THE STAR North-Carolina State Gazette. Published, workly, by AWRENCE & LEMAY

he People's Candidates

FOR PRESIDENT, ANDREW JACKSON.

IOIN C. CALHOUN.

s on Phinoise, Util November, 1828. STORAL TICKET OF N. CAROLINA ORAL TICKET OF N. CAROLINA
Robert Leave, of Harwood county,
Months States, of Wilkes.
Peter Extract, at Linsolne
has Glies, of Rowan.
Months Philips, of Rockinghum.
Dain M. Morehead, of Gufffied.
Walke P. Leake, of Richmond,
Wilke P. Manguni, of Orange.
Rev. Josiah Cr. Auto, of Wake.
John Hall, of Warven.
Joseph J. Williams, of Martin.
Reday Ballard, of Gates,
Louis D. Hilliams, of Caren.
Elward B. Shuight, of Craven.
Elward B. Dadley, of New-Hunover.

Notice.

aken up and committed to the Jail of Chet county, N. Carolina, one negro fellow, who is name is REDDICK, and belongs to the his name is REDDICK, and belongs to the seef Gel. Joseph Hawkins, and is now under controll of William Williams, of Warrer

WILLIAM RIDDLE, Jailor. July 23, 1928

Jailor's Notice.

aken up on the 25th of June, 1827, and com ted to the Jeil of New Hanover county, North mina, a negro man, named JAMES ARCHEY, et 8 inches high, 27 years old, two of his upfront teeth out, and a sear over his right eye. in Philadelphia, and his parents live there, re is but very little doubt that he is a slave, can tell but very little about Philadelphia, by part of the North. The owner is requeste forward, prove property, pay charges,

take him away.

CHARLES B. MORRIS, Jailor.

mington, N. C. Nov. 350-tf

Notice.

as taken up and committed to this jail, on the instant, a runaway, who calls himself or, and says he belongs to Capt. James Wilof Tennessee, and that he formerly belongs Eli W. Ward. He is a low mulatto, with arm, having lost the left above the clhowover is required to come forward, prove perty, pay charges and take him away, or he be dealt with as the law directs.

J. T. C. WIATF, Jador, aleigh. N. C. Jane 18, 1838 25-6m S. Upon farther enquiry, I am induced to k the above runaway belongs to Lemuel itseld, of Wayne county, N. C. he says he is mes called William.

FOR THE STAR. our last Legislature adjourned, there amons for the purpose of compelling the kers, Dunkards, Menonists and Moraviity, or pay an equivalent ceable to the bill of rights State.) We have heard objections a-he bill, but as we were not interested her than our own private feelings, and by the duties that we have been sub-to for many years past, we have not giv-nyselves much uncasiness on the subject aving that the official documents of our titution placed before the collected wis-of our State, could not fail at the present (if there ever had been an instance) of g productive of justice, equality and re-lean principles. We have, in noticing to the documents alluded to, been purto find the interpretation thereof. (Bill ghts.) "That no man or set of men are ights.) "That no man or set of men and ded to exclusive or separate emoluments rivileges from the community but in contains of public services." "That no ration of public services." "That no emoluments, privileges or honors be granted or conferred in this Does the Sd section of the bill of ntend to convey the idea that separ-exclusive privileges should be grantfour denominations of people in this. Does the 22d section convey the idea ereditary privileges should be granted a descendants of those denominations of the to ages yet unborn. It is presumed and unes what records And upon what ground it has been cor on the present generation, I am at a determine. Believing as I do " that duty to support. And any burden, falls equally on all men is consistent he most perfect ideas of liberty," justic dequality. As members of society on editary pretension, it is not a religious

none but what have originated from characters—men of standing and inwise as others, as they appeared to militude of constitutional, religious, civil, and military objections. But they made the search, their reasons like two grains of wheat hid in two ilke of chaff. After they are found (in the property of the compared with the original document) and prove not to be worth the search, and prove not to be worth the search in about the compared with the original documents, we feel and duty or pay an equivalent hut when in duty or pay an equivalent hut when in duty or pay an equivalent hut when in duty or pay an equivalent hut when and republican and republican and republican and republican in the time morality, industry, great agriculturists, there is not a shadow of doud. But I will ask decired from such a course of life! They certainly do. It is said by some they remove to hidians, where they can enjoy more freedom. But this objection is for the wint of information on the submit of the property of the your authority to compel them to draught in time of Warl. If our chave not power to compel them militia duty or pay an equivalent in exemption, peace, they have no power over them annually by

This fitties without an equivalent. This is a separate privileges of the original class. The next incubity is, what constitutes a subset for hereditary privileges, ander the exting acts of Assembly? Not that they shall a religiously accopuleus, but that they shall religiously accopuleus, but that they shall attinue in their respective societies which sey are heir to, on the group Lof their partits being members of society at their birth of living a moral life or not, if the samety rents being members of society at their birth and living a moral life or not, if the society think proper to retain them. They do not pretend to regeneration as a role, but belong to the Society. Can you find that every 100th man has possed either of those societies on the ground of religious scruples. World it not be an absurdity for a young man of other denominations, of people to claim an exemption from militia stuty on the ground that his father had told him that his grand father had read in a book that there was a man of their society that was religiously scrupulous of bearing arms?

bearing arms'
One of their most favorite strings to harp upon is, that every man has a right to worship God according to the dictales. This own conscience. I am disposed to believe there is not a man in the State that could have an objection. Every man enjoys a liberty of conscience. They can and ought to perform their acts of devotion in any way they think proper. They can set under their own vines, and fig trees, and none to make them afraid. It is a privilege not called in question amongst the requirements that the community are bound to perform in support of their government; but it has been held forth as a substitate to convey the idea, that if a man or set of men differed in religious sentiments on the subject of bearing arms, that was sufficient to exonerate them from paying an equivalent.
They might as well refuse to work the

public roads, on the ground that it might fa-

cilitate the march of an army in case of war, and cause the shedding of blood sooner that t otherwise would have been; or refuse to pay public taxes, as the money, in case of war. night possibly be applied to warlike purpos es. Again-it is said they maintain their poor. They are a people highly favored in this respect. It appears it is their choice, as they have the same liberty as others, their poor (so called) are people not entirely dependant for their subsistence. Can you furisl, a single instance in any society where there are not acts of charity needed and bestowed? Those acts of charity place those not wholly destitute in easier circumstances. An act of charity would prove abortive if they received full payment in this world, as the taking of usury is by the laws of God and man expressly forbidden; and upon the pay-ment depends the act of charity, and if it was considered by themselves, they would not expect payment in this uneven country, as that would not give validity to an act of chari-ty. It is said that mustering in time of peace of little or no setvice, consequently there is little expense & no danger ("except being productive of immorality,") as a substitute might be obtained for 50 cents or less. Those are the times for religious protection (so call ed) The waggoner's prayer was unnecessa ry to Hercules as long as his chariot wheels moved; but when they became motionless he prayed in vain. And whilst our former leislatures were securing that precious morse to themselves, the honor of religious protec-tion, so called,) why were they so forgetful as to leave 9 tenths of the community destitute of a remedy, if they were religiously some pulous of bearing arms! But there is no provision made except for Quakers, Menonists, Dunkards and Moravians, and a few constituis to be a diversity of opinions with re-tional exceptions on account of public servito a bill brought before the House of ces. But let us view the extent of this reli gious protection a little farther. When the sound of war is heard in our land, when blood when a substitute must have \$100 for 2 or 3 months' service, then religious protection, where art thou? The out-pourings of secret prayer avail not with the Legislature. You see a bill brought forward, entitled an act to compel Quakers, Mcnonists, Dunkards and Moravinas to stand their draught. No constitutional rights are doubted, their bank stock is not held sacred as in the former case. Their unwillingness to be subject to the higher powers appears to be in vain. They are then brought to submit to the powers that be, and such ordinances as are ordained to under the government which God is pleased to set over them."

If it is just and right to grant those priviliges in time of peace, why not continue them in perliquis times? The greater the danger, the more benevolent the act. 3 months' service, then religious protection

benevolent the act.

It is objected to on the ground that the Quakers were persecuted and borne upon with a heavy hand in times of the revolution. That the Quakers were borne upon we do not doubt towards the close of the revolutionary war, as concerned their property. But what were the primary eauses? They as a body were opposed to bearing arms, and consequently were opposed to bearing arms, and consequently were opposed to the independence of the U. Statis. They remained useless in times that tried men's souls—in times the meat distressing that could be imagined, when encyclent the act. the most distressing that could be imagined, when the war-worn veterans were suffering the toils of editary privileges should be granted executables of those denominations of to ages yet unborn? It is presumed in the present generation, I am at a determine. Belleving au 1 do "that the every man is interested is every that the every man is interested is every list to support. And any burden, alls equally on all men is consistent e most perfect ideas of liberty," justic quality. As members of society on itary pretamion, it is not a religious of worship, admitting it to be constitute of particles and the light of hearing a variety of most providers, to allow all serves the many cases doubted, although they might, in some instances, have proved many will be a soften and income of the most prominent, (but will whome but what have originated from characters—men of standing and income but what have originated from characters—men of standing and income but what have originated from characters—men of standing and income but what have originated from characters—men of standing and income but what have originated from characters—men of standing and income but what have originated from characters—men of standing and income hut what have originated from characters—men of standing and income friendly indians as others, as they appeared to multitude of constitution, we should have wise as others, as they appeared to multitude of constitutions, merchanics, military objections. But he was others, as they appeared to multitude of constitution, we should have wise as others, as they appeared to multitude of constitutions, was constitute of clothing, after many a day's much to keep their suiture of the means of sub-stance of the means of sub-stance of the missing and income individual of the means of sub-stance of the means of sub-stances, the sub-stance of the missing and the sub-stance of the means that were so much the sub-stance of the means of sub-stances and the sub-stance of the means of sub-stances and the sub-stances

war, and it is a mere plantom to by law, and shall be equal as may be to the low-

ing arms, be excused therefrom, and do pry to the State melianium of money in the of their personal services as the Legislature shall shink proper. It is and that it would make the modes no lighter on those that are compelled to mariter at the present time. A new discovery! For anstance, the captain of a company orders his men on parade a certain sky. They woress. He seelects 10 that he shall think proper from 60; says to the 50 it will make your burden no lighter for those 10 to runster; therefore they may enjoy their own recreation it the shade, whilst we are doing the dury of the flow in the burning am for 3 hours. I will leave the smalled man to force his opinion of the Captain. The question is asked, what would it amount to the community individ-Shears. I will leave the emolid stan to form his opinion of the Captain. The question is asked, what would it amount to the community individually of they were compelled to pay at equivalent? I may were that the sum so paid would be equal to other taxes as far as the amount so paid. Why excapt 100 individuals from paying poll tax because that abusent would not amount to a sent a piece for the remaining part of the community? It has been held farth by knowing ones that we have a sufficiency of money—we don't stant their services or their mones! Happy situation! Would it not answer a good purpose to excapt those who have been compelled to appear at musters for 30 years past, or pay a fine, if a non-commissioned officer or private for Battalion or Regimental muster, not exceeding 8 dollars per year; for company musters 8 dollars; for not being equipped according to law 4 dollars? If it is uscless for all to muster, would it not be doing justice between man and man to let their persons or their Bank Stock take place in lieu of those of us who have mustered for 20 years past? No chance for other citizens, let them be as suruptulous as they may, they have to general unless they are sick, lame or destitute of any kind of funds that will amount to the pitiful sum of a fine. The specage number of miles as a general calculation will amount for every person that is compelled to appear at a Regimental review 15 calculation will amount for every person that is

calculation witt amount for every person that is completed to appear at a Regimental review 15 miles, with a heavy rifle on his shoulder, rain or shine; they must go or pay a fine. Whilst those favored sectarious can set by their fire sides, unmolested, as we pass by their labitations in beating rains, as has been witnessed as late as 1827. That for 20 years past it has been worth to every that for 20 years past it has been worth to every individual \$5 per year at a low estimation. How many individuals are within our knowledge that have paid from 50 to 200 dollars for a substitute in the last war? Supposing there are 50 individuals that have enjoyed exclusive privileges for 20 years past, at five dollars per year, in each county, admitting 61 counties amounts to \$15,250 per year, which in 20 years would make an enormous sum to creat to a few individuals as an enormous sum to creat to a few individuals as an enormous sum to grant to a few individuals as an exclusive privilege. And I would ask who are the men sain to grant to a few individuals as an exchaive privilege. And I would sik who are the men that are enjoying exclusive and hereditary privileges? Are they men in distress or poverty? Can you say that any portion of them, compared to half, are religiously acrupulous of buring arms, or considerations with respect to appearing at mesters? Are they men that do not enjoy every privilege in our cours of Justice? Are they men that do not enjoy every privilege in our cours of Justice? Are they prohibited from voting at each and every election for public officers? Have you ever discovered them idle with respect to electioneering for the man of their choice? Do they not hold public offices and enjoy the same protection as those that are subject to the duties of the government. It is said that they are priviledged only in time of peace. I ask when were they driven from their strong hold? When the ball to compet them to stand their draught in the time of the last war came before the Legislature, they were violently opposed to its passage; and now they boast of having no privilege only in time of peace; but the reason is well known. If it were proved to you that a Member of the Legislature then m session had expressed his sentiments to a friend of the most undoubted veracity on the subject of for the man of their choice? Do they not hold public offices and enjoy the same protection as those that are subject to the duties of the government. It is said that they are priviledged only in their strong hold? When the hill to compet them to stand their draught is the time of the last war came before the Legislature, they were violently opposed to its passage; and now they boast of having no privilege only in time of peace; but the reason is well known. If it were proved to you that a Member of the Legislature then measured his preparations, his roal object was not suspected, but was supposed by almost every one only to extend to an incursion upon or a set and their draught; but that he believed it just and right that they should stand their draught; but that he believed they should stand their draught; but that he believed they should stand their draught; but that he believed to prove the was, if not encouraged, at least not opposed by his own government. Under the subject of the Quaker Society, that a considerable portion of his constituents were Quakers; therefore a consider of the mean of the man incursion upon or a set of the green of the considerable portion of his constituents were Quakers; therefore the considerable portion of his constituents were Quakers; therefore the considerable portion of his constituents were Quakers; therefore the considerable portion of his constituents were Quakers; therefore the considerable portion of his constituents were Quakers; therefore the considerable portion of his constituents were Quakers; therefore the considerable portion of his constituents were Quakers; therefore the considerable form to the considerable portion of his constituents of the considerable portion of his constituents of the considerable portion of his constituents were Quakers; therefore the considerable portion of his constituents of the considerable portion of his constituents. The considerable portion of his constituents of the considerable portion of his constituents of the considerable port fore he could not vote for the bill! What would it speak to you? Why, that he was an ealighteneol legislator, that he could discover the straight way; but his constituents—"Ah! there's the rath." But his constituents—"Ah! there's the rath." But it passed into a law, and they can say; like the old proverb of the rat, " welcome death when the trap fell down." But, in granting separate and exclasive privileges to sets of men by and exclasive privileges to sets of men by and exclasive privileges to sets of men by and of Assembly appears to be inconsistent with the government of North Carolina. But the fact was, at that time for some popular scheme, they stifled old conscience, dispensed with the Bill of Rights, tied justice and equality head to fora, and left them in the government house struggling until the present time; and if they do not get a reprive, they, with thoir struggles, will shaw the elitzens of North Carolina that they have been in bonalage since that time for no act of their's, we do not complain of those that are religiously scrupulous of not bearing ayms, but of those who profess to live in their societies under a pretence of being religiously scrupulous, and which every day's experience confirms to us, have neither part nor lot in the matter. They have lands and large portions of property to protest as well as their persons; then let them bears an equal part of the burdens of the community. They have acquired large estates principally by speaking lating the propers to live in their societies under a pretence of the property to grotest and the property to grotest as well as their persons; then let them bears are equal part of the burdens of the community. They have large and to continue the deception.

If we be correct in this view of the subject, or rather in this historical departs and property to grotest as well as their persons; then let them bears are equally part of the burdens of the community. They have been property to grotest as well as their persons the let the burdens of the control of

part nor lot in the matter. They have lands and large portions of property to protect as well as their persons; then let them bear an equal part of the burdens of the community. They have sequired large estates principally by spectilations, by persevering industry, by their mechanical genius, by their unequaled morality and prudence in their societies, and more especially by having their ideas awake at the close of ware, and by reaping the heat lands at the opening of new States, &c. and who, I sak, have acquired and defended those lands from our enemies? I are were that those men who have been the instruments for that purpose have had but a small share of the profits. The young men of those favored societies appear to enjoy themselves in the surrent reaseathous of their neighbors until you touch them on the string of military, when, as a general rule, their countenances are changed into melancholy. Let speculation or money be the topic, they are willing to bears part. Let the day of muster roll around, they are willing to appear at the place appointed, but say to one come and hear a part of our burdens in the duties of the day, they will then tell you! "Thou art the man." Train up a child in the way he should go. Train up those that are intended as a defence, laing them on by inschable degrees. If they expect to serve in person, let them begin to muster in time of peace. A man thay ascend saval fulls, which at first appeared tedious, until at last he will look with indifference on the tallest monitains. But under the existing acts of Assambly, the stripling of those favored demominations enjoys privileges heretofore and at the present time, that have not been granted to the beroes of the revolution, who sacrificed their health, life and treasures in defence of those privileges which they crios. The very institutions that they founded was their blood and treasure refuse to give them as equal thare in the privileges of the commonst, their merits have been laid atlent, and the preference given those who at that t

part of the creation; that they were

profileres as sett of men, if the settler is imparinity discussed. It reminds me of the negro that was sent in search of a stray horse; after repeated inquiries concerning the horse, he was asked what color he was. He vary steraly replied. Yo matter what de color he. His name be The I think where applications are made to the Legislature to grant exclusive and hereditary privileges to any man to set of men, no matter what possilistive of dress, speech or sentiment exists amongst them, if they live within the bounds of North Carolina, they live under the constitution, which is a guardian angel that hovers over us, and is much not to be violated on any mentence. "ought not to be violated on any pretence there ought to be an universal maxim, "thus her isfled as to the accuracy of its state-niche set that month be passed."

"The bounds are means." eau we go, and no further," set that enough be passed."

A VRIEND TO THE CONSTITUTION.

in it is not to Gen. Jackson, and relyange to the state of the secretions of Williams. But those of other acrasses who have been brought torward against the following statement accompanies it. Together the belief that is thay they to make the restored to the following statement. I make a. I may they to make the following statement. I make a. I may they to make the following statement. I make a. I may they to make the following statement. I make a. I may present. While the following statement. I make a. I may they to make the following statement. I make a. I may they to make the following statement. I make a. I may they to make the following statement. I make a. I may they to make the following statement. I make a the following statement a the following statement. I make a the following statement a the following statement as the following statement. I make a the following statement a the following statement and the following statement and the following statement. I make a the following statement and the follow

subject, or rather in this historical de-tail, nothing more can be necessary to satisfy the minds of the most prejudic-ed, that as we asserted, the construc-tion to be placed on these imputed re-marks of Gen. Jackson must depend entirely on the time when they occured. tail, nothing some can be necessary to satisfy the middle of the most prejudicy of that as we asserted this construction to be placed on these impated in the set of the set of

preventation be livid responsible for an ring a unit to observation, which, at that time, six to ving detailed ther man in the nation clicks have in-this paper mocently made. As to the last remark Butr's going ascribed to Gen. Jackson, Williams by him to conscious it was " oftercomed;" that is, af in compliant ter the first, and therefore even if it he dreased to his conceded that it was made, it assuredly cannot be connected with the first. If the best of my as must have been the case, it occurred member of the after he became acquainted with Burr's, so, in Nation obtect, it shows that he was the first object, it shows that he was the first man to pre- aim his designs and warn of his friends against them.

This letter, then, admitting every him

gether satisfactory" to the General, (so a

Of this, Williams and his instigators. were weit aware. For when after the lapse of four or five months it was de the Cel Jackson and Barr.—The last Charlottesville terinized to revise the calumny contion of the charges made by Judge Nathaniel M. Williams against Gen. Jackson relative to the Barr conspirancy. The great length of the article will not permit us to give more than the following extract, in which, however, there is sufficient to satisfy the unpresideed reader that the content with republishing that the unpresideed reader that the cient to satisfy the unprejudiced reader that the up an the evidence which it affords; but;

tation was not recalled, but annotioned assertions or insignations that he wintroduced by Gen. Jackson against the consent of the gentlemen after From the statement of De Gen, Jackson, if per to Burr more attally paid to a disting ally paid to a distinguished strange whose prejudice, nothing is known assertion of Williams to the don't notwithstanding, who, if his men be as bad as when it suits his purpose.

be as bad as when it suits his purposes, he chooses to expresent it, may real have been standing on his head in a corner, for aught he now knows to the contrary, instead of our his feet "against the wall opposite the door."

The statements of Williams—the witness so much relied on by the Contition—having been disposed of,—it and y remains for us to offer a few remarks upon the charge itself, and refer to and exhibit such evidence in dispraof of it as, in our continue, conclusively shows

The letter written by Gen. J. to Mr. Claiborne, Governor of Louisiana on the 12th Nov. 1806, is alread before the public. In it he says, of upon the alert, keep a watchful eye to on our General, and becars of an tack as well from our own counts
Spain. I few there is something
ten in the state of Depuners. You enemies within your own city, that they to subvert your government, try to separate it frum the Un You know I never hazard ideas with-out good grounds—you will keep these bints to yourself. But I say again, be apon the alert; your government is in danger. I fear there are plans on for inimical to the Union, whether they