GEN. JACKSON'S RECEPTION. Saturday last, being the day on which Gen. Jackson was invited, by his fellow citizens, to participate with them in the social festivities of the table, preparations were early made to give him a cordial reception. About eleven o'clock, a large concourse of people, on horseback, might be seen througing the toad in the direction of his expected approach. The Nashville Guards, the Lagrette rifle corps, and two companies of cavalry were designated to form his corp, and under the direction of the a of the day, Gen. White and the positions res-m. The cavalry, ins Campbell and t tour miles from

General was seen advancing up the read; have in them, what language can convey the sylvania). The Citizens of Ten the cavalry received him with military feelings, inspired by this additional evidence dealt in their patriotism, heroic collections; he doffed his hat, bowing presented to me, through you! The anaronal dence and the nation's thanks. gracefully as he passed along the line.
The right of the cavalry, wheeling inwardly, by files, constituted the front of the escort, the citizens following in the rear. About a mile and a half from the rear and a mile and a half from the rear are the success of the success to an approximation of the success and regard, which is an expensively as the success and regard, which is an expensive to the success and regard, which is an expensive to the success and regard, which is an expensive to the success and regard, which is an expensive to the success and regard, which is an expensive to the success and regard, which is an expensive to the success and regard, which is an expensive to the success and regard, which is an expensive to the success and regard, which is an expensive to the success of the success o town, were posted the two volunteer companies of infantry, commanded by waterer on my part, I was brought forward by the Legislature of Teanessee as a candidate for the Presidency. This, the General, with the van of the cavalcade, ticularly, the Hon. Felix Grundy, who, I have appeared in sight, he was greeted with a ince been informed, was the member who drafted the Resolutions that were infroduced and adopted on the occasion. When posted on College Hill. On arriving thus brought before the people, the canvass following address and reply were interchanged between the Hon. John Overton and the General. The address of the former, particularly that part of it in which he testifies to the civil qualifications of Gen. Jackson, is entitled to or eminent his services. It is on which the great weight. He has been acquainted with the General for thirty years-practised with him at the bar; and before him, while he was yet a judge.

GENERAL:-In the name and in behalf of this merous assemblage of your fellow citizens, I welcome your return. We, in common with all the citizens of the United 5 atcs, feel grateful for the signal services you have rendered our country.

We have seen you, by your energy and skill, expel from our borders a savage toe, whose cruel mode of warfare spared neither age nor sex. At a period when the American military character was depressed and sunk by the misfortunes of our arms, you called into action the patriotism of your neigh bors and friends-you led them through scenes of privation and hardships, and, uniting them with the brave militia of the neigh boring states, you met and vanquished ar army of superior numbers, distinguished for its victories in Europe, and reputed invincible. For these achievements, all give you After your country was safe, and danger had passed by, you gained a still greater victory—a victory over yourself; you submitted to the empire of the laws, which had called in question the very acts that enabled you to save the Emporium of the West from rapine and plunder; thereby giving a practical illustration of the supremacy of the civil over the military authorities of our coun-

We have additional motives for gratitude to you. There are many, now present, who stood and fought by your side in the hour of peril and of danger. They saw, not only with what a fearless spirit you met & encountered the enemy, but with what care and assiduity you watched over the safety and lives of thos entrusted to your charge-they have seen you visiting your sick and wounded-administering aid and comfort, and watching over them with all the solicitude of a parentthey have seen you distributing your last morsel of bread to your famishing soldiers; and bearing an equal share in the common suffering. Yes, General, we have seen you in many situations....At the Bar, you were the able and zealous advocate: on the Bench, the firm and inflexible Judge; and, in the councils of our state, you displayed political talents, which demonstrated that you were qualified for a-

For your private virtues you possess out respect and affection. " "hess, friendship, hospitality, and chanty, scongly characterize your conduct.-These things endear you to all the nation do you equal honor, but for your social and private virtues we claim the right to admire and love you most, because we best know them ... have seen and fell their influence.

In the late transactions at Washington, we are proud to learn you pursued that indepen-dent, upright, and dignified course which had marked you. previous conduct. You were presented to the consideration of the American people, by the Legislature of your own state, without any agency, direction or inter-ference on your part. "Neither to seek nor decline public office" has been your maxim. You never made your success an object of personal ambition; and, although you have not been elected to that high office, which the PROPLE by their suffrages, strongly indicated a willingness to bestow, your name has not suffered in the conflict .-- Sir, your fame forms a rich portion of our country treasure-it must and will be preserved un-

To which the General replied as fol ows:

Sin:-I have not language strong enoug to express my thanks to you, and these of my fellow-citizens in whose botalf you have activessed me, for the very that eving manner magnanimity and genuine republican principles. He returned to Louisville token of their unabated regard for my public, as well as private character,

lic, as well as private character,

A few years after the Revolutionary war
had closed, but before the blessings it had diffused along the Atlantic borders were extended to this remote section of the Union, I came among you. We clung together un-til every difficulty and danger were surmounted, and after our territory was secured against the ruthless and savage attacks of In-dian bordes, we grew strong, and claimed the privileges of a free and independent the privileges of a free and independent state. Many of those whom we remember as benefactors, at that period, now sleep with their fathers. Others have sprung up, who, both in civil ard in military life, have rendered important services; particularly in the last war, when rallying under the eagles of their country, in defence of our common rights, they, by their patriotism and undaunted spirit, contributed to raise their country's glory to an eminence from which it can survey, with pity, the boasted intancibility of tyrants.

estow. It is true, sie, that without any aghatever on my part, I was brought forbefore the door of the court-hoose, the was conducted without any interference of mine: nor did I, when the countries, attempt, upon the House of Representatives, attempt, in any manner, to influence its decision. The Presidential chair I have always viewed as a situation too responsible to be sought after, by any individual, however great his talents immertal Washington approached with awful forebodings, conscious that the destiny of a of unborn millions, were comfree people mitted to his charge, that without the smiles of Providence, and the confiding, and indulgent support of the people themse his exertions would be unequal to the task. With such authority to support the maxim which I have endeavored to follow through life-" Neither to seck, nor decline public favor," I offer my past conduct as a proof of my sincerity.

The General was then conducted to the Nashville Inn, amidst the continual roar of artillery, where, at half past three o'clock, a numerous company of gentlemen sat down to a sumptuous dinner prepared by Capt. Kingsley, in his best style. G. W. Campbell, Esq. presided, assisted by Maj. H. M. Rut ledge, J. Somerville, & Cal. Hynes At the upper end of the room was placed a full length portrait of Gen. Jack-son, by Mr. Barl, surmounted by an arch, beneath whose curve were inscribed, in large capitals, the names of the seven states who stood firm to the cause of the people in the H. of R. with several other hyerogliphical aliasions to the late election, of which, we regret to state, our limits will not permit us to give a detailed account.

After dinner, the following toasts succeeded by appropriate airs from an excellent band of music, were drank. The Union .- It will only perish when po

litical virtue is no more.
The Constitution of the United States -Let the progress of constructive powers be checked upon the borders of State rights.

Washington. - Each passing year tells how great he was and how much we owe him. Thomas Jefferam .- His wisdom broug us back to true republican principles - let go no more astray?

go no more astray?

The President of the United States.

Andrew Jackson.—The pride of Tennessee, the glory of America, and the marrof the people General Lafayette, our expected Guest He will find us basily

provement of the estate, his valor and devoion to Liberty con win. The Militia of the L ites-Virtuous citi

ens in peace-dauntless soldiers in war. Pennsylvania.-Great, virtuous and inde endent: a model of republican states. Virginia-Unshaken in her principles, she

douts no compromise in defeat. The will of the People .-- More powerful than the Fiat of Kings; sooner or later it must

be accomplished. The right of instruction-An indispensable article of our political creed.

Governor Carroll—The adopted son of

Pennessee whom she is proud to acknowledge VOLUNTEERS. By G. W. Campbell-The 8th of January

1815-distinguished in the annals of fame, as that on which the American Eagle took his boklest flight, while the sons of Freedom, guided by the Hero of the West, triumphed ver the champions of tyranny. By Gen. Jackson--The late ach evements of

the South Americans on the field of Ayacucho May they be to the history of Liberty, another Yorktown.

By Andrew Hines-The friends of Internal Improvement—they are the benefactors of their country.

By John Summerville-The compensation made by the last Congress to the gallant Lafayette-it was an act of common justice, due to him for his pecuniary sacrifices in our struggle for freedom-it has our warmest approba

By T. A. Duncan-While with grateful ac clamations we hall a" Nation's Guest' embalin the memory of the virtuous and gal-lant Kosciusko, who was also our nation's

By R. E. W. Earle—The year 1829—America expects every man to do his duty.

By B. F. Curry—Our absent friend, Samuel Houston—He bears on his right arm a
weighty emblem of patriotic virtue, in his bosom the true sentiments of a faithful representative; the people have been with him in
six trials, in the seventh they will not desart six trials, in the seventh they will not desert

By James Harden—Henry Clay, to his own people and to his own good conscience,—we leave him.

By Maj, Campbell-Gen. Jackson neighbors and acquaintances who knew him best, best appreciate his merits and his vir-

By Jno. W. Overton—The Hero of Orleans, like the star which led the wise men of the East, in search of our redeemer, he has risen

hierements, they ment the nation's colence and the nation's thanks.

By A. Porter—Gen. And. Jackson—"
nan we delight to honor is with us—

Thrice welcome is to us this day
Evinced by choerful faces.
Who never bribes, nor would be brib'd

Por pensions, or for places.

By Mr. Donn'son—Our decessed fellow citizen, Maj. Abram Manry—we remomber him as one of the fathers of our last tutions.

By J. Parrish—Wickliffe, Moore, Henry, J. T. (not Frank) Johnson—Honest men.

LAFAYETTE

An article in the last number of the North A-merican Review, contains a succinct history of the principal events in the life of this il-lustrious individual. The Reviewer hav-ing had access to ample and authentic sources of information, full trust may be reposed in the accuracy and impartality of his interesting narrative—from which we propose, in this and succeeding numbers of the American, to make copious extracts— taking care to divide them, for the convenience of the reader, according to the me-morable epochs in the lif. Ttalayette. It will be seen, that smid the most fearful po-litical convulsions—protracted personal suflitical convulsions—protracted personal suf-ferings—and the strong temptations which beset the path of a popular idol' he re-mained the consistent, inflexible, & fearless champion of regulated freedom & social or-der.—Rhode Island American.

The family of general Lafayette has long been distinguished in the history of France. An early as 1422, the Mamhal de Lafayette de-feated and billed the duke of Clarence at

feated and killed the duke of Clarence at Beauge, and thus saved his country from fall-ing entirely into the power of Henry 5th, of England. Another of his ancestors, Madame de Lafayette, the intimate friend and correspondent of Madame de Sevigne, and one of the most brilliant ornaments of the court of Louis XIV, was the first person who ever wrote a romance, relying for its success on domestic character, and thus because the founder of the most popular department in mod-ern literature. His father fell in the battle of Rossbach, on the 5th of November, 1757, and therefore survived the birth of his son only two months. These, with many more memo rials of his family, scattered through the def-ferent portions of French history for nearly e centuries, are titles to discinction, which it is particularly pleasant to recollect, when as they now do, on one so singularly secure and increase them. Sayette himself was born in Au-

Gen. L vergne, in the south of France, on the 6th of September, 1757. When quite young, he was sent to the college of Louis le Grand, at Paris, where he received that classical educa-tion, of which, when recently at Camoridge, he twice gave remarkable proof, in uncom monly happy, quotations from Cicero, suited to circumstances that could not have been en. Somewhat later, he was placed at , first, we believe, as page to the queen afterwards as an officer in one of the mail bodies of guards of honor where rank ery high distinction. When only sewas married to the daughter of d'Ayen, son of the duke de Noailles; his condition in life acemed to be as-

real to him among the most splendid and ed the separate of erful in the empire. His fortune, which try consisting of d been accumulating during a long minori-and clothed and es was cas; his rank was with the first in Eu- expense, rendering it rope; his connexions brought him the support constant sacrifices, and wise disc of the Chief persons in France; and his individual character, the warm, open, and sincere manners, which have distinguished him ever which have distinguished him ever since, and given him such anginar control o-ver the minds of men, made in a powerful in the confidence of society wherever he went. It seemed, indeed, as if life had nothing tur-ther to offer him, than he could surely obtain by walking in the path that was so bright be-fore him.

forchim.

It was at this period, however, that his thoughts and feelings were first turned towards these thirteen colonies, then in the darkest and most doubtful passes of their struggle for independence. He acquainted with our agents at learn, and learnt from them the state of our affairs. Nothing could be less tempting to him, whe there he sought military reputation or military instruction, for our army at that moment re-treating through New Jersey, and leaving its traces in blood from the naked and torn feet of the soldiery as it hastened onward, was in a state too humbled to offer efficer. Our credit, too, in Europe was entirely gone, so that the commissioners, as they were called, without having any commission, to whom Lafayette still persisted in offering his services, were obliged, at last, to acknowledge that they could not even give him decent means for his conveyance. "Then (said he) I shall purchase and fit out a vessel for myself." He did so. The vessel was prepared, we believe, at Bordeaux; and sent round to one of the nearest ports in Spain, in order to be beyond the power of the French government. After he was determined to come to this country he was determined to come to this country and before he embarked, he made a visit of a few weeks in England; the only time be was ever there, and was much sought in English society. On his return to turn, he was followed by cross the streets wherever he was to be the country. and before he embarked, he made a visit of a few weeks in England, the only time he was ever there, and was much sought France he still kept his purposes in relation to America partly or entirely secret; and it was not until he had already left Paris in or-der to embark, that his romantic uncertaking

der to embark, that his romantic undertakting was generally known.

The effect produced in the capital and at court, by its publication, was greater than we should now, perhaps, imagine. Lord Stormont, the English ambassador, compelled the French ministry to despatch an order for his arrest, not only to Bordeaux, but to the French massle commanders, on the American staton. naval commanders on the American sta this family, too, sent, or were understood send, in pursuit of him; and society at Paris, cording to Madame du Deffand's accounts was in no common state of excitement on

ould still be found, who could still be attaggle, but were interest in our attaggle, but were share in our sufferings, that our of share in our sufferings, that our of share in our content for freedo most quarter of the world, could ve porters among those, who were the aral and powerful allies of a sple tism; that we were the objects of the output of the world, we have the objects of the output of the world. add to our own resou to carry us safely thro Immediately after I

received the offer of a cosmular my, but declined it. Indeed, whole of his service with is, he airous to show, by his conduct. airous to show, by his conduct, the come only to render disinterested assist to our cause. He began, therefore, a thing and equipping a body of men at U ton at his own expense; and then ente a volunteer without pay, into our a He lived in the family of the comman chief, and won his full affection and dence. He was appointed a major-in our service, by a vote of congress,

in our service, by a vote of congress 31st of July, 1777, and in September same year, was wounded at Brandys was employed in 1778 both in Pen and Rhode-Island, and after having the thanks of the country for his is services, embarked at Boston in 1779, for France, thinking he could more effectually, for a time, in Eurin America.

in America.

He arrived at Versailles, then the residence of the French cours, on the February, and the same day had conference with one of the minister. February, and the same day had a long conference with one of the ministers. He did not see the king; and is a letter written at court the next day, we are told that he received an order to visit none but his relations, as a form of censure for faving left France without permission, but this was an order that fell very lightly upon bigs for be was connected by birth or marriage with almost every body at court, and every body else thronged to see him at his own hotel. The treaty, which was concluded between America and France at just about the same period, and was publicly known a little later, was, by La Fayette's personal exertions, made effective in our favour. As soon as this was done, or as soon as he had ascertained that he should be speedily followed by a French fleet for our assistance, he embarked to return, and on the 11th of May communicated the intelligence confidentially, to the commander inchief at head quarters, having been absent from the army lardly five months.

Immediately on harceurs, by entered into

he had shown on ed the separa best corps in the army. What he did us, while at the head of this division, is kn to all, who have read the history of t country. His force marched to December 1780, rasing two thous country. His force marched to Virginia, in December 1780, rasing two thousand guiness at Baltimore, on his own credit, to supply the pressing wants of his troops, his recase of lichmond, which but for his great exertions must have faller into the enemy's hands his long trial of generalship with Cornwalls, who is foquishly boasted in an intercepted letter "that the hoy could not excape him?" and finally the siege of Yorktown, the storming of the redoubt, and the surrender of the place in October 1781, are proofs of talentar a military commander, and devection to the welfare of these states, for which he never has been repaid, and, in some respects, never can be.

He was, however, desirous to make yet greater exertions in our favor, and announced his project of revision. France for this purpose. Congress had already repeatedly acknowledged his mortis and services in furnal votes. They now acknowledged them more formally than ever by a resolution of Roston ber 26, in which, besides all other expression than the proposed of approbation, they desire the foreign states of the proposed to the proposed of approbation, they desire the foreign states of the proposed to the

of approbation, they desire ters of this government to their negotiations concern mark of respect and defer know no other example. In France a Unilliant re

He did not, however, forget our midst the popular admiration with amidst the popular admiration was surrounded. On the the negociations for a peace the negociations for a peace the negociations for a peace the negociations of the ne he was commonly urgin government the policy troops to this gountry, as