ad North-Carolina Bazelle,

fulvertimenents, not exceeding instanted Cares times for one dollaries south for each continuance, to the editors bust be past paid

ELL & LAWRENCE.

POETRY



VALEDICTORY STANZAS. that look to me, my love,

I meet thee in the glittering crowd-We meet as strangers do; The pang that rives my inmost soul is all unmarked by you.

Last night we met as now we meet,
A gorgeous throng was nigh,
I heard you scoff at constant love, Then sternly pass me by,

It is enough:—I do resign

My claim on love and thee:
I will forsake the hope that long Had fed on memory.

Then look not so, I will forget What once those fond eyes said; The dead will soon forget—and I Shall soon be with the dead.

State of North-Carolina.

No obedience to the Act of the General Assembly of 1823, Chapter the 7th, the Pubsenshi of 1825. Chapter the 7th, the Public Treasurer hereby gives notice that he will parchase of the Stocks or Shares of any or all of the three several Banks of this State, for the use and benefit of the Public —Letters addressed to him so that subject, post-paid, will be promptly replied to.

201N HAYWOOD Pab. Treas.

Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1824

THE MUSEUM

Foreign Literature and Science,

Published by E. Littell, Philadelphia Is composed entirely, as ats title implies, of se-lections from foreign Journals. A few words may show that it is however to from being adferse to our own institutions or literature—and that on the contrary, it may have an important effect in preventing the dissemination of dec-tions in discondance with the principles upon which our society is constituted. Some of the British Reviews and Magazines are reprinted in this country exactly as they appear at home. and they, as well as those which are not pitchish ed here, embrace much matter of little interest and no advantage to our readers—and which is not unfrequently fitted to vitiate their literary taste, their morals, or their political principles. But while it cannot be denied that there is in all these foreign Lournals a large part which bonteresting to American readers, or miselevious in their political or moral tendency, it is equally that a considerable portion of their tents is of general application and of interest and value, and that they embrace much that is in a high degree interesting and ourious—procuound and able—refund and elegant; much that will excite thought and refine the imaginathat will " raise the genius and menn the heart." And when we consider that the great est philosophers and statesmen, as well as poets, d all other men of literature, now find the periodical press the channel through which their opinions can be conveyed with the greatest action; and effect to the greatest number of men, it will appear very evident, that a knowledge of what is thus written and done abroad is accessive to the abroad is accessive to the accessive and the accessive accessive to the accessive accessive the accessive t necessary to the anecessful cultivation of our own literature, and important to the politician, actor far and man of business, as well as to him who

The persons who retide at a districe from the great depositories of New Books & New Inventions a work conducted upon this plan is peculi-ally important, as allocally to them an opportu-zity of seeping pace, in some degree, with the progress of knowledge, at a very trifling expense

money or time.
When it is added, that most of the literature The day is not easily accessible in any other han this form to our families, it will result be ac of the Musical may be in a very considerable de-formed that a work conducted upon the plan of the Musical may be in a very considerable de-gree interesting and valuable. How far this during has been successful in endeavoring to moral these appellations, must be determined by the public, & the rapid increase of the subscrip bon list is the most gratifying proof of success.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION. The hyseum is published by E. LITTELL. Philadelphin. A number appears every month, and the subscription price is Six Dollars a year,

THOS HENDERSON

PRINTING Of every description, executed that Office, BALE; GH, (N. C.) FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1885.

Valuable Property for sale, to bend to legislative

N Prescribe county, North Carolina, vig. one Trust of 1000 acres of Land, on Greacy Creek; one Trust of 200 Acres, on the same creek; one trust of 200 acres on Tuihonainy Creek; and one of searty 2000, on Island Creek and De waters of Grancy Creek. The aforesaid Trusts of Land have Plantations on each of thom, is tiferable good repair. The 1st, large erough in work ten hands on, to advantage; the ind, 4 or 5 hands the 3d, eight or ten said the 4th aufficient for 15 or 15 hands. The other improvements on each plantation, are tolerably good, (elegant buildings excepted.) It is believed that the Drehards on two of the places are more valuable and contain more Fruit Trees, than any other two plantations in the crunty, and which are known to bear every year. One of the above Tracts of 1 and is within 5 or 7 miles of Onford; the other three tracts are in the North Western part of the County.

The above Lands are situated in the most healthy part of Granville, affording a plenty of excellent springs and other consciuent streams of water.

The coll well adented to the enlight of Coro.

The soil well adapted to the enture of Core, rehacee, Wheat, Cotton, See and may justly be anked with the valuable Lands of said County. ranked with the valuable Lands of said County. The Plantstons are in a good condition for making a crup the ensuing year. Persons inclined to purchase are requested to examine the premises, and satisfy themselves. The subscriber, or Samuel S. Downey. Esq. living in the upper part of Granville, will show the property, and make known the terms. The crops of Corn and Podder and stock of horses, Mules, Cattle and Hoggs, on two of the above plantstions, are for Hoggs, on two of the shove plantations, are for ule; also a very valuable Jack and three Jen Two of the above Tracts of Land will be ex

changed for Western Land.
MAURICE SMITH. Granyille County, Oct. 7 6th, 1824 \$15-2um4m

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE STAR. No. III.

Mesors. Editors,-The Register containing a reply to my first number did not come to hand before to day. If I omitted to notice this reply, it might be supposed I deemed it unanswerable. To obviate such miscon-struction, I now forward you my rejoinder. In his commencement, the writer states " he thought it would not be offensive to the honest enquirer after truth to enter into a laconic investigation of the subject," (meaning the right of instruction) He then very ingeniously subjoins " that he does not meddle with the subject further than it has relevancy to the Presidential question," That is to say, he enters into an investigation of the subject; but, knowing the difficulty he must encounter in telling the whole truth, he contents himself with attacking only a detached part of the subject. This is a petitio principii, and admits the correctness of all my positions; the detached point only ex-

He says " the Voter and his party hold forth wo opinions." I am the tool of no party. ple, and will acknowledge no authority over us, unless it is manifestly recognised by the constitution. I deny the divine right of a caucus: 1 am not a champion for the infallibility of members of Congress.

The former of my opinions he alleges to be "that the Constitution of the U. States should be so altered or modified as that the election of President should always terminate agreeably to the will of the people." I must be either miserably ignorant of the nglish language, or this writer wilfully misunderstands me. I have never recommended to alter or modify the Constitution for the purpose of securing the sovereignty of the people. On the contrary, I am o opinion, that, under the Constitution as it now exists, we have an ample remedy for legislative usurpation. This remedy is the elective franchise. By that Constitution we have the right to choose our own servants: when our servants do not (in the phraseology of "Plain Truth") terminate our business agreeably to our will, we can, at the next election, choose others, whose necks are not too stiff to bow to our supremacy. To say that our Delegates had a constitutional right to disregard our will, is no answer to my ar-Admit the existence of such a ight-admit that it violates neither the spirit por letter of the Constitution (which by the way is admitting more than they can prove et the conclusion which " Plain Truth" and his party would draw from these admissions. is by no means justified by the premises. It is a non acquitur. Let us examine it more closely. "A Voter" recommended to the people to reject every member of Congress who had surrendered his political integrity to a Caucus, and who had voted sgainst the will of the people. " Plain Truth" advances nothing in support, or even in palliation of the Caucus. This part of the subject must therefore occupy the ground upon which I have placed it. On the other point, he says " Our Delegates exercised only s Constitutional privilege, and acted with firmness and independence." The inference from this is, we ought to re-elect them. This is but a compound of sophism and assertion. It is immaterial to us whether our servants are influenced by constitutional privilege or Caucus dictation. The only fact which we desire to know, is, whether they have obeyed ur will in all cases where that will has been known. If they have been faithful servants there is some little obligation on us to employ them again. But if they have despised us, if their firmness cannot bend; if their in-dependent judgments cannot stoop to our sovereignty, it is our highest duty, it is our tacred privilege, it is our last protection to cacred privilege, it is our last protection to elect other men who will not repay us with ingratitude for the money we have put into their pockets. We the people pay them for their services many pollars a day; if they profess themselves firmly independent of us, if they have wrought against us instead of for us, common honesty requires them to touch none of our money. They acknowledge allegiance to the Caucus only; let them look to the Caucus, then, for their wages.

We have constitutional privileges as well as our Delegates, and it cannot be pretended that theirle are more accord than our for

we are too indressed to stoop to the dicta-tion of a Caucia. If our servants have the right to act as they please, we also have the undoubted right to elect whom we please. Prudence, then, points out to us the accessi-ty of employing such men as will please to attendance our affairs, for our money, agrees bly to ear will. This is the course my man would adont in the management of his pri-

bly to ser will. This is the course any man would adopt in the management of his private business: it is the counsel of common sense, and is equally applicable to employing overseers and members of Congress.

"Plain Truth" represents my accord opinon to be "that the constitution ought to be so construed as to make it obligatory on our Delegates in Congress to vote agreeably to instruction." By way of combating this opinion, "raising the veil under which I am hidden, and exposing the fallacy of my system," he propounds the following courses. den, and exposing the fallacy of my system," he propounds the following questions: 1st, Whether, by voting agreeably to the mide of instruction, a President would ever be made. 2nd. If the known will of the people were to govern the House of representatives, why take it there at all, where, on the above prin-ciple, the result would be the same as in the Electoral College? Sd. Or why limit the num-ber of candidates to three, when the result would be the same if all were returned! It is at all times easier to ask questions, than it is to answer them. But as these are proposed to demonstrate the fullacy of my system, at he is pleased to call it, and as " Plain Truth' seems to think them really unanswerable. I will endeavour to enlighten his ignorance. Ist. Agreeably to the made of instruction, a President would be made. We will take, ex gratia, the last election. In the Electoral College, the votes, were, as well as I recollect, for Jackson 99, Adams, 84, Crawford 41, Clay 37. This, it must be allowed, is a plain expression of the will of the people. But 99 not being a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, the election devolved upon the House of Representatives, their choice being limited to the three highest on the list. This limitation excluded Mr. Clay from the House. According to my system, we are to suppose these 37 votes given to Mr. Clay agreeably to the instruction of the people. But as he was excluded from the House, the Representatives of those states which supported him, were at liberty to exercise their independent judgments, or rather to vote according to the preference which their respective states may have entertained for the candidates before the House. It is rid culous to tell me, that these Delegates were in-structed to vote for Mr. Clay at all events. He was excluded by the Constitution; every vote offered for him would have been reject. ed: it could not have been received without violating the Constitution. When the Electoral vote was ascertained, Mr. Clay es instant ceased to be a candidate. He was rendered constitutionally ineligible—and it a hoped it will remain so. It is notorious that Jackson was the second choice of those states that supported Mr. Clay: But this is not alf. The Delegates from North Carolina, instead of following in the wake of Virginia, and kneeling at the shrine of the Caucus idol, would have thrown their influence, where undoubtedly it ought to have been, on the side of the people. In conformity to my doctrine, then, or as the member from Orange said, the prople's doctrine of instruction, a President would be made. The 2nd a 43d questions are sufvoted agreeably to the directions of the people, the result in the House of Representa-tives and in the Electoral College would be the same. To prevent this very absurdity, the number from which the choice is made, is limited to three. By this restriction the 4th, 5th, 6th, &c. are ineligible. The States which voted for them in the first instance, are then at liberty to vote for some one of the three who are eligible; and in this case, I conceive it is the duty of the Delegates from these states to (support as before intimated) that man of the three who is the choice of their constituents. This is entirely consistent with instances in 10, would make the election certain. Even if no election be made by the House, there can be no interregnum; because it is provided by an amendment to the Constitution that the Vice President shall act as President as in the case of the death or

There is but one passage in the Constitu ion of the U. States which, with the most skilful garbling, can be made to countenance by remore implication the doctrine that our servants should act according to their own discretion and independent ju gments. It is a solitary text. The strange construction which our Delegates would put upon it, is repugnant to the genius of a republican Government, and directly subversive of the rights of the people, guarantied by the Constitution itself. The XIV article of the amendments to the The XIV article of the amendments to the Constitution says, "The person having the greatest number of votes for Vresident, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of thewhole number of E. lectors appointed, and if no person have such majority, then from the persons laving the highest numbers no exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of REPERSENTATIVES shall choose, immediately, by ballot, the President." I repeat, this is the only passage, which, by the most distant implication, can be made to throw even the shadow of a probability upon this new-fangled doctrine. The amendment was evidently made to avoid the danger resulting from any future case, similar to that of sulting from any future case, similar to that of Burr and Jefferson. It was, therefore, not intended to abridge the liberties of the people. It requires the election to be made intended to abridge the fiberties. It is not referred to the collected body of the people in the second incince, hecause of the necessity for an immediate election. But upon whom does the choice devolve! Upon the *cpresentatives or servants
of the people, who are on the spot, and suppaed to be acquainted with the WILL of their conestimatis. This amendment does not provide
that the election shall be made by their independent judgments. If this had been the

other disability of the President.

claims of the individual States and of the people are castiously protected by the Constitution, and, therefore, not to be destroyed by any fort of implication.

It is worthy of remark, that our Beckinstion of Rights, which is a part of the Constitution of this State, especially recognizes the right of the people to instruct their Representatives. Section xviii, "That the people have a right to assemble together, to consult for their common good, to exercise the ratherity than the assemble together, to consult for their common good, to exercise the most for than the assertions and questions of "Plain Truth." It will be recollected, that most, if not all of our Delegator to Congress have sween, more than once, to support the Constitution of North Carolina, where it is not inconsitent with the Constitution of the United States.

Where is that passage in the Constitution of the United States, which declares the people shall sor instruct their Representatives. There is not one which clashes with this sec-There is not one which clashes with this section of our Declaration of Rights. If there is any, let it be produced. The right of instruction is the basis of a republican government. It is insisted upon in the Constitution of our State, and not inconsistent with any principle, provision or exception in the Constitution of the United States. A republican form of government is guarantied by that Constitution to every State in the union. The powers not delegated to the United States are reserved to the States respectively, or to the property of the states respectively, or to the product of the states respectively. ly, or To THE PROPER. The enumeration in the Constitution of the United States of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or dis-parage others retained by the exorem. This is the language of the best men known in our history. It constitues a part of our so-

"Plain Truth" informs us "that the very idea of a social compact implies giving up a part of our privileges for the security of the rest." But, on the other hand, the Constitu-tion of the United States declares "that powers not delegated are reserved to THE PROPLE." The right of instruction is one of those powers. It is not denied or dispuraged in our social compact, and is particularly proected by the Constitution of our State. B will be borne in mind, that these remarks refer principally to the Delegates from this State; because they, or most of them, have, more than once, swons to surrout the Constitution of North Carolina. Whether they have sworn falsely, is not for me to determine. Their conduct speaks for itself. The subject has become too delicate—and I shall leave the question to be settled by their own constitutions.

The citizens of a government, which recog-nises the civil and political equality of all its members—of a constitution which has hallowed the purest principles of liberty, and pre-scribed with a steady hand the limits of dele-gated power—should ever be vigilant to cher-ish the virtues by which alone such blessings can be preserved. History teaches us that corruption is incompatible with free governments: it has always proved the grave of liber-ty. These are sentiments officially declared to us by our Chief Justice. They are dicta-ted by a heart replete with patriotism, and should be muching limpressed upon our minds.

I know there are very many who are abler ficiently answered by 'y reply to the first, advocates for the reore's cause, than myOr to be more particular—it is true, as implied by these queries, that if are the candidates were before the House, and the states in all its windings, the stream of Legislative usurpation; but I saw in progress the subver-gion of the costly fabric of American liberty; and as none else would sound the alarm, I offered myself for the work. I know I have but imperfectly executed the task. My will must be taken for the deed. The event is left to the decision of THE PROPER. I call on them to pause and reflect. Remember, Fellow citizens, our own personal liberty and interests are not the only benefits involved in the contest. Our children will require at our hands the inheritance we received from our fathers. A VOTER.

Johnston County, July 26,

MINCELLANEOUS

INTEMPERANCE.

We have seldom seen a more power ful appeal to the understanding and feelings than is contained in the following extract from an address delivered by John Holmes, Esq. before the mem-" Temperance is a Masonic virtue.

And let it be held in everlasting remembrance, that intemperance is a most tatal and destructive vice. The temptations and delivisions of this adversary of our peace, the treacherous arts by which it flatters us from the paths of rectitude, and the syren song by which it lures us into its foul embrace, surpass the powers of description. The cursed, fascinating, fatal charm by which it binds the faculties, captivates the heart and perverts and paralyzes the understanding is matter of the profoundest astonishment. Before the danger is dicovered, escape is hopeless and the willing victim irretrievably lost. Floating gently down a smooth and delightful current, towards the brink of fremendous cataracts, he sees no necessity of resisting its force, perceives not its increase, nor reflects that he is approaching the danger. Every moment the power and inclination to resist diminish, while the danger is increased. He approaches, perceives the dashing, nears the roaring and feels the trembling. The current is accelerated, it becomes irresistible, he is hurried to the brink, the abyes yawm, he is swall lowed in the vortex; and lost forever. In the charm irresistible? Does the mainty in evitable? Can nothing be done by mesona to prevent it? Test Let them.

The stream of the earth arousing from a long slumber, and requiring, at the lands of its oppressors, its honor its and circt rights, the sacre, but he hands of its oppressors, its honor its and circt rights, the sacre, surcitates of the sacre of secretizable, and the sources of secretizable rights of man. I see in an immense captical, dishonored by every species of secretized, and the stripts of man. I see in an immense captical, dishonored by every species of secretized, it heart and paralyzes the sacretized and the source and paralyzes the sacretized in the vitting for the profoundest astonished. Before the signal files from one extremity of the typical and the surface of the typical and the surface of the sacretized and the surface of the profoundest and the surface And let it be held in everlasting remembrance, that intemperance is a most

loss orphan, and the broken-hearted and distracted wife. I come with the tears of disappointed live and the anguish of the wounded heart. I plead in the name and behalf of suffering virtue, neglected and abandoned for revel and riot, I imagine I hear a voice from the dark and dismal mensions of the dead, saying "O ye sous of dissipation and excess! ye prodigals, who riot and wanton with the gifts of a bounteous Providence! come and behald the companions of your revels, the victims of your folly. Sea the father's pride and mother's joy, snatched from their embrace and burried headlong to an untimely tomb. See the flowers of youth and beauty shedding its fregrance and displaying its glory; but ere the morning dew has escaped on the breeze, it sickens, withers and dies. Here the object of virtuous affections there the name of youth and dies. Here the object of virtuous affections there the promise of consulial bliss; this is the hope of his country, and that the encouragement and consolation of religion—all poisoned by intemperance, all doomed to a premature and diagraceful death. Look at these and its admonished."

PULASKI.

We have received and translated the following letter and extract, which may not be without interest at this moment

for our readers.

(TRANSLATION.)

Are York, 16th July, 1829.

Mr. Editor—I beg you to submit to you readers the annexed prophetic sketch of the first events of the French revolution, draw with all the energy of the purest patriotian it includes names dear to Frenchmen and the colors of the annaverse than the colors of the seal that of the colors of t It includes names dear to Frenchmen and Americans—this day is at once the anniversary of the taking of the Bastille, and that of the Confederation of Frenchmen—it is an illustrations day for France and for Gen. Lafayette. Then, as now, his name was in all mouths, and in all hearts—then, as now, a free and generous people proclaimed him as the liber rater and saviour of his country.

Son of a Deputy of the People at the Confederation of the Prench.

Extract of a work published before the French Revolution, by J. B. Louvet, Member of the National Convention, of the Council of Five Hundred, and of the

National Institute of France.

"My country, said Pulaski to me, has lost her liberty, at least let us together combat for that of a new people. We accordingly went to Spain, and thence embarking in a vessel for the Havana, we passed over to Philadelphia. Congress employed us in the army of Washe ington. Pulaski, devoured by some dark chagrin, exposed his life as one to whom it had been insupportable. He was always to be found at the most dangerous posts .- Towards the close of the fourth campaign, he was wounded at my side. Borne to his tent, I feel, said he to me, that my end approaches. It is then certain I shall no more see my country. Cruel caprice of fortune! Pos laski dies a martyr to American liberty, and the Poles, his countrymen, are slaves! Oh! my friend, my death would be frightful to me, but fo one hope that remains! Ah! grant that I may not deceive myself.—No, I do not deceive myself, he continued in a louder voice a consoling Deity offers to my closing eyes the futurity, the happy futurity that is approaching. I behold one of the first nations of the earth arousing from