

THE STAR,

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COMMUNICATION

FOR THE STAR.

Messrs. Editors.—Among the many subjects which the legislatures of our States should take into consideration, there is none more important, none which should excite a greater interest, than the subject of education...

When we look around and behold the situation of so many of our fellow-creatures, what a sad spectacle is exhibited to our view! and no one, possessing the common feelings of humanity, can say that no means should be taken to meliorate their deplorable condition.

How often, gentlemen, do we hear people speaking of missionary societies, and seem willing to contribute the last penny for the support of a missionary among the heathens.

now to suggest one method, by which, as I think, learning may be speedily diffused among the people; and that is, by the establishment of free or public schools. In some of the New-England states, institutions of this kind have been established and made the most favorite objects of their policy.

CAMILLUS. Sampson county, Nov. 3, 1835.

POLITICAL

TENNESSEE & GEN. JACKSON.

IN SENATE—Thursday, Oct. 6. Mr. Kennedy submitted the following preamble and resolution, which were read and unanimously adopted:

Whereas the free expression of opinion, in regard to public measures, being an inalienable right secured to the citizens of this great Republic by the fundamental principles of our happy Constitution, the Legislature of the State of Tennessee, assembled at the seat of government, regarding this right as secured, and deeming it advisable and proper to recommend to the citizens of this Union, a person qualified to fill the office of the Chief Magistracy of the United States, again venture to offer to their consideration, their distinguished fellow-citizen ANDREW JACKSON.

With such a person at the head of the affairs of this great Republic, we may repose in security that none of our constitutional privileges or national rights will be compromised; while a cheering hope will arise, that those plain republican habits and principles, which have characterized our country, and which, if we would remain a happy, free, and united people, must be maintained, will again spring into existence, and grow into fashion.

We claim no right to dictate or forestall public sentiment; we profess no such principles; we profess no character but of Americans and of freemen, claiming the common privilege of opinion, when ours and our country's interest is involved, intending only respectfully to submit our opinions to the consideration of our fellow citizens.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That Gen. Andrew Jackson, of this State, be recommended to the freemen of the United States, as a fellow citizen, who, by his numerous and faithful public services, in the cabinet and in the field, his energy and decision, his political qualifications, and strict adherence to the principles of Republicanism, merits to be elected to the office of Chief Magistrate of this Union, at the next Presidential Election.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Oct. 7. Received from the Senate a Message, informing this House that they had adopted the following resolutions, in which they asked a concurrence:

Resolved, As an evidence of the respect and attachment entertained by this Legislature, in common with our fellow citizens towards Gen. Andrew Jackson, for his high personal qualifications, and numerous and im-

portant services rendered to his country, that the two branches of this General Assembly will receive him on the day next after his arrival at the seat of government, at 12 o'clock, in the Representative Hall.

Resolved, That one or both of the Speakers, on behalf of the two Houses, shall deliver at such time to General Jackson, an address, expressive of the high personal satisfaction they feel in relation to the course he pursued during the pending of the late presidential election.

Resolved, That a joint select committee be appointed to wait upon Gen. Jackson on his arrival at the seat of government, to inform him of the foregoing resolutions, and conduct him within the Bar of the House of Representatives, and that Mr. Hall and Mr. Kennedy be appointed said committee on the part of the Senate.

The House of Representatives concurred in the foregoing resolutions, and appointed Messrs. Gibbs, Desha, Turney, and Fitzgerald, to be of the committee on their part.

From a Correspondent of the Washington Gazette.

Manufacturers (Tenn.) Oct. 14. General Jackson arrived here yesterday evening, and was waited on by a committee from the Houses of Assembly appointed for that purpose, and invited to meet the Legislature, in the Hall of Representatives, to-day, at 12 o'clock.

Accordingly, a little before that hour, he was again waited on by the committee, and conducted into the Hall, where he was addressed by the two Speakers, in behalf of the respective Houses over which they presided. To these addresses the General made a suitable and very appropriate reply. After this ceremony had been gotten thro' with, the General then handed in his resignation, herewith enclosed, which was read by Mr. Speaker Brady, in the presence of both Houses, and a very crowded gallery. The scene was a solemn and imposing one, and was witnessed with the most profound attention.

General Jackson's Resignation to the Legislature of Tennessee.

Two years ago, by the unsolicited suffrage of the Legislature of Tennessee, I was appointed to the situation of Senator in Congress. Pursuing the principle by which I had ever been governed, neither to seek after nor decline office, the appointment conferred was accepted. Aware of the practice which had long prevailed, of selecting from each extreme of the State, a person for the high & responsible situation of Senator, I felt regret at being brought forward to disturb a system which had so long obtained; yet, as much as the Legislature, without any knowledge or understanding on my part, had called me to the situation, it was impossible to withhold my consent; and accordingly the appointment was, though reluctantly, accepted; not, however, without its being previously professed by my friends that a longer term of service than one Congress would neither be required or expected. That service has been performed. I was still, though, pondering and in doubt, whether exceptions to my resigning might not be taken; and if it might not be proper for me to execute the full term, which you had assigned me, when my mind was brought to a conclusion by some late proceedings of your own, and a determination formed to surrender immediately back into your hands the responsible trust you had heretofore confided.

One inducement to my determination is, that travelling to the City of Washington twice a year, imposes no inconsiderable fatigue; and although this is a minor consideration, and one which would have been met with cheerfulness, if business involving the interest of our happy country had required the exertion; yet I am aware of nothing of great national importance which is likely to come before Congress, excepting a subject that you have lately had before your body—the amending the Constitution of the United States in relation to the choice of a Chief Magistrate. Upon this matter I greatly doubted whether it might not be my duty again to appear in the Senate, and extend my feeble aid towards producing an alteration in which great interest with the people of the United States exists, and on which the security of our Republican system may depend. But having been advised of a resolution of your honorable body, presenting again my name to the American People, for the office of Chief Magistrate of this Union, I could no longer hesitate on the course I should pursue, doubt yielded to certainty, and I determined forthwith to ask your indulgence, to be excused from any further service in the Councils of the Nation.

Thus situated, my name presented to the freemen of the United States for the first office known to the constitution, I could not, with any thing of approbation on my part, consent either to urge or encourage an opinion which might wear the appearance of being induced by selfish considerations;—by a desire to advance my own views. I feel a thorough and safe conviction, that imposition would be ill founded, and that nothing could prompt me to any active course, on that subject, which my judgment did not approve; yet, as from late events it might be inferred, that the prospects of your recommendation could be rendered probable only by the People having the choice given to them direct, abundant room would be afforded to assume any extensions of mine to causes appearing exclusively to myself. Impositions thus made, would be extremely inasson-

to any person of virtuous and independent feelings; they would certainly prove so to me, and hence the determination to retire from a situation where strong suspicions might at least attach, and with great seeming propriety, I hasten therefore, to tender this my resignation into the hands of those who conferred it, in the exercise of their constitutional right, they may confide it to some one deserving their confidence and approbation.

Being about to retire again to private life, it is, probably, the last time I shall have an opportunity of addressing you. Permit me, then, to suggest some remarks upon the amendment which you have proposed to the Constitution of the United States. Our political fabric, being regulated by checks and balances, where experience assures us that those which have been resorted to are inefficient, or that, however well their boundaries have been defined on the parchment of the Constitution, some new barrier to the encroachments of power or corruption, is necessary, a corrective should be applied; and, under such circumstances, it is the duty of the people to see that one is provided.

There is no truth more sacred in politics, and none more conclusively stamped upon all the State Constitutions, as well as the Federal Constitution, than that which requires the three great departments of power, the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive, to be kept separate and apart. But, simple and manifest as this truth is, the difficulty of arriving at it, in practice with constitutional restraints, still remains, and presents a question, whether the wisdom and virtue of the present generation, with a view to amendment in this important matter, may not be usefully employed. Gratitude to the founders of our happy government cannot be lessened by honest efforts, on our part, to improve, or rather to fortify, the blessings which have been transmitted to us, with such additional guards as experience has proved to be necessary. Upon this principle, I venture fully to accord with you in the contemplated change proposed to the Constitution, and, indeed, would go further. With a view to sustain more effectually, in practice, the axiom which divides the three great classes of power into independent, constitutional checks, I would impose a provision, rendering any member of Congress ineligible to office, under the General Government, during the term for which he was elected, and for two years thereafter, except in cases of judicial office; and these I would except, for the reason that vacancies in this department are not frequent occurrences, and because no barrier should be interposed in selecting to the Bench men of the first talents and integrity. Their trusts and duties being of the most responsible kind, the widest possible range should be permitted, that judicious and safe selections might be made. The politician may err, yet his error may be presently retrieved, and no considerable injury result; but with Judges, particularly in the last resort, error is fatal, because without a remedy.

The efforts of such a constitutional provision is obvious. By it Congress, in a considerable degree, would be free from that connection with the Executive Department, which, at present, gives strong ground for apprehension and jealousy on the part of the people. Members, instead of being liable to be withdrawn from legislating on the great interests of the nation through prospects of Executive patronage, would be more liberally confided in by their constituents, while their vigilance would be less interrupted by party feelings and party excitements. Calculations, from intrigue or management, would fail; nor would their deliberations or their investigation of subjects consume so much time. The morals of the country would be improved, and virtue, uniting with the labors of the Representatives, and with the official ministers of the law, would tend to perpetuate the honor and glory of the Government.

But if this change in the Constitution should not be obtained, and important appointments continue to devolve on the Representatives in Congress, it requires no depth of thought to be conceived, that corruption will become the order of the day; and that, under the garb of conscientious sacrifices to established precedents for the public good, evils of serious importance to the freedom and prosperity of the Republic may arise. It is through this channel that the people may expect to be attacked in their constitutional sovereignty, and where tyranny may well be apprehended to spring up in some favorable emergency. Against such inroads every guard ought to be interposed, and none better occurs, than that of closing the suspected avenue with some necessary constitutional restriction. We know human nature to be prone to evil, we are early taught to pray, that we may not be led into temptation; and hence the opinion, that by constitutional provisions, all avenues to temptation on the part of our political servants, should be closed.

My name having been before the nation for the office of Chief Magistrate during the time I served as your Senator, placed me in a situation truly delicate; but delicate as it was, my friends do not, and my enemies cannot, charge me with descending from the independent ground then occupied; with degrading the trust reposed on me, by intruding for the Presidential chair. As, by a resolution of your body, you have thought proper again to present my name to the American People, I must entreat to be excused from any further service in the Senate; and to suggest, in conclusion, that it is due to myself to practice upon the maxima recommended to others, and hence, feel constrained to retire from a situation where temptations may exist and suspicions arise of the exercise of an influence tending to my own aggrandisement. Accept, &c. &c.

ANDREW JACKSON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAFAYETTE. Whatever concerns the "good Lafayette," is necessarily interesting to the American people.—His confinement in the dungeon of Olmutz has, in an especial manner, attracted their attention, and drawn up to the heads of the mercenary tyrants who imprisoned him,

their deepest indignation and abhorrence. We have had many accounts of this most iniquitous act, which will never stain the page of German history, but the following account furnished by Lafayette himself to Geo. W. P. Curtis, Esq. and recently published by that gentleman in the Alexandria Spectator, will be read with interest. It confirms all the former statements, as far as they went, and adds a few items not before known.—Per. Rep.

"On the gallant attempt made by Boliman and Huger to rescue me from captivity at Olmutz, the accounts which you have seen are in the main correct. It was my friends in England who first suggested the affair to Boliman, who had become distinguished by his gallant and successful achievement in procuring my escape of the Coast de Narbonne from the revolutionary fury, and his safe conveyance of me to England.

"Boliman repaired to Vienna, in the prosecution of his plan, and there, while seeking an assistant, fell in with Huger, the son of my old friend, to whose house in Carolina, I arrived one stormy night on my first landing in America, and where General de Kalb and myself were first taken for robbers or pirates, and then received with open arms by the hospitable, the brave and lamented Huger, who fell before the lines at Charleston. Francis Kinlock Huger, the son of this Revolutionary martyr, embraced the proposals of Boliman with delight, and the friends repaired to the neighborhood of Olmutz to concert their final plans. The Governor of the fortress, in consequence of the representation of physicians, had permitted me to take air and exercise, by riding out, attended by a guard. The writing of Boliman in sympathetic ink, prepared me for their attempt to rescue me. There was a small aburges, or inn, at which we sometimes obtained beer; it was near this house that I alighted, and, leaning upon the arm of the corporal, awaited the signal of my friends, which was to take out an handkerchief and wipe the forehead. Believing that the accepted time had arrived, I observed to the corporal, 'my friend, you appear to have a very excellent sword—a French sergent would be glad to have one as good—let me see if the blade answers to the value of the hilt.' I placed my hand upon the sword and drew it about six inches, when the corporal looking round, perceived my friends briskly approaching; he immediately grasped my arm, and shouted to his comrades at the carriage—a struggle ensued; the corporal was one of those men, who apparently small, are well put together, and of great muscular strength—he was beside a gallant fellow; my own bodily powers had been greatly weakened by long confinement, and all the debilities resulting from the miseries which I had endured; we came to the ground in the struggle; in my endeavoring to prevent his calling for help, he got my finger between his teeth, and bit it severely—you can now barely see the scar—the blood flowed upon my clothes and was a principal cause of my subsequent arrest.—Finding myself overpowered, as he grasped my throat, and my strength sinking very fast, I called upon my friends to fire, although nothing but the last necessity would have induced me to do so; their arms were fortunately not loaded; with their assistance I recovered my feet, but in the act of mounting the horse in waiting, was pulled back, and sustained a heavy fall; finally I gained the saddle, and mistaking the word "Hoff" for the English word off, I lost my proper course, was arrested, and after a tedious and vexatious examination reconducted to the Castle of Olmutz. My treatment was in no wise varied on my return, with the exception of a young man, who assisted me to dress, to shave, &c. this luxury was denied me. The Governor was much rejoiced to find me once more within the walls of Olmutz; but the effect which my supposed escape had upon his nerves he never recovered from, and died soon after."

Singular circumstance.—The Franklin Malone Circumgraph, gives an account of the execution of Stephen Videts for the murder of Mrs. Fanny Mosely. The Telegraph says—

"That while under the fatal tree a paper was then read at his request, in which he asserted his innocence in the following terms: With regard to the crime for which I this day suffer, I have only to remark, that I am perfectly innocent. By whose hands the unfortunate Fanny Mosely was deprived of life, I do not know; but I say it was not mine, neither was I aware of the approach of that unhappy event, but at the time was fearful of the designs upon my own life. A short time after, the rope was fastened to the beam and the cap drawn over his face, he still protesting his innocence, and the drop