THE STAR. th. Carolina State Gauelle. WRENCE & LEMAY.

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er and Con Fire Alt any emptoy

April 28, 1828. At Western Stage Line,-

aching on Als part shall be whiting to add to intert, convenience and dematch in for ward-ness who may choose the abartest, cheapen a route to the West. All travellers passing fillalegh or any part on this side of the east, north cost or south east of Raleigh dwills. Tennessee, will find the route thro' or Saliabery to Wilkeshorough, its, not be cheaper and hest, but, by actual mea-unt, is proved to be near seventy miles of han any other. Stage fare for 300 miles, it route is 5 cents per mile, and thirty a of baggage allowed, at the risk of the ove-

GEO. V. MASSEY. abornugh, N. C. Nov. 347-tf 4, 1827. B. The subscriber is proprietor of a public is Wilkeaborough for the entertainmen

Harriet Relay ived her SOMMER GOODS, which ent very complete. Among received, are Fashionable she has now received, are Fashionable is, Leghora, Plain and open work straw Children's ditto, elegant Battiasee drosses, warty of other articles; all of which she

wil cheap for eash. ANTUAMAKING in the most hahim manner, and at the shortest nutice. deigh, June 4, 1828

to to-day present our readers h a very interesting correspon-ice between Major Eaton, Go. nor Giles, and Mr. Livingston, in ation to the votes of the two last acd gastlemen, who, with General kson, and several other distinthed Republicans, dissented to ain principles contained in an adas to Gen. Washington, in rengress. The subject relates to an resting period of our history; and reminiscences of gentlemen so guished as Governor Giles and Livinston, cannot fail to auore nuction and pleasure-especially y tend to acquit Gen. Jackson mother of the charges adduced a-int him by men who have attained ver by the subversion of the fundaal principles of our Government. d who seek to avoid public censure d correction, by vilifying, in every ade which desperation can suggest e character of this pure l'atriot eminent public Benefactor. A sufficient refutation of every alle-tion of the Adams party, is present-the names of the Republican gay in which Gen. Jackson's name displayed on the occasion adverto. Let the characters of those n bo scrutinized by the severest sts. We present their names for e parpose: mas Blount, of North Carolina. ac Coles, of Virginia. illiam B. Giles, of Virginia. ristopher Grenup, of Kentucky. mes Holland, of North Carolina. drew Jackson, of Tennessee. ward Livingston, New York, atthew Locke, of North Carolina. attnew Locke, of Massachusetts. illiam Lyman, of Massachusetts. imuel McClay, of Pensylvania, athaniel Macon, of North Carolina, braham Venable, of Virginia. It is a remarkable fact; and highly ditable to the charater of Gen. ekson, that all the survivors of the de band who acted with him at e commencement of his political ca-er-who have been with him in the ublic service ever since, and are ow the cherished and venerated paiarchs of our liberties, who are empetent to judge of Jackson's qual-cations for the Presidency, whose portunities for forming a judgment, ave been superior to any others and the are above corruption or intrigue, its" of Mr. Clay and Mr. Adis, and that offices of trust will asain be filled by men who scorn the subterfages of "bargain, intrigue, and management.-U. S. Telegraph.

170° spinst is a abbrea to fise. Washington 's whole popularity is a form of the subject to be the row and the second to be the row is acceptible of the subject to be there are indiced to row is acceptible of the subject to be there are indiced to row is acceptible of the subject to be there are indiced to row is acceptible of the row is accepti sanciaty which meritedly attaches itself of the government. Not the example to the name of Washington, prejudices of his military conduct during the Re-may be produced. These letters, highly volutionary war. Not the example of his volutionary war. Not the example of his life, generally. Oh, no: Mr. Ameswould not be content, with holding out these interesting, are forwarded to you for publication, that (is preferred objection may be correctly understood. examples for immitation; but an example he that by which his successors in the Presidential Office might be guided; of course, the whole of his adminis-With great respect, J. H. EATON.

WASHINGTON, 29th May, 1828.

tration. Now, the republicans, my-self with the rest, had not only op-Richmond, May 5, 1828. Dear Sir: Your highly esteemed faposed, but zealonsly and strenuously for of the 1st instant reached me last opposed, the most prominent measures of Washington's administration. The evening, and I have given the most respectful attention to its contents. After establishment, of the Bank of the Unimany false, scandalous, malignant, idle, ted States. The British treaty, the silly, blackguard, ridiculous and preposfunding system, &c. &c. could any thing terous charges heretofore brought against have been more insulting to every hon-Gen. Jackson by the parasites of the Ad-ministrtion, (excuse the long list of epiorable republican opponent of the most prominent measures of Washinton's adthets, but the occasion would justify as ministration, than to be peremptorily many more,) i am not at all surprised called upon to declare to the world that the new one, of nearly thirty-one that it was his carnest wish, that Washington's example in his practical ad years standing, mentioned in your letter, should be added to the disgusting cataministration of the government, should logue. Many of the most terrific of be the guide for the observance of his successors? When almost every day's successors? When almost every day were injustrated without, in any instance opposition to his measures, by Mr. the country, and without, in any instance Ames, incontestibly proved, he wished that I remember, forgetting the senti-ments of respect, gratitude, and high ments of respect, gratitude, and high those charges, seem to me to be too preposterous even for the use an old woman in a nursery; and I am sure would be frowned down by universal consent, were it not for the blind infatuation ariposition to those same measures, were disbonorable and deceptive? It was sing from the extremely excited state of feeling existing in the public mind at not possible for my mind to be brought this moment. Whilst I pretend to no to such a state of humiliation and disknowledge of the motives of General honor; and without fear or apprehen-Jackson, or any others, inducing the two votes he is now called on to defend, sion of consequences, supported by at approving conscience, I indignantly re-Thave the most perfect recollection of pelled the attempted coercion. my own motives for the same votes. It is very far from my desire, or inhe same. and similar ch nave of tention, to implicate, in any respect ten beretofore been brought against mywhatever, the motives of those repubself, for votes upon the same, and similican members, who voted in favor of this artful, ingenious answer. They doubtlessly took a different view of its lar subjects, given about the same time. It would require more time than I have now at command, to give a full and commeaning, from that I put upon it; and perhaps it may be said in their justifica-tion, that the words selected by Mr. prehensive view of the subjects of your nquiry; and in addition to that considation. I am now in the very last stage of Ames, are general in their character and, being ingeniously chosen, might a paintul and feeble existence. To form a correct judgment upon these subjects, admit of some other interpretation. It it would be necessary for you, Sir, to give a critical attention to the whole of may be so: but the words certainly do bear, and were intended to bear, the interpretation I then put upon them; the answer to the President's speech; from which you have presented me only and the mere possibility that they could be even tortured to bear that interpretaan extract; and you cannot avoid seeing from its whole contour, abundant justifi- tion, would certainly be sufficient for cation to every Republican member of my justification, in repelling them with Cogress for voting against it; whilst, un- indignation. The possibility of their der impressions like mine, it would be being tortured to bear some different Cogress for voting against it; whilst, unextremely difficult for ingenuity itself to meaning, affords no mental salvo to me. furnish any one sufficient ground of jus-The charge then is reduced to this; tification for any one Republican memthat an insulting attempt, under an inber in voting otherwise. Upon examingenious disguise, was made to coerce me to bear testimony against my own ation, you cannot but observe, Sir, that honor, and my own political consisten-cy, at the bazard of encountering the this answer is a most artful, ingenious a-Sie production for its object. Ats author was believed to be the celebrated Fisher dread influence of Washington's popu-larity; and that I had firmness and in-Ames ;& his great & brilliant genius was never more conspicuously displayed in any literary efforts of his whole life, than in drawing this celebrated answer. than in drawing the week. The one, I presume of General Jackson's. It this of a treat is the relieve their disere-the highest wrought eulogiums upon be guilt, I rejoice in its commission-Gen. Washington, drawn from the rich evel reflection, under the saction of an extreme the interview of the House to exercise their disere-est stores of his fertile mind. The oth approving conscience; and I now wish solution, which asserted the right that the denied. er, to crush his republican political op-ponents, by the irresistible influence of it to be distinctly understood that whilst Gen. Washington's well-carned popular-ity. The one object was highly lauda-I never did at any time set up the least pretensions to services, like Washble; the other, unworthy of him, and of ington's, and was at all times disposed the occasion. The incense to General to render him as pure homage for those Washington, upon his retirement from services, as any citizen of the United public service, ought to have been pure States, I did not then, nor did I ever, and unadulterated. It should have con-yield to Washington, nor any other sisted solely of the purest love offerings human being, in claims to honorable of the heart. It should not have been motives, and purity of intentions. Becontaminated by the indulgence of hos- sides, my conduct at that day was unitile, vindictive passions towards others. versally known in the district I then Not so thought Mr. Ames, and his par- had the honor to represent, and univerhe are above corruption or intrigue, refound contending in the ranks of he people, against the alarming in-he advantage too great, and their own he advantage too great, and their own oads made upon our libertics by the nen in power, and, with Mr. Jeffer-on, doubtless consider General Jack-ion whe any hope of our country." Ion whe any hope of our country." In his manels, and he determined to make the most of it, upon this delicate and the termined to make the termined to make the termined to make the most of it, upon this delicate and the termined to make the termined to the termined to make the termined to the termines to the termines to the termines to the termines to the termined to the termined to the termined to the termined to the termines to the termine Mesars, Green and Jarvis: The office one, indignantly repelled this insulting that which in these times was deemed tion, were men for whom Washington Presidency, afforded a new proof of the present form of government." Mesars, Green and Jarvis: The office one, indignantly repelled this insulting that which in these times was deemed tion, were men for whom Washington Presidency, afforded a new proof of the present form of government." Presidency, afforded a new proof of the present form of government." This amendment was not agreed to,

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RALEIGH, N. C. JUNE 26, 1828

WM. B. GILES. The Hon. J. H. Earon. *Brainington Cay, 21st May, 1808.* Draw Sta-- To answer your inquiries "what were the causes of my vote a-grinst the address to the President in 1796, and particularly whether, that vote proceeded from any feeling of dis-approbation or personal distike to Gen, Washingtion," it will be necessary to advert to circumstances at, and events prior, to the time that vote was given. Any one at all conversant with the political history of our country, knows that were supersonal construction of the instruction of the ty. I had seen him in the hour of period by the second sec

members of the House of Representa-tives, (I use the names which theu dis-tinguished the parties) thought that one, in particular, of those measures, were injurious to the best interests of the country, and without, in any instance that I remember, forgetting the senti-ments of respect, gratitude, and high admiration, which were due to General Washington, they opposed that measures of his administration. They, believed that it would have been a develocition of duty, to give up the independent ex-pression of their opinion, because it was contrary to measures sanctioned by a mame they revered—and conscious of the weight of that name, I may perhaps be permitted to say, that there was some the interest of ny constituents. It was in vain that I and others entreated that the objectionable passages might be struck out—in vain we offered to insert others more expressive of personal re-spect for the President—they were a majority, they were obdurate. The ad-dress was ably and skilfully drawn, and without this spirit of investigation, which perty generally excites, the ob-jectionable passages might have escaped attention—but when discovered, they could, in my opinion, bear no other construction than that which I have indicated. To judge of this, Sir, you must have the address before you. I transcribe, therefore, so much as relates to the subject of your inquiry. The be-giping, which related chiefly to our foreign relations, countined some pass the interest of my constituents. It was cile partie foreign relations, contained some pas-sages which did not meet the entire ap-pobation of the House, but were amend-end in Committee; the residue was in by to a period—tranquility the following words: "When we advert to the internal hoped that, notwithstan a respectful request to the President, situation of the United States, we deem ty of adherence to work that, if existing negotiations did not it equally natural and becoming to com. agree in the addressa dread infinence of Washington's popu-larity; and that I had firmness and in-dependence enough, to resist that in-fluence, and save my own honor. This is the head and front of the offence, and I presume of General Jackson's. If this volves several of the European nations, 17 tend to justify, as well as to extite, dis warmer admiration of our free constitu-

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be permitted to say, that there was some degree of merit in stemming the tide of popularity which was attached to it. Of the measures to which I have al luded, it is necessary, for the present purpose, only to single out one. The mission of Mr. Jay to Great Britain, and its consequences, the treaty of 1795, and the refusal to comply with the re-quest of the House of Representatives, for the inspection of the papers which led to the formation of that treaty. That the Chief Justice of the United States should be taken from his duties. and put on a foreign mission, without resigning his judicial appointment, was deemed unwise, if not contrary to the spirit of the constitution.

The treaty itself, in its stin and omissions, was considered as derog atory to our honor, and injurious to our interests.

After it was ratified, when the appropriations and laws were to be made for the following words: carrying it into effect, the House made

These subjects created great excite ment, both in debate and in the public mind, and the just veneration in which Washington was held, created an effect somewhat similar to the maxim of the English Constitutional law. All these measures were attributed to the President's advisers. It was known that 'te heads of Departments, which, by th. Constitution, were to be consulted, each on the affairs of his separate De-partment, were formed into a Cabinet council, and gave their opinions on i.l. the important concerns of the govern-ment. It was supposed, (I do not vouch for the truth of the supposition,) but it was generally supposed, that the Presi-ident was guided by the opinions of a dent was guided by the opinions of a

tion, and to excit our minds to a more fervent and grateful sense of piety to-wards Almighty God, for the bench-cence of his providence, by which its administration has been hitherto so re-markably distinguished. "And while we entertain a grateful what was then generally

measures were attributed to the Pre-sident's advisers. It was known that riotic administration has been signally member that I, and those