

THE MARKET—CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Table listing market prices for various commodities such as Flour, Corn, and other goods.

NEWBORN.

Table listing names and birth dates of newborn children.

WILMINGTON.

News and reports from Wilmington, including local events and prices.

PETERSBURG.

News and reports from Petersburg, including local news and market information.

THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON.

Biographical sketch of the mother of George Washington, detailing her life and her role in the early years of the nation.

Continuation of the biographical sketch of the mother of George Washington.

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enough for any one woman. The mother of Washington deserves a monument which that mother has not. There stands near this place a monument to a man—but it is a monument to the negligence and want of public spirit in the citizens of Fredericksburg and the people of Virginia. It is a mutilated, half finished structure, reared some 12 or 15 feet above the ground, stands a perpetual eye sore to strangers who visit us; and a lasting stigma to the town and the State.

The Richmond Whig can render the State and our people particularly a great service in bringing to public notice this monument. One of the most distinguished and influential men in the State whose feelings were shocked, on a visit to it a few days since authorized us to head a list, with his name, with a subscription of \$100. We have already due enough of it to be collected to complete the monument, but no one takes upon himself the authority. We again repeat it is a burning shame that this monument is unfinished.

THE AMALGAMATION-OPPOSITION.

It becomes a matter of national interest to consider the groundwork of the opposition to President Taylor in the State of New York. What are the principles and doctrines of the men in that State who are combined to oppose his Administration?

Mr. Marcy declared in the Senate years ago, that it was a well-defined principle among the New York Democrats that the party in power, as a matter of course, should distribute public honors and employments among its own friends. So far from objecting to this policy, they practice and commend it.

Is there any thing in his tariff policy, as it has been developed, that furnishes a platform of opposition? It is well remembered that the Barnburning section of Democracy adopted no free trade resolutions at Buffalo. The platform of these gentlemen contemplated a moderate and judicious tariff. If the people demand relief against some of the provisions of the tariff of 1816, President Taylor will not disappoint their demand.

With regard to the foreign policy of President Taylor, we have yet to look for the first public arrangement of committees, conventions or public assemblies of the people. The stereotyped denunciations of factious presses amount to nothing; The comments of party newspapers are of no consequence, except as they reflect and develop public sentiment. We should like, therefore, to be directed to the resolutions or addresses, or the proceedings of public bodies, in which the foreign policy of President Taylor has been condemned. We believe that there is an universal public sentiment in favor throughout the country, as far as the management of foreign questions is concerned. We have seen no popular demonstrations, of the slightest weight, in opposition. The affair of the war-steamer United States—the affair of Ray—the proclamation in the matter of the Cuba expedition—the dismissal of M. Pousis; there is not an honest, patriotic, and intelligent American living who does not cordially approve President Taylor's conduct in regard to all these questions. The New York Democrats will not make an issue on any one of them. They have no reason to oppose President Taylor on this ground.

What then remains? What is the real groundwork of the opposition in New York Free-Soil and Abolition—and Free-Soil Abolition alone. The opposition in that State is to the Administration of President Taylor, the Southern slave-holder. It has nothing else to rest upon. The United Democrats have no common ground of hostility to President Taylor, except that which one-half of them nominally repudiate. Their only cement of union is a cause of their division. They are kept together by that which has hitherto kept them apart. We are not consoling just now the scammers for the local offices. In their State canvasses they find a principle of union in their desire for the offices; but, as far as the national administration is concerned, we affirm that the only principle which holds together the Amalgamation-Opposition in the State of New York is the hatred of President Taylor, the Southern slaveholder, and the people of Virginia. It is a mutilated, half finished structure, reared some 12 or 15 feet above the ground, stands a perpetual eye sore to strangers who visit us; and a lasting stigma to the town and the State.

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APPEAL OF AMERICAN CITIZENS IN PARIS.

A number of American citizens in Paris, have addressed a letter to the American Minister at Constantinople, which they style "The appeal of the Americans." We make the following extract: "Your fellow citizens, Americans in Paris, are filled with indignation and amazement at the attempts now being made by the Russian and Austrian governments to destroy in cold blood, the heroes of the revolution in Hungary.

"The persons of Kossuth, Bem, and Dembinski, and their companions of all nations, are sacred on the neutral ground of Turkey, by every law, human and divine. To surrender these patriots, to the brutal demands of their persecutors, would be a cowardly concession and lasting disgrace to any country; and we are rejoiced to see, through the press, that the Sultan has adopted that honorable course which meets the applause of civilized men which will adorn the brightest pages of history. We just learn that he has replied in the negative to Russia as well as to Austria, although he had been threatened with hostilities in case of his refusal, and their ministers have actually left Constantinople.

"From this great capital of a sister republic, where progress has just reconstructed its mighty monuments, and upon this memorable anniversary of the day which saw the first foundation of Republicanism laid on the soil of France, we feel it to be our duty to advise with you, in advance of the government and masses at home, at a crisis which admits of no delay. If you have acted already, we desire to sustain you, as we confidently rely upon your responding to the impulses of every true American heart, by offering to the fugitives the shelter of our feet in the Mediterranean; and we also trust you will support the Sultan with every possible assurance that, if he be attacked, the United States has the power to sustain him and will do it."

We regard this appeal as highly honorable to the National character, and every way becoming those who have made it. Turkey is neutral ground, and surely an American ship has a right to take off any and all passengers situated as these Hungarian refugees are. They may have gone a little too far in saying, that the American Government has the power "to sustain the Sultan if attacked," since the distance is rather too great for that; but if the Czar and Emperor of Austria take it in judgment, they may come here if they think proper! How they will get back again is altogether another part of speech.

POSITION OF BISHOP IVES.

The last Southern Churchman, an Episcopal paper, has a brief review of a late pamphlet issued by the Diocesan of North Carolina, entitled, "A Pastoral Letter to the Clergy and Laity of his Diocese." The Southern Churchman promises a further notice hereafter. It says: "Bishop Ives now candidly discloses what we conjectured from the first, that the proceedings of the late Convention at Salisbury, which have excited so much attention, had reference to himself. In speaking of the Committee, which reported on that occasion, he says: 'It was still less their business to pass an implied but not on that account, the less oppressive censure upon that portion of the clergy, with the Bishop at their head. I say the Bishop—since it is notorious that, both in the convention and the Committee, he was named as the chief offender.' And thus viewing the subject the Bishop re-asserts the doctrine he has hitherto taught, and defends it against the censures of the Convention, protesting at the same time against the right Convention to act in the premises. Bishop Ives in this letter avows his approbation of the Oxford tracts for the Times, and declares that it has been his purpose to employ all his influence in bringing his Diocese to a conformity with the system which they set forth. The circumstances which led to the formation of 'the Holy Cross,' under Bishop Ives at its head, are detailed in the Pastoral Letter, and its objects are explained. These, among other things, were 'to inculcate upon all within their influence the sacramental system of the Church, particularly Baptismal Regeneration, the Real Presence of our Lord in the Holy Eucharist, and Sacerdotal Absolution,' &c. 'The Society' was to consist of three orders. 1. Perpetual members who must be unmarried men. 2. Other persons living in the institution. 3. Persons not residing at 'Valle Crucis.' Very much to our astonishment, as we presume it will be to the surprise of a large majority of readers, there is not a word respecting the dissolution of this society. The fact was affirmed in connexion with the proceedings of the late Convention, but has not yet been formally announced by the society itself or any of its late officers.

GREENSBORO CONVENTION.

Let it be borne in mind that the Railroad Convention will be held in Greensboro' on the 29th of November. The following gentlemen have been appointed Delegates to said Convention by the Wake County Internal Improvement Association, viz: Charles L. Hinton, John B. Johns, John W. Harris, John H. Holden, Dr. Montague, John H. Manly, George Little, Andrew K. Clements, Henry W. Willard, Sam'l P. Norris, Wm. Boylan, P. B. Burt, Wesley Jones, A. G. Banks, Thos. J. Lemay, Wm. B. Dunn, Jer. Nixon, Thos. G. Whitaker, Josiah O. Watson, George W. Thompson, Geo. W. Haywood, James D. Newson, Wm. R. Poole, Parker Rand, James M. Mangum, D. R. Griffin, Wm. H. Hood, Benj. Marriot, Rufus H. Jones, Willie Pope, Jacob Mordecai.

If any of these Delegates should find it necessary to decline attending the Convention, they are respectfully requested to make known the fact to B. B. Scurt, Esq., Secretary of the Internal Improvement Association, at as early a day as practicable.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

The Fayetteville Carolinian states that, on the 1st inst., Mr. David Olliant, at the steamboat wharf in that place, put his foot in the coil of a rope which attached a tow boat to the steamer, and a sudden straightening of the rope from a movement of the boat, cut his leg off below the knee. So quickly and clean was this done, that the severed limb dropped into the water.

THE STAR.



Libertas et iustitia solum. RALEIGH, NOV. 7, 1849.

THE STAR.

The year is so near its close, that we have determined to defer our contemplated enlargement and improvement of the STAR until the beginning of the new year. In the mean time, we respectfully request our friends who have subscription lists, to procure as many new subscribers as they can conveniently, and forward their names by the first of December at farthest.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE PRESS.

We are gratified to notice a considerable enlargement of the "Goldboro' Telegraph" and "Raleigh Register." We hope the enterprising Editors will be amply rewarded for this decided improvement in their papers, by a corresponding increase of patronage.

WILMINGTON AURORA.

We have received the first number of this new semi-weekly paper, by HENRY I. TOOLE, Esq. It presents a beautiful typographical appearance, and discourses with truly edifying and refreshing ability, freedom and independence, on the leading topics of the times. In this respect, its editorials are characteristic of its frank, manly and gifted Editor, who is a States rights, Taylor Democrat. We bid it thrice welcome among our exchangers, and wish it abundant success.

The Editor of the Newbern Republican is so hard to please, we should not be surprised to hear him complaining that the sun don't shine to suit him. In his last paper he is fretting about the manner in which the advertisement for the distribution of the school fund is set in the Star and other papers, and insinuates that it was spread out on purpose to increase the cost of publishing. Now, so far as the Star is concerned, the Editor will please inform his readers, the charge is the same as if the table had been set for a single column, and was not therefore set otherwise to increase the cost, as he attempted to make them believe. His article has produced a false impression, and his sense of honor and justice will dictate its prompt correction.

AN IMPORTANT SUGGESTION.

The South has been 'hewer of wood and drawer of water' to the North long enough; and this every Southern man must feel and believe, when he reflects upon the feelings and designs which are entertained against the South in that quarter. It appears to us that there is one peaceful and rightful remedy at our command, which would at once promote our prosperity and happiness, and give an effectual quietus to abolitionism:—Let the South resolve to withdraw its patronage from the Northern marts, until they learn to let us alone; and to secure unanimity and concert, let the South hold a Commercial Convention and resolve to support some importing town on her own coast. This will bring capital to the South and save to her all the immense profits of the shipping, commissions, &c. of the foreign trade, as well as cool off the unnatural heat of Northern fanaticism. We merely throw out this suggestion now, intending to advert to it again in our next.

We are gratified to see that the rumor that the Emperor of Russia had banished M. Bodisco, his Minister to this country, to Siberia, is contradicted. His family has received a letter from him, stating that he will return to the United States in three months. Report was, that M. Bodisco was banished for no other reason than his having made investments in property here, contrary to the decree of the Emperor.

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INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT MEETING.

A meeting of the Wake County Internal Improvement Association will be held at the Court House, on Monday evening next, at candle light. Every member of the Association and the friends of the good cause generally are earnestly requested to attend, as a deeply important question, connected with the success of the Central Railroad, will be submitted to the consideration of the meeting.

The citizens of the County and City generally are also invited to meet with the Association, in this city, on Monday of our next County Court, when the same subject will be submitted to their consideration. The hour and place of meeting will be hereafter made known.

It is highly important that there be a full attendance at both of these meetings. B. B. Scurt, Secy. of the Association.

OUR POSITION.

Our young friend of the "Raleigh Register" makes himself appear a little forward in his pert inquiry about our course on the slavery question; and, whether intended or not, produces a false impression, with regard to it, on the minds of those who are not readers of the Star. After noticing the fact, that in a late number of our paper we had denied the constitutional right of Congress to abolish slavery in the Territories, he says, (he says, out of sheer curiosity, if the "Star" has not changed front on this question?) "The motive which prompted this gratuitous charge—for it amounts to an affirmation—being a matter about which we have no 'curiosity,' shall be passed over in silence, as would the insinuation itself, if it extended no farther than to those who are familiar with our paper. To satisfy the 'curiosity' of our neighbor and to put those right who may be misled by his interrogatory, we give him the unequivocal and direct answer—that he Star has not 'changed front,' and we back our assertion with the subjoined extracts, taken at random from a hasty glance at such of the files of the Star as we had at hand; all of which prove irrefragably that the Star, from the time that we became its sole Editor—and, indeed, we could show ever since we have had any connection with it—has steadily, uniformly, and firmly denied the right of Congress to meddle with the subject of slavery in either the States, the District or the Territories. We have, it will be seen, gone further, and strenuously denied the right of the abolitionists to petition Congress on the subject.

The only Constitutional right, then, which we believe Congress to possess in regard to slavery is—and it is an imperious obligation to make such laws as will protect the slaveholder in his right of property in his slave. But, it is proper to state, as Congress has, by common consent, been allowed to take up the subject, and adjust certain questions in the spirit and terms of compromise, and the whole country has acquiesced therein, we have expressed our willingness to abide by any compromise, based upon the line already established, which may be applied to the territory now in dispute. Compromise was necessary in framing the Constitution, and compromise is necessary to its preservation. We look upon this sacred instrument as the work of inspiration, and as the sheet anchor of our liberties; and it is the duty and interest of the people of every section of the country to guard it with a jealous and vigilant eye, and to see to it that it is preserved inviolate. This is the only conservative doctrine—the only means of preserving our glorious Union, which we prize higher than life, and to which we will cling with pertinacious grasp as long as we can do so with honor.

So far as regards the right of Congress to interfere in the District of Columbia, we are glad to find our neighbor is with us, and that he has determined to 'occupy' himself in resisting the mad efforts of fanaticism in that quarter against the institution of slavery. But it looks a little singular that he should 'invoke the co-operation of the Star,' whose lead he is following in this 'vital matter.'

We might now ask the "Register" a question or two; but we have no disposition to enter into a controversy with any of our cotraditors in the great Whig cause. We have all enough to do to defend ourselves and our party against the assaults of the common enemy; and every one must have seen that the "Register" especially has had its hands full in the contest which has for some time raged between that paper and the Standard. This is one reason, and the personal respect we have for the Editor is another, why we have heretofore carefully avoided any allusion even to the "position" or "opinions" of the Register on this important subject.

We have witnessed with deep pain and mortification the course pursued by the organs of the Democracy in the South on this subject. It is a question which rises above party, and ought not to be mingled with party politics. Until it is separated from the malignant spirit which presides over the movements of party, there can be no hope of unanimity of sentiment and concert of action in the South on the subject. Yet we have seen those very organs moving heaven and earth to make political capital out of the slavery question—taxing their wits to the utmost for some new tack, by which they might gain an advantage over the Whigs. We have seen them endeavoring to weaken the confidence of the South, without reason, in a Southern President—we have seen Zachary Taylor slandered as the tool of the Abolitionists, as a Wilmot provisoist—we have seen his Cabinet, composed, in part of such Southern men as George W. Crawford, Reverdy Johnson, John W. Clayton, and William B. Preston, denounced as an Abolitionist Cabinet—we have seen this done, too, by men whose ekims are deeply dyed with the sin of sustaining Democratic Congressmen by whose votes the infamous Wilmot Proviso, as we have always called it, was introduced into the Oregon and Minnesota bills, and landing to the skies the Democratic President by whom the Proviso was approved and made the law of the land! So long as this

is played, what hope can there be of gaining the South? But we trust this reckless spirit will be stayed, and that this suspicious result will yet be attained. The Union and moderation of parties in Mississippi will surely exert a salutary influence in all the Southern States. Every day's observation demonstrates plainer and plainer the necessity of union of all citizens and parties, in all the slave holding States, in the determination to resist, by all lawful means, all unreasonable encroachments on their equal rights and privileges; and all must see that there must be a union of the South not only for the sake of the South but for the sake of the Union. Southern men—though they cannot be expected all to believe alike in every measure—may plan themselves on this broad platform, and erect an impregnable wall of defence.

FROM THE RECEIPTION OF ABOLITION PETITIONS.

From the Raleigh Star Feb. 4, 1832. On the reception of Abolition petitions. "We confess we are at a loss to imagine how any Southern member should hesitate for one moment in taking the position which became him, or how he can meet the face of his constituents after agreeing to receive and place on the files of Congress, these infamous petitions. [We were, then, and still are, of the opinion, it was a violation of the Constitution to receive and entertain petitions, by Congress, for the abolition of slavery.] "We have long thought that our reliance on this question must be mainly upon ourselves—upon our own legislation—our own stout hearts—our own strong arms." The opinion that Congress has the right to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, is called in the Star of March 21, 1836, "the grand political heresy, which is repudiated by every man who is true to the South." April 27, 1836, The Star argued against the Constitutional right of Congress to touch slavery in the District as follows. "We deny the position, that Congress has any right to meddle with the subject. We take these two positions: No property can be taken for public use, without compensation to its owner; Congress cannot take the money of the people of this country and apply it to the purchase of slaves for the purpose of liberating them. The first position is too plainly supported, the principle too strictly guarded, by the express terms of the Federal Constitution, to admit of cavil. It lies at the bottom of the security of private property, and indeed of free government. A government which should take the property of its citizens, without compensation, would be an abominable despotism, which all good citizens might, and which we, unhesitatingly, ought to resist. Are negroes property? That has been acknowledged by all the departments of the Government, and is so by the Constitution itself. We come to the second position: Has Congress a right to purchase these slaves out of the public Treasury? If so, whence do they derive any such power? Where is their right thus to dispose of the public treasure? We should be delighted to know. Congress have a right to vote money for certain defined purposes, enumerated in the Compact. Is this one of them? Did any man, when that instrument was formed, deem this to be one? Not one individual, we will venture to affirm. Yet this must be done before they can touch this subject." "No man believes that the Southern States ever would have consented to adopt the Federal Constitution, had they supposed this added, to sting them to death, was lurking within its folds." In relation to a Territory, the Star has also always taken equally decided ground, against the right of Congress to meddle with the subject. It said, (April 27, 1836,) in relation to an attempt of Congress to interfere in Florida— "an attempt which should not have been made by Congress, but which should have been left solely to the action of the Legislative Council, which stands in the same relation to the people of that territory, in the regulation of its municipal affairs, that the State Legislatures do to the people of the States." In the Star of Feb. 2, 1837, the abolitionists are warned in the following language: "The whirl-wind of destruction is gathering against the abolitionists, unless the torrent of infamous, unconstitutional petitions which is deluging Congress be stayed"—(and these petitions related as well to the Territories as to the District.) When we hazard the assertion, we are persuaded we rightly estimate the spirit of the South." June 11, 1837, commending and approving Mr. Calhoun's speech in which it was shown that the subject of slavery "is beyond the jurisdiction of Congress—they have no right to touch it in any shape or form, or to make it the subject of deliberation or discussion"—the Star said, "The deep political sagacity and wisdom of the defence, which it refutes every argument in favor of the power of Congress to abolish slavery, clearly vindicates the character of the South." On the 8th March, same year, the Star advocated a Southern Convention on this subject, in the following language: "Let the South unite in one unbroken phalanx. Patriotism is the altar upon which every party should surrender and compromise their predilections and feelings—the love of country should give purity, and dignity and permanency to their movements. A Southern Convention, constituted and governed by these elevated and ennobling principles, swayed by no other considerations than those of regard for the Union, surpassed only by an intensity of devotion to our dearest rights, and a determined, yet calm and forbearing intention to defend them, could not fail to convince our Northern brethren that we were at least united." We still believe such a convention, thus constituted, would tend to secure the rights of the South and to preserve the Union. April 22, 1840, the Star, after condemning in strong terms the course of Mr. Van Buren in favor of the restriction of slavery in Missouri, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, and in favor of the right to abolish it in the District, says: "It is admitting that a power to interfere has been deposited in the Constitution of this country, which it must be horrible to any Southern mind even to dream about." July 28, 1841, the Star said: "It is time to put an end to this abolition excitement in the Halls of Congress. Slavery is a subject over which Congress has no more control than that it has over the seraglio of the grand Sultan." Jan. 12, 1848, in publishing the Speech of Mr. Cleggman, on the Slavery question, the Star said: "There is one position, however, taken by Mr. C. in his able, interesting and patriotic speech, from which we differ, if he means to say Territory acquired in the North should be made free, or, in the South, opened to slavery, by Congress. This would be the just natural and inevitable result; but it should be decided by the suffrages of the people of the Territory, and not by the arbitrary power of Congress."