

THE STAR, North Carolina State Gazette, Published weekly, by LAWRENCE & LEMAY.

Subscribers, three dollars per annum. No paper will be sent without at least one year in advance, and no paper discontinued, at the option of the Editors, unless all arrears are paid.

Notice. Subscriber takes this method of informing...

State Bank of N. Carolina. Raleigh, May 17, 1831. Resolved, that a dividend of two per cent on the capital stock of this bank, be, and the same is hereby declared for the last six months, payable at the principal bank on Monday the 5th of June, and at the several branches fifteen days thereafter.

Notice. Strayed by Vincent Parsons, a small mare milk, of a dark bay or brown colour, with solar marks on each shoulder, a small lump or woe on the left ear, supposed to be five or six years old, valued at forty dollars.

TO THE PUBLIC. The Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the Public at large, that he has again removed to the Town of Louisburg, and now occupies that large and commodious Tavern lately owned by Mr. Arndell—and he pledges himself to do his very best to give satisfaction to all those that may favor him with their custom.

February 6, 1831. W. M. P. TAYLOR. State of North Carolina, Wake County. NOTICE is hereby given to the heirs of Ewel Watts, deceased, late of said county, that the term of my administration of said estate has expired; and that there now remains in the hands of the administrator six hundred and sixty-four dollars and fifty-four cents. The said heirs are requested to come forward and make settlement.

Forty Dollars Reward. Ranaway from the subscribers plantations, in Fairfield district, on Broad River, on the 10th April last, 3 negro fellows. Bill a likely fellow, about 31 years old, his hair plaited, rather thin made, downy, slow answer when spoken to, rather hawser nose, had good clothing. Burrow is stout made, shews his teeth, is about 30 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, speaks quick and well, had on a blue Broad Cloth coat. Tom a likely fellow about 29 years old, very black, 5 feet 8 inches high, took off with him good clothing, has a lump or two on his breast. Bill and Tom are brothers. 13 dollars will be paid for each of them for the delivery to us, or in gold so they can go.

It is probable that both these fellows have free papers, and that they will change their names. When they went off they had 60 or 70 dollars in each of their own. DANIEL HUGHY, and N. SUMMERS. JOHN ALLEN. Prince Edward City, Va. 22d Nov. 1828. I am to certify that in the winter of 1827, I was severely attacked with the pleurisy. I called on the most eminent physicians that the city afforded, who used their utmost skill with little effect. It is true, the late employed a friend of the pain, but left me with a cough, which grew worse and worse as the season advanced, and the excessive sweats and cough disheartened me of ever again restored to health, till in the month of 1829, hearing that Dr. Allen was in North Carolina, I sent for him. He visited me, he had examined me, said he was to undertake my cure. I insisted on him, and I could not live long in my present situation. He consented, and gave me medicine, which relieved me, that by the first of July I was able to perform some labor, and by the first of winter my health was again restored; and I have since enjoyed good health.

THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE. From the New Monthly Magazine. This man was born and bred a despot of the most arbitrary and unbending school. His notions of subordination and blind submission to military authority are the most exaggerated that any man has entertained in Europe for centuries past, his father perhaps alone excepted. His horror of political rights and constitutions is as extreme as the incapacity of his intellect to comprehend them. The man who never could understand how it was possible for a people en masse to presume to resist the ordinance of a bigoted and bigoted king, and to oppose a successful resistance to the military means employed to enforce them, surely never dreamt that the Poles under him should be governed on any principles in the least at variance with his own arbitrary will. A series of violations of the Constitution were the necessary and probably intended effects of the selection of such a man to preside over the Government of Poland. Arbitrary acts, of a nature almost incredible, were daily exercised, as if no limits had ever been prescribed to the official character with which he was invested; and, as in Russia, his capacity of Grand Duke alone always appeared to him to comprise the attributes of absolute power. Constantine had sense enough to relinquish a throne from which he foresaw that the natural ferocity of his disposition must soon cause his expulsion; but with an inconsistency of intellect which hardly accountable, he was unable to perceive that the burden of his presence was likely to prove still heavier over a people who were not taught to look upon it either as the consequence of a legitimate order of succession, or of a free choice. Among the innumerable specimens of Constantine's mode of ruling Poland with which we have been supplied, we have selected two cases, the particulars of which are likely to appear interesting to our readers, at the same time that they will serve to show that despotism's character; we shall give them as nearly as possible in the narrator's own words, merely premising that he holds a rank and character which induce us to place the most implicit reliance on his authority.

During one of those fine evenings of the month of June, which in some of the northern parts of Europe indemnify the inhabitants for the excessive length of the winter nights, I was returning from the villa of the Princess Sapiegi, situated at a few leagues distance from Warsaw, where I had spent the day. I was so absorbed with the thoughts of some interesting occurrences to which I had been a witness, that I left my horse to guide himself entirely by his own instinct, and I did not awaken from my reverie until I found myself suddenly before the portal of the great burial-ground of Warsaw, situated a good deal beyond the gate by which it was my intention to enter. A bright moonlight enabled me to perceive at some distance a private carriage, drawn up close to the wall of the enclosure, and apparently waiting for some one within.

I could not help being struck with the circumstance at such an hour, and suffering curiosity to get the better of the desire to retrace my steps, I tied the reins of my horse to the branch of a neighboring tree, and proceeded in search of this midnight visitor of the dead. After wading some time through the labyrinth of monuments of departed grandeur, I came to a kind of tumulus, before which a woman, in a kneeling posture, was apparently performing some earnest act of devotion. She hastily rose on my sudden appearance, but before she had time to conceal her face under the ample folds of a long black veil, which had been thrown over her shoulders, I recognised the beautiful Countess K—, whom I had frequent met at the house of one of her relations. It then occurred to my recollection, that when about to be introduced to the Countess, my introducer cautioned me against ever mentioning in her presence, the name of Colonel S—, with whom I had been formerly acquainted, and who, I well knew, had been an intimate friend of her late husband. I had forgotten to inquire into the motive of this caution, but not doubting now that it bore a connexion with the object of this nocturnal excursion of the fair Countess, I could not repress the feeling of sympathy and curiosity which so romantic a rencontre awakened. After apologizing to the Countess for interrupting her in the exercise of duties apparently of the most pious kind, I observed that her grief must be deep-rooted indeed to conduct her hither alone and at such an hour. We walked slowly together for some minutes, and the lady, seemingly touched with the sympathizing tone in which I spoke to her, related to me the following particulars:—'You were acquainted with Colonel S—, and you know that he was my husband's bosom friend. They travelled together in Spain where my husband was taken ill and died. When he found that his dissolution would be the inevitable issue of his illness, he addressed a letter to me, in which he spoke of the affectionate attentions paid him by the Colonel during his sickness, and expressed a strong wish that I should look upon him as my future protector and friend; and, in fact, consent to become his wife. The Colonel returned to Warsaw some months after I had become a widow. Deeply as I felt the loss of my husband, I could not help thinking of his last wishes respecting his friend. You know how many of those qualities the Colonel possessed which make a favorable impression on our sex; compliance was, therefore, prompted by inclination as well as duty. An attachment soon took place between us; but the Colonel, from a feeling of delicacy which my repeated entreaties could not overcome, deferred becoming my husband until he had attained the rank of a general officer in the army, which my late husband had long held. He was entitled to speedy promotion, and he had reason every day to expect that it should take place. The Grand Duke Constantine had always appeared his friend, and under such patronage, the road to military honors seemed to be opened to him. But his fine figure, his well-known military merit, and the renown which his cavalry regiment had acquired for the accuracy of its manœuvres, had lately disposed the Grand Duke in a very different manner towards him. Envy and hatred replaced every impulse in his favor, for Constantine can never retain a kindly feeling for those whom he suspects of being looked upon as in any respect better than himself. A change in his manner towards the Colonel soon became apparent. Frequently he would reprove him for entertaining political sentiments which he denounced as incompatible with military subordination; and, in a short time, sought every possible opportunity to humiliate him. One day when the Grand Duke was on a parade, surrounded by a numerous retinue of general and other officers, he espied the Colonel at a distance, and perceiving that his uniform coat (owing to the heat) was unbuttoned, he called him up, and in that rough tone which is peculiar to him when in anger, Constantine asked the Colonel how he had dared to appear in his presence in dishabille.' The Colonel observed, that not

Constantine's rigorous exactions about a conformity with his whimsical regulations on the mode of wearing regimentals, are among the peculiarities of his overbearing temper. He has frequently sent officers in arrest for the offence of leaving a single button out of its hole. At the theatre of St. Petersburg, his principal occupation was to espouse the officers of his own regiment of Hussars; and if, through the means of his glass, he thought he perceived in some remote corner any one of them who was not bound up at all points in the strictest conformity with his latest regulations, an aid-de-camp was instantly despatched to the offender, with orders to place him immediately under arrest. The extreme littleness of mind implied by this petty mode of harassing and tormenting those around him, Constantine evidently inherited from his father. Paul's ridiculous regulations about the dress and deportment of the inhabitants of St. Petersburg are not perhaps forgotten.

being strictly on duty, and feeling much oppressed by the heat, he did not think there would have been any risk that he should be called to account because his coat was not entirely buttoned up to his neck. This answer raised the Grand Duke's anger to its highest pitch. He applied a violent blow to the Colonel's face, and ordered him to prison. To submit to such a degrading outrage was more than any man of the Colonel's fine feelings and high station in society could endure. On the following day I received this note from him, 'taking a slip of paper from her bosom, which I always carry about me. Hear its contents: I have been dishonored in the eyes of the whole army, and, therefore, am no longer worthy to be yours.—When you receive this I shall have ceased to exist. My own hand shall give me death, that I may not one day become that of a regicide.'

In that mood before you his remains now rest; I frequently come to give vent to my grief, and I am obliged to choose an hour at which it is least likely that I should meet with interruption, and with that annoyance by which its tyrannical author would pretend to dry up my tears. I walked slowly with the Countess to her carriage, into which I handed her, after giving her my word that I should say nothing of my rencontre with her during my stay in Warsaw. Not many days after, I went to spend a week at the seat of my friend the Count Stanislaus Pototzky. One morning, as I was sitting with him on a rustic seat formed round a magnificent cluster of poplars, which had often shaded the late King of France, Louis XVIII, when in exile, we were conversing on the prospects of Poland, under the existing mode in which its government was conducted. 'If,' said the Count, 'The Emperor Alexander had not imposed his brother Constantine upon us as his representative, I dare say his intentions would have been acted upon in a very different spirit. But, under the fallacious promise of a liberal system, he has saddled us with an intolerable burden. Corruption and venality have become the principles of his government—extortion, the abuse of his power—espionage, the instigator of his tyrannical disposition—and violence, his mode of enforcing obedience and a substitute for national laws. In that Pavilion, at the extremity of the park, which you see from hence, pointing at the same time with his finger, 'there is at this moment a victim of the espionage through which things are now managed among us.' On my expressing curiosity to learn the particulars of the case to which he alluded, he continued, 'It is a romantic epistle,' he said, 'but the consequences of it threaten to be of a tragical nature. About three months ago, the Grand Duke Constantine, whilst making, as is usual with him, the very superfluous diurnal inspection of the military posts of Warsaw, (for he seems to act as if we were still exposed to the sudden irruptions of the Zaporog Cossacks,) came to the northern gate, where the Sub-Lieutenant, Count Weliopolsky, commanded the picket on duty. The young Count had quitted the corps de garde for a few moments for the purpose of buying a stamped sheet of paper, on which all petitions to the Grand Duke were, according to his express command, always to be written. On finding him absent from his post, Constantine was seized with one of those fits of rage to which he is subject, and in that most unpropitious temper did the poor sub-lieutenant find him, when, after an absence of only a few minutes, he returned with the stamped sheet in his hand. Not content with venting his anger in mere abuse, he struck him several blows; and, on the poor fellow attempting to excuse himself by an explanation of what had called him away only for a short time, the Grand Duke, who exacts and expects the most passive obedience, and will never tolerate the least reply to his reproof, instantly ordered him to receive three hundred lashes in his presence. Poor Weliopolsky lingered some days from the effects of this brutal chastisement, and died.'

Count —, who was Colonel of the regiment to which Weliopolsky belonged, and who was also related to him, felt so indignant at the outrageous proceeding of the Grand Duke, that he waited on him to remonstrate against it, and ask him in what manner he intended to atone for the injury inflicted on the family of the murdered youth, through the violation of all military laws and the national rights of the Poles. Constantine replied in his usual arrogant manner, and a discussion arose in which the Count attempted to vindicate his country's rights by pointing at its laws. To talk of national rights to Constantine is to appear to him guilty of high treason. The Count was sent to prison, and that he might remain in safer custody, he was given in charge to the military governor of Warsaw, an old thorough-bred Muscovite general, who was as unbending in the execution of his master's commands as ever paddie was to the irresistible power of a hundred horse steam-engine. There was a stone warehouse in a remote part of the court adjoining the house of the governor, in which he locked up his prisoners; its windows, though only two feet from the ground, were secured by strong iron

bars, and the old general was sure that every thing was safe when, previously to withdrawing to rest, he visited his prisoner, and then locked the door himself. The keys he took with him and placed them under his pillow for the night. It happened that in the very house of the governor there was a young French lady, living as a sort of companion and instructress to his daughters, and whose superior attractions had very often received the homage of the handsome Colonel, now a prisoner under the same roof which sheltered her. His actual situation very naturally inspired her with a great interest in his behalf, and, as they could occasionally see and speak to each other, an attachment was soon formed which became strong on each side. A regular correspondence was established between them, and it was ultimately understood, that if the Colonel should be able to come out for a short time only, he would lead her to the altar. In order to hasten so wished for an event, the young lady admitted one of the general's daughters into the secrets of her amours, and prevailed on her to grant her assistance. The general was in the habit of going to bed at an early hour, and all his children came to his bed side to wish him a good night. It was arranged that on one of these occasions, the governess's confidence should so contrive as to take the key from under the pillow. The prisoner was thus released on his parole of returning again in an hour, a priest was sent for at the house of a friend, the marriage was actually solemnized, the parties returned to their abode, and the key of the prison was deposited by the trusty confidante under her father's pillow before he awoke.

You would hardly believe that the very next day the Grand Duke was minutely informed of all that had taken place. His rage knew no bounds; when, according to daily practice, the Governor waited on him to receive his commands, he did receive something, but on this occasion, it was a severe caning administered by the Grand Duke's imperial hands! The Colonel was, under a strong escort, sent to the fortress of Zamosk, and his unfortunate bride was turned adrift by the irritated governor. My wife, who had often seen her and had conceived a great regard for her, induced her to come and stay with us, and offered her the use of the pavilion you see for any length of time she might feel disposed to be our neighbor. Some days ago she received the news of her father's death. He was the French ex-director Neufchateau, living in exile from France since the second restoration of the Bourbons. He left some property, to which his daughter was sole heir; but, in order to obtain the enjoyment of it, her husband's signature to a power of attorney was required. We advised her to petition the Grand Duke for permission to visit him, and, indeed, I drew up for her the draft of the petition, in which the grounds of the prayer were clearly stated.—She proceeded to the Grand Duke, to whom she was allowed to present it. After being made to wait some time in an antechamber, the Grand Duke brought her himself a sealed letter, addressed to the governor of the fortress of Zamosk, which the poor woman supposed to contain the order petitioned for. Three days after she had proceeded on the journey she came back to us in a frame of mind bordering on distraction. It was with the utmost difficulty we could obtain from her some account of what had happened. The Grand Duke's letter, of which she had been made the bearer, contained an order to put her husband in irons!

Such, Sir, are the effects of unlimited power in tyrannical hands. The reigns of Tiberias and Nero never exceeded in oppression that which now affects our country. When ungovernable passion has usurped the place of justice and defined authority, its influence must soon be felt. But the Poles never intended to become any body's slaves; and, as no appeal against the oppressive system by which our rights have been superseded has any chance of being listened to recourse may at last be had to means whereby we may forever be delivered from our oppressors.'

From the Rochester (N. Y.) Advertiser. The name of the venerable Col. NATHANIEL ROCHESTER, belongs now to the honoured dead. At half past three yesterday morning, the patriarch of fourscore years, to whom this village owes its appellation, and a large debt of gratitude and honor, closed his long struggle with a torturing disease. The family of Col. Rochester, of English descent, had for three generations been resident in Virginia. In Westmoreland county of that State, on the 21st of February, 1732, he was born. He survived to find himself the last of the household of his childhood; one brother and three sisters having joined his departed parents before him. The opportunities for a liberal education were, at that time, extremely limited. The varied and accurate information for which the Col. was distinguished in private intercourse, as well as in the public trusts he so honorably filled—was the fruit of the application of a vigorous and clear mind, in the intervals of leisure afforded by a life of no ordinary activity and assiduity. At the age of twenty he commenced

his mercantile career, in company with Col. John Hamilton, who afterwards held the Consulate of the British Government in the middle States. The struggle of the Colonies with the "Farther land," was now at hand, and his military title of Lieut. Colonel was the well earned badge of those stern days—nobly borne among the officers of the distinguished staff which guided the operations of the North Carolina Militia in that eventful period. By these political changes, his commercial plans were broken up, and he threw himself, at once, actively into the service of his country. At the age of 28, he was called to the responsible and hazardous station of one of the "Committees of Safety," for Orange county.

In August of the same year, (1775) Col. Rochester's legislative career commenced, as a member of the Provincial Convention of North Carolina. Many vigorous acts were passed by them for the embodying the Continental troops, organizing the Militiamen, and Militia system, and other measures of defence. From this Convention his first commission as Major of Militia emanated, and the rapid progress of hostilities did not leave the young soldier long without an opportunity of signaling himself. The immediate call upon his services, resulted from the secret mission of the British General Alex. McDonald, to the Highland Scotch in Cumberland county—refugees from their native land, for adherence to the disastrous fortunes of the Pretender. The schemes of this officer were executed so carefully, that before his intentions were known, one thousand men had been raised and were marching to Wilmington. When intelligence of this reached Hillsborough, Col. Thackston immediately went in pursuit to Fayetteville (then called Cross Creek). The enemy had left before they arrived,—when Major Rochester was dispatched by his commanding officer, to overtake them by forced marches, before Gen. McDonald should gain the transports, waiting at the mouth of Cape Fear River, to convey them to New York. At daybreak, after a march of twenty miles, the General and five hundred of his Scotch recruits, were met on the retreat, having been turned at Moor's Creek bridge by Col. Caswell; afterwards the first Governor of the State. Major Rochester captured the whole—but from scarcity of provisions, was compelled to release all but about fifty officers—binding the discharged not to serve during the war against the colonies. On his return to head quarters, he found that Col. Alex. Martin, of the Salisbury militia-men had arrived with 2000 men, and to him the credit of the capture is by mistake ascribed by Chief Justice Marshall, in his Life of Washington.

In 1778 Major Rochester was again a member of the Convention at Hillsborough, and by that body was promoted to the rank and pay of a Colonel, for the North Carolina line, and appointed Commissary General of military stores and clothing. In the exercise of his office as Commissary, Colonel Rochester was exposed to severe fatigue, and being compelled to travel with great rapidity between all the sea port towns in Carolina and Virginia—until his health gave way under the pressure of duty—and by the advice of his medical friends he reluctantly submitted to a resignation of his office. His extrication from immediate military duty, was hailed by his townsmen at Hillsborough with a claim upon him for renewed legislative exertions, and before he reached home his election was secured as a Member of Assembly. In this body the Hon. Nathaniel Macon, was a contemporary, who for forty successive years has held a seat in the highest legislative assembly of our country. After the war, and the resignation of the office of Clerk of the Court, (which had in the mean time been given to him,) Col. Rochester embarked again in mercantile pursuits, first at Philadelphia, but eventually at Hagerstown, Maryland. At this place, for many years, he enjoyed the situation of postmaster, until his nomination as one of the Judges of Washington county, obliged him to resign it, in favor of his nephew, in 1797. The strong integrity, which was so decided a feature of this venerable man's character, displayed itself here, and, from conscientious scruples, growing out of his ignorance of the law, he abandoned the bench. The office of Sheriff engaged him for the next three years, after which the Presidency of the Hagerstown Bank secured his experience for that institution, until the period of his removal to this State. As a public man, Col. Rochester's labors were not terminated by his removal to this western world. The Union Branch Bank in 1816, claimed his services. He was summoned to act as Presidential Elector in 1817; and in 1821 secured at Albany the passage of the law setting off the present county of Monroe. The same capital found him in 1822 as a legislator in her hall. Oppressed by age and increased infirmities, much of the time of his Presidency, he held for six months the Presidency of the Bank of Rochester. His successful organization permitted

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