

THE STAR. North-Carolina State Gazette. Published, weekly, by

MS-Subscription, three dollars per an-No paper will be sent without at least §1 ad an advance, and no paper discontinued, the option of the Editors, unless all arre pairt. Advertisements, not exceedin are paid. Autornatements, not exceed-on lines, inserted three times for one and twenty-five cents for each continu-All letters to the editors must be post-

Just Published. And for sale of this Office,

A PAMPHIAT.

onts, and the proceedings of the Cumber-Price 25 cepts. A Association." ALSO,

Jaural of the Proceedings of the Provin Congress of North Carolina, held at Hali-on the 4th day of April, 1776. Price 50

lin regaliese works have been published, pursuant to provails. n of the last General Assembly, with ties of depositing a certain number of co-in the State Library, the Libraries attached University, and the Library of Congress, of transmitting a copy of each to the Excen-of the several States. In executing the duspased by the asid resolution, the Editors Star have printed a number of extra copies, will be furnished at the above stated pri-

former of these publications contains in multible evidence that the first Declaration indence proclaimed in this country was by the patriotic citizens of North Carolina htter abounds with interesting historical connected with the Revolution.

ool Carded into Rolls.

OR BROKE FOR HATTERS. he Mills of Col. Wm. Hinton, on Neuse 6 miles east of Raleigh, where the sub-that now a Machine in full and complete on for that purpose. Wool, before t to this Machine, should be first well all the burs and hard substances, which injure cards, carefully picked ont; and with one pound of land or oil to every of wool. The subscriber will card wool eparch into good roles for eight cents a of wool. ash, or the one fifth part of the wool, if hefore the 1st of October: and for 10 for all that is brought after that time; and no ma break wool for hatters at five cents. Wool Debt. Id be earded in warm weather-the sooner Th season the better. Good work cannot be when the weather is cool.

S. S. CLAYTON. ske county, June 16, 1831 25 tf

50 Dollars Reward.

oke the jail of this place, and escaped last JONATHAN LEWIS, a United States' er. He was tried at the Circuit Court of lited States in this place last Full, and found of passing counterteit hills of the United Bank, and sentenced to five years impriert. Lewis is a Guasmith by trade, and ed in North's factory, Middletown, Connec-in 1824. He is believed to be a native of stield, Massachusetts, but has been for some a resident of this State. He is a middle an, well formed, and about thirty-five of age. The above reward will be given person who will deliver him to me in this r confine him in any jail of the United wo that I get him again. J. T. C. WIATT, Juilor.

eigh, N. C. June 18, 1831 26 11

d "The Declaration of Independence by etizens of Mecklenburg county, on the day of May, 1775, with accompanying Government, which drove our fathers to arms, al or party politics, that now excites the sensibility of the people of the United States.

which so much concerns them as this subject, in regard to which so great an apathy

10. That a Committee of three be appointed to receive subscriptions towards paying the expenses of any suit of sufficient magni tude for the purpose of testing the constitu tionality of the custom authorising Imprisonment for debr, before the Supreme Courts of this State and of the United States. The following resolution was added

proposed by Charles G. Greetle, Esq 11. Resolved, That a committee consisting

of two from each ward, and two from South Boston, be chosen by this meeting, for the purpose of drafting a memorial to be present ed to our next Legislature, praying for the abolishment of the laws authorising imprison ment for Debt. And that this committee be requested to obtain the signatures of as many legal voters to this memorial, as they can procure by fair and honorable means; and that the individuals composing this meeting, collectively and separately, pledge them selves to do all in their power to secure the result prayed for in the memorial.

The following resolution was added. proposed by Maj Benj. H. Norton: 12. Resolved, That in the selection of

candidates to represent this city in the next Legislature, we pledge ourselves to support no man who is in favor of Imprisonment for

The following resolution was added, proposed by William Tileston Esq.

13. Resolved, That the Chair ... and Se cretary of this meeting b a instructed to draw up a memorial to Congress, in favor of es tablishing a National Bankrupt Law, and that our Senators and Representatives in Congress from Massachusetts, be requested to urge its passage at the next Congress, and that this committee be authorised to correspond with Aimilar Committees, that are, or may be ap pointed in the United States.

The above resolutions were unani mously adopted.

The Chairman was authorized to fil up the committee mentioned in the 11th resolution as soon as his convenience would permit.

The following letter and remarks were received from the Hon. Daniel Webster, and read from the Citair: Heston, October 18, 1831

ought to be imprisoned.

If there be no expectation, and perconstitutional powers.

solvent; that is, that his debts exceed his means.

Therefore the imprisonment ought o cease immediately, if he will as im mediately, execute an assignment of his property, for the equal benefit of his cre duors; to be accompanied with a sche dule, under oath. And if he require time to prepare a schedule, he ought to have it on his giving security for his appearance when the time expires.

Nothing can be plainer to any man's comprehension than the injustice of legal preferences and priorities, among creditors whose debts are equally just. Therefore all assignments ought to be for the equal benefit of all existing creditors.

The true design of imprisonment be ing to produce a disclosure and assign ment of effects, when this purpose has been accomplished, there onght to be no turther imprisonment on any debt. Therefore, when the schedule has

been furnished and the assignment made, the debtor ought, from that mu ment, to be free from arrest or impri-

imprisonment; but until he is willing perhaps as angrily resists payment; and to do this, he must submit to be consi is finally put in jail for forty shillings cost. Now, greed upon and propulgated a regular monity must fall on them and not on whether the debtor in such case, has and permanent form of givernment of the State whose suvereignty they have reason to complain or not, society suf the State. In this aspect of allairs, it denied, and whose authority they have haps there is, at this moment, no well fers by allowing this species of petty was not to be expected that Georgia or contemned and defied. ounded expectation, that Congress may hostility. Perhaps the best way would any other sovereign State, would rebe prevailed on to enact a Bankrupt be to allow no imprisonment or execu main silent and inactive, and permit law, the States are in duty bound to a tion for small sums. Or, if the debtor within her own limits, and upon her dopt such regulations on the subject of be arrested, and have nothing, and be own territory, three separate indepeninsolvency, as the necessities of the case willing to take the oath now provided dent and incensistent governments to cali for, and as are consistent with their by law, he ought to be admitted to take exist. To prevent such a state of

should possess different systems of in month before he is admitted to the oath? within her limits, and abrogated the BERTY") thus speaks of her government solvency. But this evil cannot be im If he is able to earn his own support, he Cherokee laws and form of government, and subjects: puted to the States. It is a mischief had better be out of jail, and employed; Among other things the laws of the "I have reason to be proud of my for which others are justly accountable. if he be not, and is a pauper, still the When a man is arrested on an exe- public can support him better in the ution, for a debt which he cannot puy, Almshouse or House of Industry, that nor secure to the creditor's satisfaction, in the jail. If the effect of such a sys it may safely be taken for true, in a tem would be to prevent the contract commercial community, that he is in ling of innumerable small debts among poor people, and to accustom them to the habit of payment down in their

> unwilling to anow the creditor to take from the poor debtor his means of im mediate subsistence. Thus, the bed, the cow, the tools of trade, &c. are ex empt from attachment and levy of exe the and of the man himself."

criminal is not even imperisoned without trial, while (melancholy to relate!) the industrian-man whose only crime is being an unoforu-mate debtor, sincereated whomt even the use of his creditors, he is to be discharg ed; if he will not, be is to be discharg ed; if he will not, be is to be discharg ed; if he will not, be is to be discharg ed; if he will not, be is to be discharg ed; if he will not, be is to be discharg mot educed ison. Edward Ever reth.) That there are severil government, much protical oppression a people will en-reduced sonther for mot a trial, a renedy. The acts of the Britis government, which dore our fathers to areas were infinitely tess, carous fasting the larger is a fair test of the honesity and protical popression a people will en-rether the will fairly disclose his effects, and al ur party politics, that now excites the al ur party politics, that now excites the It is a great evit that different States keeping him in jail a fortnight or a that portion of the Cherokee country (THE PROUD QUEES OF AMERICAN LE-State provided that all white persons system of governing mankind. Kings (whether citizens of Georgia, or persons) and Emperors find it difficult to govern coming from other States) who should in peace, even for a short time, a small territory within the limits of the State. I the same language, and having the same small purchases, would not this result be beneficial? We see, every where, that the law is meanor, subject to indictment therefor, languages, having different customs, and cution. But the law forgets, that with many took and subscribed the oath re- under the auspices of her, whom you the generality of such poor debtors the quired; but a few absolutely refused to would diamember-Union-the queen of greatest of all their means of immedi-ate subsistence is their ewa personal of these were the Missionaries. They France have been wading through the labor. A wise man was traveling in were then respectfully notified by the blondy scenes of civil war, struggling the States of Greece, and he found, in authorities of the State, of the provisions against emperors, kings and demagogues one of their communities, a law similar of the law, and urged to a compliance at home, and tyrants abroad, and falling to ours, that a creditor should not take with them, but they utterly and peremp victims to the Guillotine, my French-the tools of his debug's trade, in exe tority refused. Their arrest was the men of Louisiana, have been merily cution for debt, although he might im necessary and inevitable consequence. dancing amidst peace and plenty, never prison his body. "Here is a sagacious They were however discharged from being once disturbed, except by John people," said he: "they have discover their first arrest upon the ground taken Bull, who came bellowing among them; ed that the tools of a man's trade may by themselves that they were sgents of but Andrew Jackson took him by the

I agree in the justice of this satire. fact, and they were again respectfully Dutch of Europe, have shared the fate of

means to promote its annihilation, and that we essmeatly invite the conspection of our fellow citizens in this State, and inalities, and individually and to provide a spirit of inpartial inves-the four output is not even in a case of puried with their est die nay, even in a case of puried without triat while (melancholy to relate) the industrious man whose only crime is being an unfortu-we of this effects, for the whose of the mentance of the depart of the depart of the depart of the set of the state and assignment of this effects, for the whose only crime is being an unfortu-and assignment of this effects, for the and assignment of this effects, for the as of the events and assignment of this effects, for the and assignment of the events and assignment of the events and assignment of the effects, for the and assignment of the effects, for the as of the events as and participant to the events and the even

ELI S. SHORTER, SEABORN JUNES. Philadelphia, 10th Oct. 1831.

THE ODEEN OF AMERICA A writed in the Southern Clarion, who has assumed the name of "Usion.

be found residing upon the Cherokee territory, inhabited by people speaking on or after a particular day designated castoms, manners, laws and religion, in the act, should take and subscribe au But I, with paids, behald my immense ponath to support the constitution and pulation of millions, spread over a terriand on conviction, to be punished as professing different religions-all living therein specified. When the day men together in the utmost harmony, in the tioned in the act arrived, many white full enjoyment of peace, plenty and persons were found residing upon the freedom,-advanced, and still advanc-territory, some of whom removed, and ing in civilization and improvement. support his wife and children without the general government. This was borns, and laid him flat with his hickory subsequently ascertained not to be the club. While the High Dutch and Low nent, to be free from arrest or imprised in think the man of more consequence motified by the authorities of Georgia, wer and grouned beneath the oppres-moment on any debt existing at that than his tools. I think, too, on the that their continued residence was un sor's rod, my Dutchman of Pennsylvaauthorised and illegal; that they should nin and New York, have been quietly have if desired a reasonable time with- proughing their fields, and reaping the remain they could do it by taking and people in the world, and no firmer Resubscribing the requisite oath. They publicans-loving dearly wife and again braved the authorities and laws of children, fat horses, good barns, sour the State, took to themselves the right crout, app's butter, and Andrew the to decide upon the constitutional power Farmer. While Ireland has been in a of the State to pass the law in question, state of civil commotion, shaking in and made known their determination to vain her fetters, with spirit broken by disregard its provisions. It was not to want and hardships, or supplying the have been expected that a sovereign and English monarch with soldiers to fight independent State would have suffered his battles, and depupulate the earth, herself to be brow beaten by a few mers, my Irishmen have been free as air, healthough they were in holy orders. The thy, happy, prosperous; finding none State was thus forced to the alternative able to cheat them, except Jonathan; of either permitting her laws to be de fearing nothing, except treading on the liberately violated with impunity, or to gouly toe of Squire Justice, wanting cause the missionaries to be a second nothing, so long as they have their emp-time arrested. The latter course was ty houses full of children, and all kinds promptly pursued; the missionaries were of provisions, including putatoes; and not only arrested, but indicted, tried, caring not a fig who may be elected convicted and sentenced in the due form President, so it be Jackson with his of law. And to show how tenderly the hickory shillalah, to beat the rats out of State was disposed to act towards those his cabinet, and to keep all the tribe of misguided and unfortunate men, and ravenous animals out of Uncle Sam's others, we will in conclusion state, that I am proud also, to see my Englishafter these men had arrived at the Pen- men, Sentchmen and Welchmen, live itentiary of the state as convicts, and so peaceably together, and am some before their commitment, the Governor times even tempted to believe, that of the State tendered to each one a full that infidel Home has belied them. ribution of effects is but sheer justice to the State, that not missionaries, promptly accepted ing, in abundancep-and want nothing but I imagine it would be competent for the facts should all be accurately known, the pardon, but the other two. Messes. a larger world, to trade and travel in. I imagine it would be competent for the facts should all be accurately known, the hardon, but the dider rad, in the facts in the facts should all be accurately known, the hardon, but the dider rad, in the facts in the facts should all be accurately known, the hardon, but the dider rad, in the facts in the facts should all be accurately known, the hardon, but the dider rad, in the facts in the facts should all be accurately known, the hardon, but the dider rad, in the facts in the facts should all be accurately known, the hardon, but the dider rad, in the facts in the facts should all be accurately known, the hardon, but the dider rad, in the facts in the facts should all be accurately known, the facts and work, the facts and that none of them should be will be the should be will be accurately known, the facts and work, the facts and the facts and the facts and built fully suppressed. The course which her revilers have deemed it proper to fight to pass the law by which they were about to be punished, and rejected the they had time to kill the bears and panthers, and cut the trees down. Of the old Dominion, who would not beau?receive their just dividend, on condition or upon what authority, tending to put publish in your paper in connection with Though there have been hard times to of discharging their debts. If they de her in the wrong; and to withhold even the foregoing; the passages in the Sa- down in old Virginia, yet corn has so ber in the wrong; and to withhold every fact and explanation however well authenticated, shewing her justification.
We only ask that size shall not be condenned by the noral and religious portion of the 'American people, notil after that people shall be made arguanted with all the facts.
We are both native Georgians. We have attentively and we trust, impartially observed her acts and pelicy, particularly in regard to the Georgin Journal or Macon Advertise of the Controversy, and may the Georgin Journal or Macon Advertise of the Controversy, and may the fact and pelicy, particularly in regard to the consulted, and when the facts.
We are both native Georgians. We have attentively and we trust, impartially observed her to the Georgin Journal or Macon Advertise of the Constant of the same subject. The borders, has been mirropresented, and is not understood by the community by whom we are at this time surrounded. The object of this role is to dispel as

or 100 Dollars Reward. eward of \$50 will be given for the appreps, within this State, and securing in the juil e county, acgro man SAM, whom I purabout 18 months since of Merritt Dilliard, Raleigh; and \$100 reward; if taken withand delivered to me at Newbern or State, and delivered to me at Newbern or ed in the jail as aforesaid. Sam is a blackby trade, about 28 or 30 years old, very and likely. WILLIAM L. FOWLER.

19, 1851

Taken up

he 19th day of April, 1831, and committed MeBride, of Robeson county, State. Benjamin says he is forty-three f age. He is about six feet high, very and has a sear on his right check and be-i left eye. The owner is requested to ard, prove his property, pay charges, e him away.

JOHN M. VANHOY, Jailor. anton, N. C. May 14, 1831.

PRISONMENT FOR DEBT. Boston Oct. 20, 1851.

31.

e meeting being one of the largest witnessed in the City, and the Hall to overflowing-the original resos, with additions, &c. were unaniy passed as fullows:-

ved 1. That as we pretend to be free ity contract of debt.

at the imprisonment of an honest defiance. anate, insolvent debtor, without trial of power, and oppressive and unjust, the Constitution.

al liberty secured by the Constitund to defend the rights of the people

to be punished as criminals.

he punishment for fraud should never ed at the mere will of the creditor, at the debtor should have abundant ty to defend his character, and esly palpably unjust, but in open vio declarations contained in the Whan and the Constitution

ht the lawl. so custom authorising ment for debt ought to be abolished.

Sin. As some expectation serms to bat been entertained that I should attend the time. meeting this evening, I must ask of you the favor to say to the gentlemen who may assem ble, that indespensable engagements will de tain me elsewhere. I had understood, i seems incorrectly, that the adjourned meettill yesterday that this misapprehension was corrected. In the general objects of the meeting I cordially unite, and shall, with great

pleasure, contribute my aid to a reasonable and practical improvement of the law. Several years ago, 1 put in writing my own

it of Stokes county, a negro slave, who for debt, though with no view, at that time, name is BENJAMIN, and that he beper with liberty to read it to the meeting, if you think it of sufficient value.

With very true regard, your obt. serve DANIEL WEBSTER. Hon. Alex. II. Everett.

----Ideas of Mr. Webster referred to in the

above note having contracted debts which the debt

Imprisonment for debt, October the spirit of the times, nor with any as one, who cannot hereafter enjoy the to delend their State against prevail just views of expediency and propriety blessing of property. It is quite ob- ing and popular error, and prejudices, The business of maukind, in this age, is vious that great and various evils would, will ensure the gratitude of all thorough too much connected with a system of result from having in the bosom of so going Georgians .- Macon Advertiser. mutual debts and credits to allow it to ciety, a numerous class of this descripbe considered as a crime, for a man to tion of persons. This topic might be

be in debt. Nevertheless, a broad proposition to will suggest many things, besides those the papers, published in the Northern dependent people, and born with equal abolists all imprisonment for debt, is ra-

who wish to preserve wholesome and hat debt fairly contract of debt. hat debt fairly contracted, and inabili-may, arising from misfortune, is no and no person can be justly deprived the taken and a far as they consti just laws. Because, if all implisonment to debt, to follow the assignment and dis the taken and a far as they consti is hall debt, to follow the assignment and dis the taken and a far as they consti is hall debt, to follow the assignment and dis the taken and a far as they consti is hall debt, to follow the assignment and dis the taken and a far as they consti is hall debt were to be abolished, it is quite the taken and a far as they consti is hall debt. The far as they consti is hall debt. for the non payment of the certain that a man might have much tribution of effects

property, and yet set his creditors at

In the multitude and complexity of viction of any crime, is a wanton usur- the forms in which property may be hala flagrant violation of the rights gua. den. in a commercial community, there are many deposites, where it cannot be hat the people are morally and reli- reached by creditors, by any legal probound to resist every encroachment cess. One obvious and striking instance is that of money in the fonds.

very attack, whether made by the inawa Congress and Legislatures, or by tached, or taken in execution by credreduction of a barbarous custom from itors. One might have a hundred theuarous period of the history of a Foreign sand dollars in the funds, live on the resting or imprisoning his person.

interest, and bid defiance to his credit but debts fraudulently contracted, or interest, and bid defiance to his credit ich payment is fraudulently refused, ors from whom perhaps he had obtain-minal disacces, and the perpetators of the money to make the purchase. nal offences, and the perpetrators ed the money to make the purchase.

Annuities, rents for life, charged on and administrators-in short notes of cealment, &cc.

hand and bills of exchange, which the debtor may hold in his pocket, to any is twofold; first, that such mischiefs exand that all instances to the contrary amount, are all instances and proofs of jist now to a great extent: secondly, the necessity of some means of compel that a discriminating system is much ling payment, where the power of ma- more likely to remedy them, than a sysking payment doe really exist.

we will use all fair and honorable and proper object of imprisonment los ling, honest and fraudulent dobrors.

The best informed and wisest reason ers on these subjects, think, that the ge neral good of society requires, that on the distribution of his effects among his ing was to be holden on the 22d. It was not creditors, not only ought the debtor to lished. be no longer liable to imprisonment, but that the debts themselves ought to

be discharged; in order that he may be encouraged to strive once more and by renewed efforts to make a provision for general ideas on the subject of imprisonment himself and his family. This opinian proceeds on the principle, that as pro-

perty is the great ligament of society every man, as far as is possible, ought to be able to see, that the acquirement grand stimulus which makes industrious,

Imprisonment, as a punishment for that they do not, by laws which pro duce little or no benefit to the creditor, gentlemen, in the Convention,) will or caunot pay is neither consistent with oblige the debtor to consider himself highly appreciate them, and their efforts

pursued; but every man's reflections cation, a spirit displayed in many of

which are here mentioned.

effects and credits, in trust for his creditors, the fund shall be divided among such of the creditors as are willing to legation, no matter from what source, There is no mode, that I am acquainted not choose to comply with this condia right to collect it out of the future acquisitions of the debtor, but not by ar-

I am aware that many persons will think that a law, such as I have now suggested, would be attended with mischief-that there would be many frauda, land, money in the hands of executors in the disclosures of debtors, much con

The answer to all such arguments tem which makes up discrimination nor This indicates the true, and only true distinction between willing and unwil-

general question, that the public mind is now fast coming to the conclusion, that imprisonment is punishment, and that publishment is only due to crime. Voted, that the proceedings be pub-

ALEX'R H. EVERETT, Ch'n. John C. Park, Sec'y. -030-

GEORGIA AND MISSIONARIES. Beinw will be found a communica tion, from Messrs. Jones and Shorter, members of the Anti-Tariff Conven tion, from Georgia, who, being then at the North, and seeing that improper opinions were forming in regard to our and enjoyment of it are within the reach State and her authorities, took occasion of his efforts and industry. This is the thus to write; and thereby correct the very erroneous opinions which had been economical and prudent citizens. All assumed in many instances against usthinking Legislators will be cautious The people of Georgia (for the vigilant, patriotic and valuable services of these

For the Philadelphia Gazette. We have seen with pain and mortifi-For these reasons, the State laws facts out of which has grown the un-

in the most aggravated shape, every al- pardon.

in which to remove or if they chose to reward of their labors-the happ how regardful she was of the rights of granary.

and Eastern States, to misrepresent the and ample pardon, on condition of an when he represents them in his History, facts out of which has grown the un-assurance that they would in the way as always lighting among themselves, in

We now beg the favour of you to

The object of this note is to dispel as to magistracies, which is most plaint far as we may be able, the errors into enjoined upon them by the Holy Scrip