

Two discharges of the pistol were shortly heard in the direction in which he went.

The police of the second Municipality, as soon as notified, made diligent search for the fugitive, but without success. The body of the deceased was conveyed to the Second Municipality police jail, where an inquest was held upon it, at a late hour of the night.

The above facts are obtained from the New Orleans Bee. The Picayune says the murderer was Bond; that of the victim Catharine O'Brien; and that of the mantua maker Mrs. Lemmon. Bond, it is stated, formerly resided in Philadelphia, or some of the Northern cities; and was recently engaged as a speculator on the Levee at New Orleans. It is thought by some that Bond killed himself in the swap, while others suppose that he only fired the pistol with the intention of deceiving the driver.

AN UNSWERING REPUBLICAN.

Col. Polk and his friends prove his consistency by declaring that he has been with General Jackson all the time.—The force of this reasoning is well illustrated by the following dialogue copied from a pamphlet published at the office of the Nashville Republican Banner:

OLD HICKORY AND YOUNG HICKORY.

1830.
Old Hickory.—Well, Colonel how did you like my plan of a Government Bank the outlines of which I furnished in my message to Congress yesterday?

Young Hickory.—The grandest financial conception in all the "tides of time."
Old Hickory.—And my notion of a "local paper currency" to be furnished by the State banks?

Young Hickory.—Excellent, Excellent. It will strengthen the States.

1832.

Old Hickory.—Good morning, Mr. Polk. How does my veto of the Bank take with the members of Congress?

Young Hickory.—Admirably. It will be the salvation of the country.

Old Hickory.—I "sincerely regret" that the charter was not so modified as to enable me to approve it.

Young Hickory.—It was a great misfortune that it was not. For I entirely concur in that part of the message which says that a "National Bank is in many respects convenient for the Government and useful to the country," and that one might be so regulated as to be "compatible with justice, with sound policy, and with the Constitution."

1833.

Old Hickory.—(at a dinner near Nashville.) The true constitutional currency is gold and silver coin.—It can cover and protect the labor of our country without the aid of a National Bank, an institution which can never be otherwise than hostile to the liberties of the people; because its tendency is to associate wealth with undue power over the public interests.

Young Hickory.—(Rubbing his hand on his paunch.) Oh, General, that makes me feel good here. Aside.—That toast does Bell's business for him.

1834.

Old Hickory.—Col. Polk, I am glad to see you. I have removed the despotism, you perceive.

Young Hickory.—And a most praiseworthy measure it is, General.

Old Hickory.—But the public money will not lie idle. They will give special directions to the Banks to discount liberally upon them, particularly to the merchants and to "extend their accommodations to individuals" generally.

Young Hickory.—That is the true doctrine. For as you said on a former occasion, is contrary to the genius of our institutions that the people's money should be locked up in the vaults of the treasury.

1835.

Old Hickory.—Did you ever know any financial system to work so well, Colonel, as our Deposite State bank system?

Young Hickory.—Beautifully. Beautifully. It is every way superior to a United States Bank—cheaper and safer.

Old Hickory.—Are you aware, Colonel that the Deposite Banks are importing a large quantity of the precious metals to put out general circulation?

Young Hickory.—I have heard so. Permit me to congratulate you on the success of your efforts in behalf of metallic currency which is the only constitutional currency. There can be no greater curse to any nation than "local paper currency."

Old Hickory.—"My humble efforts," in that particular, I trust shall not be without their beneficial effects upon the country.

Young Hickory.—Mighty Sir! Your fame as warrior covers the earth, but it will be eclipsed by your celebrity as a financier.

1837.

Old Hickory.—Was ever such perfidy, treachery, and rascality known as have been exhibited by these Deposite Banks, and all to gratify Biddle and ruin the country.

Young Hickory.—Never, never. And would you believe it, General, they have actually been in the habit of loaning out the public money to individuals.

Old Hickory.—Oh, the villains.

Young Hickory.—And extending their accommodations to the merchants.

Old Hickory.—The traitors! But I am glad to see Van Buren intends to collect and disburse the public revenue by his own agents.

—So am I. To be sure the Banks were public funds, General.

GENERAL JAMES HAMILTON AND THE CHARGE OF BARGAIN AND SALE.

The following letter in reply to one from the Hon. John White to Gen. Hamilton, is extracted from Mr. White's recent speech on the charge of "Bargain and Sale."

OUSICHER BEND, RUSSELL COUNTY, ALA. May 26, 1844.

DEAR SIR—I have had the honor to receive your favor of the 17th inst. There is nothing in the nature of your communication which requires an apology for your addressing me.

If I had in my possession such a letter from General Jackson, as has been most erroneously supposed, I should, under his very emphatic card of 3d inst., in the Nashville Union, have felt myself released from all reserve as to its publication. You will have perceived ere this reaches you, from my reply to that gentleman, that he never in the confidence which once subsisted between us, transmitted me such a paper.

Indeed, I have very frequently heard him express opinions altogether at variance with the alleged retraction. His belief, and that generally of the party which I was then attached, I did not share in reference to the charge of "bargain and corruption" which in 1825 was so freely preferred against Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams and which constituted the electioneering staple of our party during the four years war which ended in our triumph in 1829.

It would, in my humble opinion, have been an act of supererogation on the part of Mr. Clay, to have made a bargain for what, by the force and gravity of political causes and geographical considerations was inevitable, without either his crime or his participation—an offer of a seat in Mr. Adams's cabinet. In accepting it, I have always understood he acted in conformity with the advice of some of the most influential supporters of Mr. Crawford whose friends then occupied a position of neutrality between the two great parties of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Adams, although they soon after, it is true, became belligerents on our side. I sincerely believe that Mr. Clay's acceptance of the office that subjected him to such obloquy, was the result of a sense of the duty which he owed to the country, to aid by his counsels him whom he had assisted to place in power. He certainly relinquished for the Department of State, a position in the House of Representatives far more desirable, and authority, which was much better adapted to the peculiar and transcendent vein of his signal ability for distinction in a popular assembly.

I know that this view of the case runs counter to the opinions of my old chief, (who, if he puts himself at the head of the annexation movement, will be my chief again,) and to those of many esteemed friends, with whom I was proudly and victoriously associated in the struggle of 1828 and '29. But they must pardon me for adhering to opinions (however valueless) long since entertained and frequently expressed. And now when I have no sort of connexion with any party in the country, (except on an isolated question, associated as I believe, with the best interest of the whole Union, and the vital security of the South,) I hope I may be allowed, without an impeachment of my own motives, & certainly with no adhesion, either expressed or implied, to the politics of Mr. Clay, to do justice as far as my humble opinion can afford it, to his public reputation and his unalloyed personal honor.

I remain, dear sir, with esteem, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HAMILTON.

Hon. JOHN WHITE, House of Representatives.

THE SOUTHWEST.

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, says "A friends who is not much given to politics and has been until lately a Calhoun man tells us that in his recent progress from New Orleans to Philadelphia, he was utterly astonished at the devotion of the people to the business of electioneering. Every thing else seems to give place to that all absorbing feeling. He adds that Louisianians, Indians, Tennessee, Mississippi and Ohio may be set down as certain for Mr. Clay, and he has hopes of Missouri."

WHO ARE THE PIPE LAYERS.

S. W. Oakley one of Locofoco inspectors of elections at New Orleans, recently arrested for alleged fraud upon electors in that city, has after examination, been held to bail, in the sum of eleven thousand dollars (\$11,000 on each charge), to answer in the criminal court. It is well known that each of the parties charges the other with fraudulent practices during the late election whereby each alleges it lost a decisive triumph in that city. The Whigs by arresting a Locofoco commissioner, of whose misconduct they complained, and bringing him to trial, show that they are earnest in making the charge. If the Locos believe that they suffered wrong on that occasion, why do they not bring the offending Whig commissioner, of whose conduct they complain, before a legal tribunal? The single fact, that the Whigs act, and that the Locos decline to do so—shows pretty plainly who the pipelayers are. They are the same old rascals, who, with professions of purity forever on their lips, have done more to corrupt the elective franchise than any other party in the country since the foundation of the government.

SUPREME COURT.

By RUTHERFORD, C. J. in dissent: In the case of

combe affirming the judgment below. Also, in Hafner v. Irwin, from Mecklenburg, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Gardner & Co. v. Williamson, from Caswell, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Moore v. Gwyn, from Caswell, awarding a venire de novo. Also in Canada v. Paschall and others in Equity from Granville, declaring the interlocutory order erroneous. Also, in Rhodes v. Wood's adm., in Equity from Perquimans, directing the Bill to be dismissed. Also, in State v. Pollock, from Onslow, affirming the judgment. Also, in Bynum v. Carter, from Edgecomb, affirming the judgment. Also, in Frazier & Kingsbury v. Brownlow, in Equity from Halifax declaring the plaintiff entitled to be satisfied, &c.

By DANIEL, J. in Garland v. Wad, from Caswell, affirming the judgment below. Also in Vass v. Southall from Granville, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Jordan v. Wilson, from Hertford, awarding a venire de novo. Also, in State v. Pollock from Onslow, affirming the judgment below. In Watts v. Boyle from Martin; judgment against defendant and his sureties and also against the sureties for the certiorari. Also, in Reed v. Barnhart and others, Equity from Cabarrus, directing a decree for the Plaintiff and a reference to the Master. Also, in Hall v. Gully, from Johnston, judgment reversed d-murrer sustained and cause remanded. Also, in Selzer v. Wilson, from Davie, judgment reversed. Also, in Bird v. Graham, in Equity from Montgomery, referred to the Master. Also, in Harris v. Delamar, in Equity from Craven, directing the Bill to be dismissed.

By DANIEL, J. in Clayton v. Blake, from Henderson, directing a venire de novo.

By NASH, J. in Warren v. Collins, from Washington, declaring the interlocutory judgment erroneous. Also, in Hunt et al. v. McKee, from Lincoln, affirming the judgment below. In Clerk v. Davis from Randolph, affirming judgment below. Also, in Harris v. Wiggins, from Granville affirming the judgment below. Also, in Steadman v. Bland, from Chatham affirming the judgment below. Also, in Nelson v. Owen et al. in Equity from Caswell, affirming the interlocutory order. Also, in State v. Marble from Onslow, awarding a venire de novo. Also, in Pierce v. Jones from Gates affirming the judgment below. Also, in Heirs of Collins v. Heirs of Haughton, from Chowan, declaring that there is error in the order. Also, in Edwards v. Hunt in Equity from Granville, dismissing the bill.

From the Richmond Whig.

THE MISREPRESENTATION OF MR. JEFFERSON'S OPINIONS BY THE FREE-TRADERS EXPOSED AND REFUTED BY MR. MADISON.

Notwithstanding the earnest and repeated recommendations of Protective duties by Mr. Jefferson, both when he was Secretary of State under Gen. Washington's administration, and subsequently when he was President of the United States, violent efforts have been made, from time to time, by the disciples of the modern Free-Trade school, to appropriate his name as an authority, even against the Constitutionality of protective duties. Mr. McDuffie, in his late speech on the Tariff during the late session of Congress, sought to explain away all these solemn, elaborate and official testimonies of Mr. Jefferson's opinions on this subject by a single sentence in a private and unstudied letter of his to Mr. Giles in 1825, thereby placing him in the last year of his life, virtually in contradiction to the whole tenor of his public and responsible action and of his repeatedly declared opinions from 1791 down to that period. Mr. McDuffie thus exultingly introduces his reference to Mr. Jefferson's letter to Mr. Giles:

"But in 1825, in a letter to Mr. Giles, he did speak unequivocally on that point, and I shall quote a single sentence, which is a conclusive answer to the argument of the Senator from Virginia.—[Mr. Rives.] "Under the power to regulate commerce, they assume indefinitely that also over agriculture and manufacture; and call it regulation to take the earnings of one of these branches of industry, and that, too, the most depressed, and put them into the pockets of the other, the most flourishing of all."

The same use having been attempted to be made of this letter of Mr. Jefferson in the heated discussions of 1828-'9, it was then rebuked and triumphantly repelled, in a noble vindication of the consistency of his deceased friend, by Mr. Madison, in a letter addressed by him to Mr. Rives, which we have recently had the pleasure of reading, and of which we are now enabled to lay a literal and exact copy before our readers.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Madison to Mr. Rives:

MONTPELIER, Jan. 23, 1829.
DEAR SIR—I have received under your cover, the newspapers containing the explanatory remarks on the two letters relating to the power of Congress to encourage domestic manufactures. The writer of the letters is laid under great obligation by the opportune and apposite interposition in their behalf. The strange misconstructions which continue to be put on the occasion and object of them, would produce surprise, if such effects of party or

other feelings were less familiarized to us.

I am truly sorry to observe the preserving and exulting appeals to the letter of Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Giles. The inconsistency is monstrous, between the professed veneration for his name, and the anxiety to make him avow opinions in the most pointed opposition to those maintained by him in his more deliberate correspondence with others, and acted on, through his whole official life.

I cannot particularly refer to his letters to Mr. Austin and others; but have consulted his elaborate report in 1793, when Secretary of State, and all his Messages when President; and I find in them the most explicit and reiterated sanctions given to the power to regulate Trade or commerce, in favor of Manufactures, by recommending the expediency of exercising the power for that purpose, as well as for others, distinct or derogating from the object of revenue.

Having noted the pages in the State papers published by Wait, as I examined them with an eye to Mr. Jefferson's opinions, I refer to them in the margin,* as abridging a research, if your curiosity should at any time prompt one.

To set up such evidence of Mr. Jefferson's direct and settled opinion, the unstudied and unguarded language incident to a hasty and confidential correspondence, is surely as unreasonable, as it must be disrespectful and unfriendly, to make a letter written under such circumstances, the basis of a charge that he had through so many years, and on so many occasions, maintained and acted on the power in question, without discovering that it was not warranted by the great charter which he had bound himself by oath not to violate. Every rule of fair construction, as well as every motive of friendly respect, ought to favor as much as possible a meaning in the letter that would reconcile it with the overwhelming evidence of opinion elsewhere avowed, instead of displaying a self-contradiction, by turning the letter against those opinions.

Nor would a candid critic be at any loss to avoid the self contradiction. The term "indefinitely," on which the question of constitutionality turns, would seem to imply that a definite or limited use of the power might not be unconstitutional, and it is a fair presumption that the idea in the mind of the writer was, that an unlimited or excessive abuse of the power was equivalent to a usurpation of it.—Is it possible to believe Mr. Jefferson could have intended to admit, that he had been all his life inhaling despotism, and had then for the first time scented the tainted breeze? However just the distinction may be between the abuse and the usurpation of power, and necessary to be kept in view in all accurate discussions, it cannot be denied that there may be in all abuses so enormous as to be not only at war with the constitution, whether federal or state, but to strike at the foundation of the social compact itself, and if otherwise irremediable, to justify a dissolution of it.

I am still in the dark as to the ground of the statement that makes Mr. Jefferson and me parties to the publication in 1819, signed "the danger not over."

"With our joint salutations to Mrs. Rives and yourself, I pray you to accept a reassurance of my great and cordial esteem.

JAMES MADISON.

P. S. Have you noticed in Niles' Register of the 17th instant, page 380, an extract from an address in 1808, signed, among others, by our friend Mr. Ritchie, wishing Congress to encourage our manufactures, by higher duties on foreign, even if the present attacks on our commerce should blow over, that we may be the less dependent, &c.

* Vol. I, page 433; vol. IV, page 324; 332; 440; 453; vol. V, page 31; 59; 458; vol. VI, 489.

SPREAD OF THE EPIDEMIC.

It would seem the spirit of "annexation, or disunion" is not confined to the chivalry of the Palmetto State. The following resolution adopted at a late meeting of the Democracy of Lawrence county, Alabama indicates that the disease is spreading, and that it has at last made its appearance in the great Mississippi valley. Lawrence county (says the Sommersville, Tenn., Reporter) has always been a strong Jackson region, and is now apparently no less devoted to his protegee, James K. Polk. Here is the language of the resolution.—"Resolved, That the possession of Texas is infinitely more important to us, of this section of the Union, than a longer connexion and friendship with the Northeastern States, and if we have to yield either, it cannot and shall not be Texas—because the people of Texas are more nearly allied to us in blood and congeniality of institutions, their territory more convenient in locality and infinitely more valuable in fertility of soil and commercial advantages than the Northeastern States themselves, from whence now proceeds the present unfriendly opposition to our wishes."

(The Columbia (Tenn.) Observer thinks it "a remarkable fact" that most of the surviving soldiers of the Revolution are Whigs. We think it by no means remarkable. The Whigs now are fighting against the abuse and increase of Executive power and prerogative, just as the soldiers of the Revolution were in 1776.—And even if this were not so, we should deem it strange indeed if one of those surviving patriots should vote for James K. Polk, who voted against the bills proposing to confer on them a pittance in their old age, to remunerate them for their services and sufferings in "the days that tried men's souls," and to save them from penury and the poor house in their declining years.

JOB PRINTING, at this Office.

THE STAR.



Libertas et natalis solum.

RALEIGH, AUGUST 14, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT, HENRY CLAY.

FOR Vice President, THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN

"Our country's flag aloft we raise. Our hopes now high are upward rising In burning words, it there displays The names of CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN."

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That Henry Clay in his late letter on the annexation of Texas, says:

"If any European nation entertains any ambitious designs upon Texas, such as that of colonizing her, or in any way subjecting her, I should regard it as the imperative duty of the Government of the United States, to oppose such designs by the most firm and determined resistance, to the extent, if necessary, of APPEALING TO ARMS."

If any Loco Foco leader tells you "Great Britain wants Texas" read that to him, and let him know that HENRY CLAY is the man that will and can sustain our country's right and interest.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS.

We congratulate the Whigs of the State and of the Union on the glorious victory which was achieved in North Carolina on the 1st of August. The enemy were met and routed, horse, foot and dragoons. The large majority in the last Legislature was overcome, and a reverse majority gained of 24 or 26, according to the result in Camden and Currituck, which remains in doubt. The Whigs have a majority in both Houses, and have elected their Governor by a decided majority. What more could they have desired? They have abundant cause for encouragement in the remaining part of the campaign. Let them go to work with renewed energy and effort, and increase the majority for Clay in November.

ELECTION RETURNS.

ANSON.—3.

Philip G. Smith, S.; Jonathan Trull and James M. Waddill, C. All Whigs. Polls Senate: Smith 372, D. D. Daniel 292. Terry and Texas 198. Commons: Trull 917, Washhill 789, Hargrove, Whig, 738. For Sheriff, George D. Boggan 608, Young H. Allen 506.

MONTGOMERY AND MOORE.

Dr. Worth, Senator elected—a Whig.

RICHMOND.—1.

Neil McNair, [W] Commons. Poll: McNair 227, Isaac Lockery 216, Homer Legrand 203. S. M. Ingram 89. Sheriff, J. C. Knight by 114 votes over Buchanan.

BLADEN.—1.

H. H. Robinson [Dem.] Commons. MOORE.—1.

D. Street [Whig] elected to the Commons by 97 votes over Harrington [Dem.]—a gain.

COLUMBUS.—1.

Williamson, [Dem.] elected.

GUILFORD.—4.

Jesse H. Lindsay, S. William Doak, Joel McLean and John A. Smith, C.—all Whigs.

WASHINGTON.—1.

D. C. Gayther [W]—a gain.

PITT.—3.

J. L. Foreman, S. without regular opposition. H. F. Harris and Churchhill Perkins. Poll: Harris 629, Perkins 594, Rives [Dem.] 449.

HYDE.—1.

Mr. Creedle [W] elected over Dr. Shanklin—a Whig gain.

CURRITUCK.—1.

John B. Jones, [Dem.] without opposition.

SURRY.—3.

R. C. Puryear, —Brown [Whigs] and—Taliaferro [Dem.]—a Whig gain of two.

SURRY AND ASHE.

In this Senatorial District, Col. Dobson is beaten by A. B. McMillan of Ashe 239 votes.

ASHE.—1.

Benjamin Calloway, [W.] elected—a Whig gain.

LINCOLN.—5.

Stowe, Senate, Commons, Messrs. White, Wilson, Remhardt and Randolph, all in favor of the division of the county, and all Dem., by 400 majority over the anti-division party.

BUNCOMBE.—2.

Messrs. Fagg and Thrash [Whigs] elected.

HAYWOOD.—1.

Kepper [Whig] elected by 40 votes over N. Edmonston.

BUNCOMBE, YANCY, &c.

N. W. Woodfin [Whig] elected to Senate by 350 majority.

YANCY.—1.

Fleming [Dem.] elected by 100 majority.

HERTFORD.—2.

R. G. Cowper [W.] by 28 votes over Godwin C. Moore [Dem.] Jacob Sharp

(W.) by 86 votes over Britt [Dem.] GATES.—1.

R. Gatling [Dem.] elected to the Commons by 7 votes over Dr. Speed.

GATES AND CHOWAN.

W. Stallings elected to the Senate by votes over Augustus Moore.

IREDELL.—4.

Bogle, S. by 145 votes over Allan Commons, Reid, Emerson and George Whigs. Vote: Reid 1084, Emerson 881, McLaughlin 788, Davis 723, Femister 478, Chipley 272. Sheriff Johnston, re-elected.

RUTHERFORD.—2.

Thomas Jefferson S. William E. and—Davis—all Whigs.

MECKLENBURG.—4.

J. Walker, [Dem.] S., by 153 votes over D. M. Lee [W.] R. Lemmons, J. A. D. and J. Kirk, [Dem.] Commons. Poll: Lemmons 1182, Dunn 1199, Kirk 1173, Qu [W.] 814, Stewart [W.] 784, Johnson [W.] 777.

BURKE.—2.

T. K. Caldwell and B. Burgin, C. Whig gain. Vote: Caldwell 1203, Burgin 918, W. W. Avery [Dem] 638.

CALDWELL.—1.

William Dickson [Whig.] elected.

BURKE, McDOWELL, &c.

In this District, B. S. Gaither [Whig] elected.

JONES.

Hellen S. (W.) 87—Cox [Dem.] 79—Foy (W.) 200—Fosene [Dem.] 157.

CAMDEN.—1.

Barcoe, Whig elected to Legislature by 128 majority.

BERTIE.—3.

Lewis Thompson (W.) by 62 votes over Mitchell, (Dem) Commons, Cherry Bond 504, Rayner (Dem.) 437, Pugh (Dem) 290—a Whig gain of three.

MONTGOERY.—1.

C. J. Cochran (Whig)—no change.

STANLY.—1.

Francis Locke (Whig)—no change.

CABARRUS AND STANLY.

Pharr, (Whig) elected to the Senate.

MARTIN.—2.

Asa Biggs, S. beating Jesse Commons [Dem] and a Whig. A Dem Commons also.

BLADEN, BRUNSWICK, &c.

Robert Melvin, S. (Dem.) elected—change.

CARTERET.

David W. Whitehurst (Whig) elected over Marshall (Dem)—a Whig gain.

JONES AND CARTERET.

In this Senatorial District, Isaac Hall (W.) is elected.

CRANEN.—3.

Thomas pasteur (Dem) by 16 votes over Robert Burney, (Whig) Commons, William H. Washington and F. J. Preston. Poll: Washington 685, Preston 673, Burney [Dem.] 621, Dewey [Dem.] 615.

NEW HANOVER.—3.

Owen Holmes, S. David McIntyre and Jeremiah Nixon, C.

HAYWOOD, CHEROKEE, &