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THE STAR,

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The People's Candidates.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JACKSON.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

ion on Thursday, 13th November, 1828.

CTORAL TICKET OF N. CAROLINA.

—Robert Love, of Haywood county.
Montfort Stokes, of Wilkes.
Peter Forney, of Lincoln.
John Giles, of Rowan.
Abraham Philips, of Rockingham.
John M. Morehead, of Guilford.
Walter F. Leake, of Richmond.
Willie P. Mangum, of Orange.
Rev. Josiah Crudup, of Wake.
John Hall, of Warren.
Joseph J. Williams, of Martin.
Kedar Ballard, of Gates.
Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecomb.
Richard D. Spaight, of Craven.
Edward B. Dudley, of New-Hanover.

FOR THE STAR.

Celebration of the 52nd Anniversary of American Independence at HALIFAX, N. C.

he citizens of Halifax and its vicinity united in the Celebration of the day ch gave birth to their freedom as a on, their happiness as a people.

he day was ushered in by the dis-ge of Artillery from dawn to sun-. At 7 o'clock the military para-and went through various evolu-s, such as street firing, &c. At 10 ock the citizens of the town and vi-y assembled at the academy square; re a procession was formed, and ce proceeded to St. Mark's Church. he ceremonies at the Church were oduced with an appropriate prayer, the Rev. Sidney Weller; after ch Edmund B. Freeman, Esq. in an ressive and forcible manner, read Declaration of American Independ-e, the instrument which recalled our ngs and led to the redress of our vances. This was succeeded by a tinent and eloquent oration by Jesse Bynum, Esq. which at the request the committee of arrangements, will eafter be published. During the cer-nies at the Church, appropriate mu-was interspersed, by a band of ama-rs, giving zest to the occasion.

At 2 o'clock the company sat down an excellent dinner, prepared by Jesse H. Simmons, E. B. Freeman, acted as President, and Mr. Spear hitaker as Vice President. After cloth was removed, the following sts were drunk, accompanied by pat-ic songs, glees, &c.

The Day—May each return of it find us in continued enjoyment of FREEDOM, PEACE PROSPERITY. 3 cheers.

WASHINGTON. (Drank standing.)

The Declaration of Independence—A terri-instrument to kings and tyrants; it breathes the language of a nation resolved to be free perish in its cause. 5 cheers.

The President of the United States and the ds of Departments. 3 cheers.

The Constitution of the United States—palladium of American Freedom; achieved the blood of patriots—let its construction be li-al and its duration commensurate with time. heers.

The Continental Congress—An unexampled emblage of the virtuous, the brave and the e; their memories are embalmed in the hearts their countrymen. 3 cheers.

LAFAYETTE—"The eloquence of gratitude silence."

Constitutional Freedom—It emancipates the d and opens a field for true greatness; with-it no nation can be truly wise or truly great. heers.

The Governor of the State of North Caro-. 3 cheers.

0. The University at Chapel Hill—Rome n her seven hills boasted the diffusion of wledge and power. From the Hill just nam-North Carolina and many of her sister States seen and felt the rays of science and useful wledge. 5 cheers.

1. The Navy of the United States—Its stripes stars are known and respected on every sea. heers.

2. The Judiciary of North Carolina—"May phold the laws, and keep them ever above proud man's violence, and within the poor n's reach." 5 cheers.

3. The American Fair—Here all language "Come then expressive silence muse their e."

Before proceeding to the volunteer ts which were given, it is deemed per to advert to the fact, that the n. John Branch and the Hon. Willis ston were invited guests upon this casion. The following letter was ad-essed to each of the above named ntlemen:

Halifax, July 1, 1828.

SIR,—A manifestation of respect for the charac-of public men, who have devoted their time talents to the service of their country, is an ential means in sustaining the public welfare. accordance with this sentiment you are res-tfully invited by the citizens of Halifax to par-pate with them in the proposed celebration of r country's natal day, on the ensuing occasion. With much respect, &c. I have the honor to be r ob't serv't,

D. C. FENNER, *Chm. of the Com. of Arrangements.*

To which the following replies were received:

Enfield, July 2nd, 1828.

GENTLEMEN,—I have had the honor to receive e invitation of the citizens of Halifax to partici-ate with them in the Celebration of the ap-roaching Anniversary of American Independ-ce. With feelings which every generous bo-om can better imagine than I can describe, I heerfully, and with pleasure accept. Truly and unfeignedly, yours, &c.

JNO. BRANCH.

To the Com. of Arrang'ts.

Butterwood, July 2, 1828.

SIR,—I accept, with pleasure, your polite invitation in behalf of the Committee of Arrangements for celebrating the 4th of July, by the citizens of Halifax.

For this additional mark of the politeness and attention of my fellow citizens, please accept for them my sincere regard and esteem, and for yourself, the same, for the polite manner in which you have communicated their wish.

WILLIS ALSTON.

To D. C. Fenner, Esq.

VOLUNTEERS.

By J. A. Bynum, Esq. *Our esteemed guest and distinguished fellow citizen, the Hon. John Branch.* We most highly appreciate the devotion of his time and talents in the service of his country.

Mr. Branch arose and addressed the company as follows:

GENTLEMEN,—The generous sentiment which you have just expressed, the day, the place, and the manner, all combine to overwhelm me with a deep conviction of my inability to make you an adequate return; and I can assure you, that nothing but a thorough consciousness of having served you with fidelity, connected with a well founded belief that you do me the justice to think so, could for a moment sustain me. The approbation of the virtuous and the enlightened, has ever been considered the richest reward that a public servant can receive; and coming as yours does, from those who have known me in all the relations of life; who, with more than parental or filial indulgence, have thrown the mantle of oblivion over my many errors, it fills me with indescribable sensations. Under such circumstances, however, it is very natural, and may not be without its use to take a retrospect, to see what errors may, and should be corrected; and what remains that is worthy of approval. With your permission, then, I will briefly pass in review before you, some of the leading measures, in which it has been my lot to act a very humble part. In doing this, I cannot forget, nor can I fail to recur to some of the early incidents of my first political connexion with the citizens of Halifax county, the land of my ancestors, the place of my nativity. When first called into the public service by their suffrages, in 1811, I felt deeply the responsibility of my station, and I never have for a moment lost sight of the weighty obligations imposed on me by their liberal confidence, in advance of any public services on my part. In the momentous crisis of '98, my political principles were first legibly inscribed on the tablet of my mind, as some of you may doubtless recollect. By those land marks I have moved on since, "in the even tenor of my way," sustaining through good, and through evil report, the principles which we have this day convened to celebrate.

The war of 1812, and the difficulties preceding it, involved us, as individuals, and as a nation, in heavy debts. The constant drain on the South, and the liberal, not to say prodigal expenditure of the public monies, in other parts more exposed, produced a pecuniary distress, without a parallel in this country. The Legislature was called upon to arrest the course of justice, and to suspend the execution of the law; and although my heart bled for my countrymen, I felt bound to obey the paramount obligations of the Constitution. I thought then as I think now—*Fiat justitia, ruat coelum.* Having thus firmly, and at some risk maintained this fundamental principle, when severely operating on my friends, my neighbours, and my fellow-citizens literally bleeding at every pore, could I do less, than to insist on an impartial application of the same stern principles of justice, in a different form, when operating on an association of individuals clothed with corporate powers, who, to all intents and purposes, had set your laws at defiance, and who were laying the ground work of incalculable woe? No, gentlemen, with the best feelings personally for those who ruled and directed the operations of the Banks, I proclaimed, when your chief magistrate, ten years ago, the maddening truths to the world, and exerted every nerve to stay them in their wild and destructive career; but all to no purpose. They contemned your authority, and rode roughshod over *your* laws and *their* charters. To this cause, in connexion with the iniquitous policy pursued by the General Government, may be justly attributed the misery, ruin and desolation that pervade our once happy land. In these our difficulties, we have asked for bread, and they have given us a stone.

The manufacturers have again, as you know, and must soon feel, laid their leaden yoke on a community gasping for existence. What will be the result Heaven only knows. That the liberties of this people may be perpetual: that the union of these States, on which those liberties depend, may be as lasting as time, is my most ardent desire. But that the present condition of our people may be ameliorated, is my fervent prayer. It is idle however to expect that these things will be accomplished by folding our arms, and calling upon Hercules to aid and extricate us from our difficulties. Let us put our shoulders to the wheel, and resolve this day, "to do or die;" not my neighbours, by assuming a hostile attitude; not with arms in our hands; but by a vigorous use of such means, as the Constitution and laws will permit. As to the Banks, the evil must soon correct itself, or else a *felo de se* will be the inevitable consequence. Let us pledge to each other "our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honours," not to buy the manufactures which it is the object of the manufacturers to compel us to buy of them at enhanced prices. Let us manufacture for ourselves. We have water power sufficient, and to spare; we have a population—a property which is rendered unprofitable by the burdens imposed on agriculture; we have the raw material in the greatest abundance. We have the corrective in our own hands, let us, then, "smile at the drawn dagger, and defy its point." As my votes on this subject, (in connexion with the votes of my venerable colleague,) in the Senate of the U. States, have recently been arraigned by a Senator from Massachusetts, I hope, gentlemen, you will pardon me for trespassing on your patience while I make a brief explanation. Mr. Webster says that but for the vote of North-Carolina, or in other words, but for the votes of Mr. Macon and myself, the five cents additional duty on the gallon of molasses might have been avoided; and that consequently we are justly answerable to our constituents, for having imposed on them an annual tax of 50 or $60,000.

I know, gentlemen, that most of those to whom I am responsible, understand the reasons that influenced my votes, and not only my votes, but those of almost every Southern Senator, and properly appreciate them. Lest, however, there should be a single individual who may be misled by the sophistry, by the *Yankee trick* of this *distinguished* Yankee, I will briefly say what I frankly said in the Senate of the U. States—that I was as much averse, on principle, to the duty on molasses, as I was to any other item in the tariff bill; and while I voted against striking it out, my reasons were avowed; which were to distribute the burdens equally, to make the gentleman feel for *his* constituents what he seemed to be incapable of feeling for *mine;* and thus to induce him to go with us in rejecting the whole bill; every item of which I considered onerous and ruinous to the Southern country. The result proved that I was right; for by retaining the five cents on the gallon of molasses, many of those who would otherwise have voted *for* the bill, were constrained to vote *against* it; and even Mr. Webster himself declared afterwards (as I was informed by a Senator) that he should have voted against the bill at last, if we had not made him mad! How dreadful! how horrid to incur his displeasure!!

What think you now, my fellow-citizens, of a man exalted as Mr. Webster is, yet capable of acting so disingenuously? Does it appear, while acting in the character of an informer, that he was disposed to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth? There surely can be but one opinion. *This he has done, too, after having assured me with apparent sincerity that he did not intend to publish any part of his speech* [illegible]. By this assurance I was induced to withhold from the press, the remarks I made in answer to him, and to suppress some others which I intended to make. Has it however come to this, that public men are to be [illegible]? Are they to be upbraided for refusing to kiss the rod uplifted to chastise them? and are they to be answerable for any incidental evil incurred in making what they believed to be the most effectual resistance? I cannot, I will not believe that this miserable stuff will be for a moment heeded, by an enlightened community. Thus far I have acted on the defensive. I might justifiably carry the war into the enemy's country; but I forbear. It is not my purpose to become the assailant. My only object is, to vindicate myself from unmerited aspersions; to show to you, and to the world, that I have been vigilant of your rights and interests, and faithful to the trust you have reposed in me.

Permit me further to avail myself of this opportunity to call your attention to another subject of deep national concern. I mean, gentlemen, the commercial, the navigating improvement of our State. My conduct on this subject has been misapprehended by some. It has been said that while I was ostensibly the patron of the act passed by the Legislature of North-Carolina, incorporating the Ocracock Navigation Company, that I was in fact opposed to the assent of Congress being given. This is not so. When I presented the act to the Senate of the U. States, I moved its reference to the appropriate committee—the committee of Finance, of which I was a member, and before that committee supported it with zeal and success; and was myself instructed to report a bill yielding the assent of Congress. When called up in the Senate, I again advocated its passage, although opposed by the gentleman above mentioned, (Mr. Webster.) Subsequently, however, in a conference with the representative from the district deemed to be most interested in the contemplated improvement, we thought it best to make an effort to enlist Congress on our side. This we were so fortunate as to accomplish. Twenty thousand dollars were accordingly appropriated. Were we not right in doing so? I am sure of one thing—that we believed we were doing for the best. This appropriation was obtained but a few days before the rise of Congress, too late to act on the bill I reported from the committee yielding the assent of Congress to the North-Carolina act.

I thank you, gentlemen, for your attention; and I will here close my remarks. Although I have not touched on a subject dear to my heart, and of vital importance, the all absorbing subject, I can assure you that it has not arisen from a belief that it has lost any of its interest. I believe that the sufficiency, the perpetuity of the elective franchise, in a word, that every thing dear to freemen depends on the issue. In conclusion, permit me to give you a sentiment:

A firm and fearless assertion and maintenance of our rights as free men and as free States; not inconsistent with the rights of others or the hallowed maxim *Epluribus Unum.* "United we stand, divided we fall."

By Doctor A. S. H. Burges. *The Hon. Willis Alston, the Representative of our District in Congress*—His services have been long and valuable—we greet him as an acceptable and highly respected guest.

Mr. Alston rose and said, that if the state of his health was such as to enable him to deliver an address, he would not now detain his friends, who had already been so long kept together; and, especially after the able and eloquent address just made by his distinguished and worthy fellow citizen, Mr. Branch. He was, however, conscious that he did not possess language sufficient to express his feelings of gratitude for the polite attention which had been paid him by the citizens of Halifax. The friendly feeling just expressed towards him, and the manner in which it had been expressed, demanded his most sincere thanks.

If, indeed, his long public services, which had been noticed by his friend, had been productive of any beneficial result to his country, the company now assembled and their ancestors were entitled to all the credit; for, by their aid and support, he had been brought into, and continued in public service. From them he had uniformly received almost a unanimous vote. The highest reward ever asked by him for his public services had just been awarded by his fellow citizens of the town of Halifax and its vicinity. In concluding his remarks he asked leave to give

The Town of Halifax. The birth place of the Constitution of North Carolina.

By E. B. Freeman, Esq. *The Tariff*—A policy to enrich a few at the expense of many—Every opposition to it, not inconsistent with the *duties* of a good citizen.

By G. E. Spruill, Esq. *North Carolina*—The first to promulgate to the world a Declaration of Independence—may she be the last to surrender the glorious truths which it announced.

By Doct. M. A. Wilcox. *The Hon. N. Macon*—The American Phocion—his occupation the plough, his principles identified with the Constitution.

By Mr. Martin, of Rockingham. *The great men of the nation*—public property—a cable's length from shore to all detractors.

By W. E. Webb, Esq. *The citizens of the ancient county and corporation of Halifax*—may they, as heretofore, always be distinguished for their liberality of sentiment and urbanity of manners.

By Doct. R. S. Stubbs. *The Presidency*—Magnum populi donum—let it not be perverted.

By Mr. B. F. Halsey. *Gen. Andrew Jackson*—a soldier in war; in peace, [illegible].

By R. A. Jones, Esq. *The memory of Thomas Jefferson*—may his monument be the eternal duration of those free principles so ably expressed by him in the Declaration of Independence.

By Col. J. H. Simmons. May the spirit of '76 and the wisdom of '87 be felt and enjoyed by us and our posterity until time shall be no more.

By Doct. R. H. Wilson. *Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures;* the three great sources of national prosperity—freedom to all, shackles to none.

By Mr. A. B. Stith. *Gen. Andrew Jackson*—may he continue to maintain the esteem he now holds in the breast of every true American.

By J. H. Simmons, Esq. *The Hon. John M'Lean, Post Master General*—faithful and indefatigable in the discharge of his duties.

By J. T. Noble, of Petersburg, Va. *Gen. Andrew Jackson*—to whom the people of the United States owe a debt of gratitude; but God forbid that the debt should be paid by placing him at the head of the nation.

By George R. Reese, Esq. *Gen. Andrew Jackson*—when brass and marble shall have moulded into dust, the remembrance of his virtues, passing in proud review to remotest ages, will endure forever.

By A. A. Litchford. May we kiss whom we please, and please whom we kiss.

The interest of the ceremony was much enhanced in consequence of the citizens uniting in procession with the members of the "Halifax Philodemic Association," dressed in appropriate badges. The order of arrangement as respects the procession, management of the military, &c. &c. was conducted by D. C. Fenner, Esq. Marshal of the day.

The utmost harmony and hilarity prevailed, and the evening gun sounded where all was mirth, all was peace and all was gladness.

FOR THE STAR.

Fourth of July.—This day, which should ever be held in remembrance by the American People, was celebrated at Snowhill, N. C. The Declaration of Independence was read by William Williams, Esq. and an appropriate address delivered by Gen. Jesse Speight. After which the citizens partook of a sumptuous dinner, prepared for the occasion; at which William V. Speight, Esq. acted as President, and Major Wm. Pope as Vice President. After the cloth was removed, the following toasts were drunk:

1. *The day we celebrate.* Immortalized by our forefathers, it will ever be dear to the sons of freedom.
2. *Education.* The only safe-guard to liberty.
3. *North Carolina.* The wisdom of her statesmen and the intelligence of her citizens, the surest safeguard of her liberty and independence.
4. The President of the United States and heads of Department.
5. *The Army and Navy of the United States.* Security against foreign invasion and oppression.
6. *Thomas Paine.* Though he met not the enemy in the field, his pen contributed not a little to the cause of freedom.
7. *Lafayette, De Kalb and Pulaski.* While we honor the first, we will venerate the memory of the last.
8. *Washington.* Another word for virtue, valor, wisdom and patriotism.
9. *Party Spirit.* A worm at the root of the tree of liberty.
10. *The 20th Congress.* Able politicians, and honest statesmen.
11. *Internal Improvement.* Union of interest—union of affections.
12. *The Constitution of the U. States.* A monument of wisdom, purity and patriotism: may it never be polluted by the hands of political meddlers.
13. *The Fair Sex.* The fairest of creation: their smiles our meed; their bosom our pillow.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the President. The day we celebrate—may it ever be held in remembrance by us and our posterity.

By James Harper, Esq. May the little county of Greene produce sons possessing talents competent to fill the most dignified office in the gift of our government.

By J. W. Taylor, Esq. May the sons honor their fathers.

By William Williams, Esq. May the spark of liberty, which kindled in the breast of our forefathers, continue to blaze through the latest generations.

By Mr. Franklin Powell. The battles of Bunker Hill and Yorktown—the first laid the corner stone, the last completed the fabric of the temple of liberty: may it ever be preserved sacred and inviolate.

By Capt. Jonathan Wood. Washington—the father of his country.

By Samuel H. Hart, Esq. The legacy of the brave but lamented Gen. Pike—"Preserve your honor free from blemish: be always ready to die for your country."

By Doctor W. T. Hendon. The Orator of the day—no less endeared to us by his public acts, than his private virtues.

On this toast being drank, General Speight arose and said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—I should do great injustice to my feelings were I to restrain on this occasion to return you my most hearty thanks for the mark of respect you have just paid me.

The honor conferred in selecting me the Orator of the day has not been accepted without a consciousness of my inability to perform the task with that dignity which its importance demanded. With that part of your toast which evidently alludes to my public services, I feel deeply affected. Scarcely had I emerged from my puerile state, when I was called by you to enter the theatre of public action. I have on all occasions, so far as my abilities would permit, fearlessly and independently asserted your rights, and have not unfrequently sacrificed my own opinion to that of yours. And permit me to say on this occasion, that so long as I shall be honored with your confidence, to promote your happiness and welfare, will always be my steady desire. I beg leave, gentlemen, to tender you the following sentiment:

The citizens of Snowhill and its vicinity, who have assembled on this occasion—may they long be characterised by that harmony which now pervades this assembly.

Tax on Molasses.—Certain politicians can witness the destruction of the West India Trade, with all its accompanying losses, embarrassments and disappointments both to the merchant and the planter, the ship owner and the dealer in lumber, with the coolest indifference, as an event not worthy of remark. They can see our government bearded by a petty tyrant, with perfect *sang froid,* and hear the complaints of our injured, insulted and plundered fellow-citizens in Brazil, without one feeling of sympathy for the sufferers—of indignation against their oppressors—or of resentment towards the administration, which tamely submits to such wrongs. They can look on, with all the calmness of philosophy, while an unjust and ruinous tariff is empoverishing the South and enriching the East: it gives them no unpleasant reflections, to see our resources dried up, our wealth diminished, our political strength wasting, and our dearest rights invaded, so long, as by this course, Mr. Adams and his secretary Mr. Clay, are weaving the meshes which are to entangle the nation in their net of sophistry, usurpation and misrule. Knitting their fortunes to those of the coalition, they can regard nothing as just and proper, which does not afflict and harrass the South—nothing as wrong, which confers peculiar and unjust distinctions and benefits on the East and North.

Of this class of politicians, are the editors of the Register:

Where are their expressions of honest indignation at the negligence that lost the West India Trade?—We hear them not. Where are their denunciations of that Tariff, which in its partial and unequal operation, is reducing us, of the South, to worse than colonial bondage? Their lips are hermitically sealed. Where is their honest abhorrence at the conduct of a petty prince, who imprisons our countrymen, robs them of their property, and insults our government?—It has never been breathed.—But do our members of Congress, true to the best interests of the nation, refuse to sanction by their vote, a measure calculated to render the Tariff still more unjust and unequal, then indeed all their sympathies are excited; then can they talk most feelingly about the "Molasses Tax."

An article on this subject appears in the Register of the 11th inst. which is intended to cast the odium of the "Molasses Tax," and of consequence the whole Tarif, upon the two Senators and seven of the members of the House of Representatives from this state. It is well known, that these gentlemen voted against the bill in all its stages. They were not like those paragons of political consistency, Messers. Webster and Burgess, who spoke *against* the Tariff and yet *voted for* it! They were consistent in their opposition, and were determined, if this "bill of abominations" did pass, notwithstanding their opposition to it, that it should not be divested of those features which would operate upon the East as well as upon the South.

Contrast the conduct of those gentlemen, who have fallen under the mighty displeasure of the Messrs. Gales', with that of their idol Mr. Webster.—*They* were opposed to the Tariff, spoke against it, and voted against it:—*he* spoke *against* it, but *voted for it.* *They* wished no increase of duties on any thing: *he* was desirous of passing a Tariff which would enrich the East and North, but impoverish the South and West. *They* would not consent to make the bill of this character, and *he* charges *them* with the odium of the measure, although *they voted against* it and *he* voted *for* it. *He* wanted no duty on molasses, because it might open the eyes of the public in the East to the nefarious designs of the coalition: *they* would not vote to expunge that duty from the bill, that the people of the East might be brought to see and feel, how they were ridden by a few corrupt and artful politicians.—And events have showed the wisdom of their vote. The people of the East begin both to see and to feel the disastrous effects of the Tariff, and their curses, both loud and deep, begin to startle those, who proudly imagined they could use them as stepping stones to mount to undue power, wealth and importance. From Maine to Georgia, there is now one feeling of indignation against a law unjust, oppressive and unconstitutional, and it is not too much to hope, that before long, the voice of an injured country will demand its repeal or modification.

But why are the Messrs. Gales' thus solicitous to build up the reputation of *Mr. Webster,* at the expense of the venerable Macon, Governor Branch and others? The reasons are obvious.—Mr. Webster is the right hand man of the coalition: he is now the great advocate of high prohibitory duties (such as suit the East:) he is the champion of Mr. Clay's "American System:" his political fate is linked in with that of Mr. Clay, Mr. Adams and all their retainers and worshippers, even down to those who receive $550 for publishing the St. Domingo notice *six times.*

The fact is undeniable, that among the few, who justify the Tariff in the southern states, the friends of the administration stand alone. The article in the Register which we are noticing, proves this fact. *They do not condemn the Tariff,* but they condemn certain of our members, for not expunging from the bill all that was objectionable to Mr. Adams and his friends of the East. They are willing to see the south ground down into the dust, so that the East may prosper, and with it, Mr. Adams' popularity. The friends of the administration in this state are the only Tariff men, or why have they selected Mr. Rush, the *Tariff secretary,* as their candidate for the Vice Presidency—why are they such friends of Mr. Clay's "American System."—why is every southern feeling and policy so little in unison with their own?

Fayetteville Journal.

An expiring effort.—The administration party, in this state, have seized on the "six militia men" as the straw, which is to sustain them in their sinking condition. It is a frail support; and the awful rapidity with which they are going down—down, to the abyss of prostration and defeat, notwithstanding this *forlorn hope,* has filled them with despair. While their "*official record*" was cirulating in every nook and corner of the state, the hope was fondly cherished, that men's minds might be darkened and bewildered by the thick mists of misrepresentations and falsehoods which floated in its pages. When the truth blazed out, in the publication lately made by the Central Jackson Committee at Raleigh, no hope was left them, but to acknowledge their defeat, or continue their system of deception. Accordingly we find that the Editors of the Raleigh Register, in their two last numbers, have stringed together as many absurdities and impositions, as well could be compressed in the same space—their impudence equalled only by their falsity.

If these "*candid*" Editors have ever read the documents printed at their office, they *know* that the militia [illegible] ed to be discharged by the Secretary of War in his letters of January [illegible] April 15th, 1814, were those spoken of by Gov. Blount in his letter of the 10th December, 1813, as the organized volunteers of 1812. They also *know,* that the orders to discharge, were given to Gov. Blount, and *not* to General Jackson.

They *know,* that other orders from the President could have no reference to the Regiment of 1000 men, of whom the "six militia men" formed a part, because these orders were given before it was known to the President that said regiment was called into service.—They *know,* that so late as the 19th October 1814, there were 5900 Tennessee "*militia*" in service, besides Pipkin's regiment of one thousand men. They *know,* that this regiment, of which *Harris* and his associates were soldiers, were *mustered* and *paid* for six months.

The Editors say, that the Creek War terminated in April 1814, and intimate that there was then no occasion for armed men in that quarter. We ask them to read, if they have never yet found time to do so, the letter of the Secretary of War, dated 4th July, 1814, in which he calls upon the Governor of Tennessee for his state's quota of 93,500 men, amounting to 2500.

They say, the reason why they did not publish, in their pamphlet (the official record) Governor Blount's order of the 20th May, 1814 calling out those 1000 men for a SIX months tour of service, was simply, because it was not contained in the pamphlet of which their's was a reprint. It is true, this document was suppressed in Elliott's pamphlet as well as Gales', and the same reason operated to its suppression and exclusion in both—a determination to keep the truth from the people, and to deceive them by one sided statements. If, as is most untruly stated, Gov. Blount's order had not been communicated to Congress, when Elliott made his first publication, was it not so communicated, when the Messrs. Gales' published their pamphlet? And have they ever published it?—No, no. It is not their business to assist in the dissemination of the truth.

When the Editors of the Register attempt to fix the charge of cruelty upon Gen. Jackson, in relation to the "six militia men," *because* during the war, a large body of Pennsylvania militia deserted and were not punished, they seek to produce the impression, that militia are not punishable, as well as the regular soldier, for offences while in service. In this they betray either an unpardonable ignorance, or a wanton and wicked attempt to deceive. They *know,* that militia, while in the service of the United States, are subject to all the regulations of the military laws, under which, the crimes of desertion and mutiny are punishable with death.

The *pretended* letter of the *pretended* son of the "*unfortunate Harris*" is referred to by these "candid" Editors as sustaining the "official record." If that letter be true and not forged, will they please to explain the following piece of testimony as coming before the court martial from John Johnson:

"That while at Fort Jackson, in the month of August, he heard the prisoner (Harris) say, that there was no law to compel the men to stay in service longer than three months; that he was a *man of spirit,* and would *not* stay longer; that a considerable number of the men would go then, and *one who would refuse,* he could see him bayoneted about six inches; that they would go up to the *big* or *great man,* and shiver their muskets over his head, but not strike so hard as to kill him."

Here is your "mild," "unoffending," "unfortunate" Harris for you!—a "deluded citizen!" "A pious man!" "A preacher of the gospel!" Who "has been put to death, without remorse, against the plainest dictates of mercy, for no other crime," than open and daring mutiny, desertion, threatening to shiver his musket over the head of his superior officer, and wishing that any one who would refuse to mutiny and desert with him might be bayoneted six inches!!—Poor fellow! The sod on thy grave shall long be moistened with the tears of thy weeping friends of the Register!—*Ib.*

Elizabeth City, July 2.

The schooner Levant, Capt. Battles, bound to Boston, with a cargo of corn, was struck by lightning on Monday last, while lying at the Marshes, which injured her foremast so much that she was compelled to put into Washington, N. C. to repair.—*Star.*

M. Schultz, a German Professor, has been examining the libraries of Constantinople, and expresses his gratitude for the attention he received in his visits to them. He informs us that it is quite absurd to believe the population of Constantinople as intolerant and fanatical, as they are described in various European Journals. He has already visited thirty libraries; but many more, almost unknown, yet as rich in valuable works as the most celebrated, exist in the vast circumference of Constantinople. M. Schultz made extracts from four historians whose names even had not reached Europe.