RALEIGH, (N. C.) FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1825.

She Star, and Morth Sarolina Sazette.

THE SIAK. And North-Curolina Subelle, Putlished, weekly, by BELL & LAWRENCE

the sent without at least \$1 51 in a will be sent wethout discontinued, but a alwayse, on / un paper discontinued, but a annua of the Patiers, anlage all arrearant are read. Alvertisements, and exceeding fr teen lives, enterted three times for and dollar End to any has some for each continuance. All betters to the divers one to feel paid

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, and the means which ought to be taken to diffuse its benign influence more extensively among the people. In a country where absolute and unlimited authority is placed in the hands of one individual perhaps it may be to his interest to prevent, if possible, the diffusion of learning: for, by keeping his subjects in a state of ignorance and mental darkness, they more readily and more willingly submit to the galling yoke-they know not that all med are, by nature, free and equal. Thus it is, that so many are now greaning under the yoke of a tyranpical despot; but instruct, and they will soon see that all men are by nature on a perfect equality. What would then be the consequence? Would they tacity and humbly submit to those gross infringements on their rights-those rights, Republic by the fundamental principles of too, which the God of Nature has guarantied to them? We must all be prepared to answer the negative, and unhesitatingly say, that an effort would be made to establish a better government. But, in a country like ours, where liberty and equality go hand and hand, where the same rights and the same privileges are alike extended to all-to the poor as well as the rich-no such that they are influenced by no motive of apprehension can disturb us, and we state pride or personal considerations; they may say, that, as the people become im- are some actuated by a desire to promote proved, the more tenacious they are of the public good, and preserve in purity the their rights, and the more highly they A personal acquaintance with the man, his appreciate them. If, then, it has a ten- uniform political course, his unbending indeney to increase that attachment for tegrity, and devotion to his country, amidat those free republican institutions, of trial and danger, and, above all, his high which so many now boast, this alone minded and disinterested course, during the should stimulate us to take more effec. last ses on of congress on be congressed was apparent. tual measures than have been taken for the dissemination of learning. can a better method be devised of check - peace or in war, in whom this country can, ing a spirit of dissipation than by the and should more securely coulide. To his diffusion of learning? No, the true and State who have had so many and abundant only way to attack vice is by setting proofs, no reference need be made, while the up something else against it, and let whole country is full of the knowledge of the people be taught that more pleasure that sincere devotion he gave to the interests, is to be derived from the acquisition of the happiness, and glory of this nation, in learning than from the gratification of vanity; and, thus, a more formidable have already been loudly spoken by the barrier against vice will be raised than American people. In making these exall the force of exhortation can supply. pressions, we but give utterance to the feelsituation of so many of our fellow-creatures, what a sad speciacle 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. If we turn our attention to the multitude, what do we there see? Every species of dissipation and meanness is presented to the eye, and some we see scarce yet emerged from a state of nature, those talents which have been so lavishly bestowed on them are forever buried in obscurity. Genius we cannot suppose is contined to the rich alone. Nature has not been so partial in her gifts; but the stings of poverty doom to destruction more than half the talent in our country; and should this be the means of withholding from our country those men who might render it essential services, and, perhaps, be its most distin-mished ornaments, if it could be possi-bly obviated? I hope not. 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. We, Messrs. Ed-iters, are compelled to admire the fortitude and goodness of those whe have voluntarily left their homes and families, and submitted to every privation-yea, risqued their lives in an attempt to disreminate christian principles in a bea-then land; but let us call to mind the old adage, that chari y should begin at home. There are heathens enough in nome. There are neithers chaigh in our own country. I may with propriety say, who should be dearer to us, who are almost as great objects of pity, and who have a greater claim to sill our money which can be spared, than those at a distance. If, after we have done what is necessary to improve the con-dition of one neighbors, if it is then us at a distance. If, after we have done what is necessary to improve the con-dition of our neighbors, if it is then in our power, let us say we will now as-vist the Bindoo and the African. Having basic a few remarks on the idvantages of Education, and the state of literature in our couplay, permit the

now to suggest one method, by which, as I think, learning may be speedily as I think, tearning may diffused among the people; and that is, by the establishment of free or public by the establishment of the New-England states, institutions of this kind have been established and made the most fa-vorite objects of their policy. I now only wish to refer our state to those, as examples of the good consequen-es which emanate from free schools. The example is a good one, and one which North Carolina should follow. The expense which the state would sustain, should not be offered as any ob-jection, as the advantages which would anquestionably arise from them would be a sufficient compensation for all the trouble and all the expense which would be incurred. The young men who re-ceived their education at those institutions, through gratitude for our kindness, would use every exertion to be useful to the state for placing within their reach the means of improving those talents,

which nature has bestowed on them; and, perhaps, another Patrick Henry would spring from our forests, to aston-ish the world with his eloquence. CAMILLUS.

Sampson county, Nev. 3, 1825.

POLITICAL.

TENNESSEE & GEN. JACKSON. IN SENATE-Thursday, Oct. 6

Mr. Kennedy submitted the fullowng preamble and resolution, which were read and unanimously adopted:

Whereas the free expression of opinion, in egard to public measures, being an inatienable right secured to the citizens of this great 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 Annasw JACESON. In expressing for him their decided preference, they feel a strong assurance happy institutions of their common country. last session of Congress, when the highest ly within his grasp, all point to the conclu-But sion, that there is no citizen, whether in the hour of trying necessity. Eulogy When we look around and behold the ings of our fellow citizens, who have honored us with their suffrages-and we cannot but yield our implicit and unlimited confidence in that man, whom no danger could prompt to surrender the least of our rights, or hope of personal aggrandizement induce to de part from the rigid rule of rihgt and duty. With such a person at the head of the af fairs of this great Republic, we may repose in security that none of our constitutional privieges or national rights will be compromitted; 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 bappy, free, and united people, must be maintained, will again spring into existence, and grew into fashion. We chaim no right to dictate or forestall public sentiment; we profess no such princi-ples; we profess no character but of Americans and of freemen, claiming the common privilege of opinion, when ours and our coun-try's interest is involved, intending only res pectfully to submit our opinious to the consideration of our fellow citizens. We profes not to be the partizans of any man or set of men; neither are we controlled in the leas by aught of sectional inducement. All we desire is to present for consideration the appointment to the first office in the nation such an individual as we are persuaded will guard his trust with fidelity; preserve scrupu-lously the multiplied and happily arranged checks and balances of our government-and who will maintain and lead us safely on in the great cause of Republicanism. Such a man we helieve our fellow-citizen ANDREW JACK son to be; Therefore, Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That Gen. Andrew Jack-son, of this State, be recommended to the freemen of the United States, as a fellow citizen, who, by his numerous and faithful pub-lic services, in the cabinet and in the field, his energy and decision, his political qualifi-cations, and strict adherence to the principles of IIc publicanisms merits to be elected to the office of Chief Magistrate of this Union, at the next Presidential Election.

portant services rendered to bis country, that the two branches of this General Amendaly will receive him on the day next after his se-rival at the seat of government, at 12 o'clock, in the Representative Hall. *Restord*, That one or both of the Sreakers, on behalf of the two Houses, shall deliver at such time to General Jackson, an address, ex-pressive of the high personal satisfication they feel in relation to the course he pureved dur-ing the pending of the late presidential E-lection. otion.

Ressired, The' 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 flar of the House of Representatives, and that Mr. Hall and Mr. Kennedy are appointed said committee on the part of

The House of Representatives con curred in the foregoing resolutions, and appointed Messrs. Gibbs, Desha, Tur-ney, and Fitzgerald, to be of the committee on their part.

From a Correspondent of the Washingto

Gazette. Murfreeboro' (Tenn.) Oct. 14.

General Jackson arrived here yester day 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 addres-ses 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. It is impossible to describe the interest and feeling that the occasion inspired. The veteran was surrounded with many of his most intimate acquaintanc. bosom friends, and companions in arms from whose eyes, as well as his own. the big briny drops were seen to steal. All regret his resignation; but, all a prove the motives which have led to

General Jackson's Resignation to the Legislature of Tennessee.

Two years ago, by the unsolicited suffrage of the Legislature of Tennesset, 1 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 Sana ö , Liels cegnet at being brought forward to d si .rb x s-stem which had so long obtained; yet maspuch 4= the Legislature, without any knowledge or estanding on my part, had called the situation, it was impossible to withhold my consent; and accordingly the appointment was, though reluctantly, accepted; not, however, without its being prevenusly professed by my friends that a longer term of service than one Congress would ueither 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 ou had assigned me, when my mind was brought to a conclusion by some late pro-ceedings of your own, and a determination formed to surrender immediately back into your hands the responsible trust you had eretofore confided. One inducement to my determination that travelling to the City of Washington twice ayear, 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 cheerfulness, if business involving the interest of our bappy country had required the exer-tion; yet I am aware of nothing of great ma-tional 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 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 feedle aid towards producing an alteration in which great interest with the people of the United States exists, and on which the se-curity 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 pur-sue, doubt yielded to certainty, and I detersue, doubt yielded to certainty, and I deter-mined forthwith to ask your indulgence, to be excused from any further service in the Counuls of the Nation. Thus situated, my name presented to the freemen of the United States for the first 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 mys or encourage an ion 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 imposta-tion would be ill founded, and that nothing could near on the tax active course the tion would be ill founded, and that nothing could prompt me to any active course, on that subject, which my judgment did not ap-prove; yet, as from late grouns it might be interred, that the prospects of your recom-mendation could be rendered probable only by the People baying the choice given to them diffect, shundant room would be afforded to asseste any exercises of mise to causes a p-pertoining exclanately to myself. Imputati-ons thus made, would be extremely is some

that, in the exercise of their co ta, they may confide it to so many their confidence and app

Being about to retire again to private life is probably, the last time I shall have as opertunity of addressing you. Permit me opportunity of addressing you. Permit me, hea, to suggest some remarks upon the a mendment, which you have proposed to the there, to suggest some remarks upon the a-mendment which you have proposed to the Constitution of the United States. Our polit-ical fabric, being regulated by checks and balances, where experience assures us that those which have been resorted to are inef-ficient; or that, however well their boundaries have been defined on the perchanent of the Constitution, some new berrier to the en-ermachments of nonver or exercise Constitution, some new barrier to the en-croachments of power or corruption, in any of the departments of government, is ne-cessary, a corrective abould be applied; and, under such circumstances, it is the daty of the people to see that one is pravided.— 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 as riving at it, in practice with constitutio restraints, still remains, and presents a que tion, whether the wiscioni and virue of th tion, 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 fortily, the blessings which has been transmitted to us, with such addition been transmitted to us, with such additional guards as experience has proved to be neces-sary. 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 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 Ge nem! 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 sh be interposed in selecting to the Bench men of the first talents and integrity. Their trusts and dutics being of the most responsible kind, the widest possible range should be permitted, that judicious and safe selections might be ma c. The politician may err, yet his error may be preachtly retrieved, and no considerable injury result; but with Judges, particularly in the last resort, error is fatal, secause without a remedy.

The efforts of such a constitutional proision is obvious. By it Congress, in a considerable degree, would be free from that conacction 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 from nirigae or management, 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 m nisters of the law, would tend to perpenate the honor and glory of the Government. But if this change in the Constitution should ot be obtained, and important appointments continue to devolve on the Representatives a Congress, it requires no depth of thought to be convinced, 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 seri-ous 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 sovereignbe attacked in their constitutional sovereign-ty, and where tyranny may well be appre-hended to spring up in some favorable e-mergency. Against such inroads every guard ought to be interposed, and none better oc-curs, than that of closing the suspected a-venue with some necessary constitutional re-striction. 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 pro-visions, all svenues 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 inde-pendent ground then occupied, with degra-ding the trust reposed on me, by intriguing for the Presidential chair. As, by a resolu-tion of your body, you have thought proper again to present my name to the American rone to evil. we are early taught to pray, tion of your body, you may thought proper again to present my name to the American People, I must entreat to be excused from a-ny further service in the Benate; and to sug-gest, in conclusion, that it is due to myself to mention the maximum recommended to practice upon the maxima recommended to others, and hence, feel constrained to retire from a situation where temptations may ex-ist and suspicions arise of the exercise of an influence tending to my own aggrandise-ment. Accept, &c. &c.

Likes most marginations an ever stain the page of there but the following orief account furnished by Lalayette himself to Geo. W. Custis, Esq. and recently publicitation in the Alexander is, will be reast with interest. It i arms all the former statements, as far as they went, and adds a low items not octore anown .- Pet. Rep.

OL 3

doliman and tinger to rescue me captivity at Ofminiz, the accou you aave see, are in the main correc-it was my friends in England who in suggested the affair to Bolimao, w had become distinguished by his gain and successful achievement in procur, the escape of the Count de Narber finds the revolutionary fury, and in sale courseyance of situ to England.

"Bouman repaireil to M prosecution of his plan, and there, whill seeking an assistant, fell in with Hages the son of my old triend, to when house in Carolina, 1 arrived one storm night on my first landing in Americ and where General de Kalband mys were first taken for robbers or pirate and then received with open arms by the hospitable, the brave and lamented Huger, who fell before the lines at Charleston. Francis Kinlock Huger, Charleston. Francis Kinlock Huger, the son of this Revolutionary martyr, embraced the proposals of Boltman with delight, and the friends repaired to the neighborhood of Olmutz to concert their final plans. The Governor of the fore tress, in consequence of the representa-tion of physicians, had per litted me to take air and exercise, hy riding out, attended by a guard. The writing of Boltman in sympathetic lnk, prepared me for their attempt to rescue. There was a small suberge, or inn, at which we sometimes obtained beert it was near this house that I alighted, and, leaning 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 d very excellent sword—a French ser-geant 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 size inches, when the corporal looking round, perceived my friends briskly approaching; he immeniately grasped my arm, and shouted to his comrades at the car-riage—a struggle ensued: the corporat was one of those men, who apparently small, are well put together, and of great muscular strength-he was besuite a gain Executive patronage, would be more aberally confided in by their constituents, while their vigilance would be less interrupted by party feelings and party excitements. Calculaticonfinence and all the debilities re sulting 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 severelyyou can now barely see the scarblood flowed upon my clothes and was a principal cause of my subsequent ar-rest.—Finding myself overpowered, ar he grasped my throat, and my strength sinking very fast, 1 called upon my friends to fire, although nothing but the last necessity would have induced mo to do so; their arms were fortuately not loaded: with their assistance I recover ed my feet, but in the act of mountiag-the horse in waiting, was pulled back, and sustained a heavy fail; 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 vexations of amination 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 depied 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."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Fidoy, Oct. 7.

Received from the Senate a Message

ANDREW JACKSON. MISCELLANEOUS.

LAFAYETTE.

Whatever concerns the "good La not a An antever concerns the "good La-layette," is necessarily interesting to the American people.— His confinement in the dungeon of Olmutz has, in an opecial manner, attracted their atten-tion, and drawn up to the heads of the merciless tyrants who imprisoned him, protesting his innocence, and the drop.

Singular circumstance-The Frankin Malone Telegraph, 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

With regard to the this day suffer, I have that I am perfectly those hands the unforfollowing f crime for a mly to r innocent. lusely was deprived of now; but I say it was tunate F: life, d her was I aware of the