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COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE STAR. No. 2.

hinted in my last No. that the arrangements in a newspaper in our arrangement is apparently condensed. We see books and pills, essences and walking canes, perfumery, religious tracts crowded together by one of those accidents by which we may suppose chaos would be produced. Here a disconsolate widow advertises that she carries on business as usual for the support of herself and orphan children, and desires a share of public patronage...

But of all persons "that on earth do dwell," the sick find the greatest relief in a newspaper. Why is it that disease should prevail in spite of all the infallible medicines that are in a manner thrust down the throats of the sick, is to me astonishing. It would appear that the only disorder patients are troubled with, is an incurable obstinacy, which prevents them from taking medicine which have cured thousands. Do we not find that, in some cases, one single box of pills will effect a cure; and in others, that the patient may be relieved by the smell only? Will not these medicines "keep good in all climates?" and is it not notorious that they perform their cures, "without loss of time or hindrance of business?" Why then do we hear of the sick and the dying? Why are not our hospitals started into almshouses for decayed physicians and apothecaries, who have no business?

Nor is our information respecting the preservation of health less important, than that for the cure of disease. If we turn our eyes to the sale of houses and estates, we shall find that they are all situated in sections of country remarkably healthy, with "never failing springs of pure water, not inferior to any this side the Blue Ridge;" for health and pleasantness of locality and splendor of improvement, they will vie with any in the country, and where the north wind is not permitted to chill, nor the thunder to roll. These, it is true, are chiefly calculated for persons who can afford to pay rather extravagantly for the preservation of health; but this can be no objection with those who know that health is the greatest of all blessings, and that in this way it may be handed down to the latest posterity. We are also presented with hygienic medicines; "which, though efficacious in restoring health when lost, is an agreeable and pleasant preventive of contagion and epidemical complaints;" "purifying the blood and restoring the whole body to a healthy and happy tone of feeling," lengthening out our days with the perfect enjoyment of uninterrupted health till our years shall be a burden on our head.

Now, when all these subjects are introduced at the breakfast table, what a copious source of conversation for the rest of the day, especially if any of those should create a desire to be a bidder or a purchaser. What hopes, what fears, what enquiries, what consultations! But this is not necessary to the pleasure a newspaper affords. A man may give a very able account of an estate without the least desire of purchasing it, and a whole family may dispute on the merit of an entertainment, which not one of the party means to partake of. It is possible to compassionate the distresses of an orphan family, without contributing sixpence to their relief, and even to read of the cures performed by a "famous syrup," without desiring to taste a drop of it. Conversation and action are two different things, and if a newspaper furnishes matter for the former it is doing much.

Before quitting the advertisements, it may be necessary to notice two descriptions of persons who never appear to meet, and yet ought never to be separate, namely, those who are desirous to lend money, and those who are equally desirous to borrow. Why people that might be so mutually serviceable, should stand in opposite columns in a newspaper, is very extraordinary. There must be some secret in this, which we, who neither want to borrow or lend, are unacquainted with. That the party wishing to borrow should conceal his name, is easily accounted for. Prudential reasons require that a man's temporary embarrassment should be concealed as much as possible; but that he who would be happy to lend, or, as it is some times called, "to accommodate," should court obscurity, is not so easily explained. If it be from motives of modesty, it is highly praise-worthy, as modesty always is; but it prevents us from handing down the names of these benevolent persons to future ages, as they deserve. Posterity can only know that all the letters of the alphabet, from A. B. to X. Y. have been eminent for their benevolence in accommodating distressed persons with sums of money for only "a moderate interest." And thus I close my meditations on the advertisements. I might mention more indeed, but, as the poet says,

"The rust appears a wilderness of strange, But gay confusion; roses for the cheeks, And lilies for the brows of faded age, Teeth for the toothless, ringlets for the bald, Heaven, earth & ocean plundered of their sweets, Nectarous essences, Olympian dews, Sermons and city feasts, and far'dive airs, Aetherial jingles, sub-marine exploits, And Katerbolles, with his hair on end, At his own wonders, wond'ring for his head." EUPHRANOR.

The following is a list of such Acts and Resolutions, passed at the late session of Congress, as are of a public or general character:

- An act to explain an act, entitled "An act to reduce the duties on coffee, tea, and cocoa," passed the twentieth of May, 1830.
An act to improve the condition of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Army and Marine Corps of the United States, and to prevent desertion.
An act making appropriations for the Engineer and Ordnance Departments.
An act granting an additional quantity of land for the location of Revolutionary bounty land warrants.
An act to amend an act, entitled "An act to alter and amend an act to set apart and dispose of certain public lands for the encouragement of the cultivation of the vine and olive," approved 19th February, 1831.
An act for the purchase of certain copies of Waterson and Vanzandt's Statistical Tables, and to authorize a subscription for the continuation of the same.
An act for the construction of a road from the Mississippi river to William Strong's on the St. Francis, in the Territory of Arkansas.
An act for making Caisis and Pembroke, in the State of Maine, ports of delivery.
An act making appropriations, in part, for the support of Government for the year 1833, and for certain expenditures of the year 1832.
An act in addition to the act for the gradual improvement of the navy of the United States.
An act making appropriations for carrying on the fortifications of the United States during the year 1833.
An act making appropriations for the Indian Department for the year 1833.
An act for the further improvement of Pennsylvania Avenue.
An act to authorize the laying out and constructing a road from Line Creek to the Chatahochee, and for repairing the road on which the mail is now transported.
An act for the payment of horses and arms lost in the military service of the United States against the Indians on the frontiers of Illinois and the Michigan Territory.

An act to amend an act, entitled "An act to grant a quantity of land to the State of Illinois, for the purpose of aiding in opening a canal to connect the waters of Illinois River with those of Lake Michigan, and to allow further time to the State of Ohio for commencing the Miami Canal from Dayton to Lake Erie."

An act prescribing the mode by which patents for public lands shall be signed and executed.
An act to authorize the President of the United States to cause the public surveys to be connected with the line of demarkation between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

An act to explain and amend the 17th and 18th sections of "An act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved 14th July, 1832.
An act to improve the navigation of the Potomac River between Georgetown and Alexandria, and for other purposes.

An act further to extend the powers of the Board of Canal Commissioners for the improvement of the Tennessee River, in the State of Alabama.
An act making provision for the publication of the Documentary History of the American Revolution.

An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports. [This is what has been called "the Revenue Collection Bill."]
An act to revive the act entitled "an act supplementary to the several laws for the sale of public lands."

An act declaring the Assent of Congress to an act of the General Assembly of the State of Virginia, hereinafter recited.
An act for improving the navigation of certain rivers in the Territories of Florida and Michigan and for surveys, and for other purposes.

An act establishing a port of entry and delivery at the village of Fall River, in Massachusetts, and discontinuing the office at Dighton.
An act making appropriations to carry into effect certain Indian treaties, and for other purposes, for the year 1833.

An act to create sundry new land offices, and to alter the boundaries of other land offices of the U. S.
An act making appropriations for Indian annuities and other similar objects, for the year 1833.

An act further to extend the time for entering certain donation-claims to land in the Territory of Arkansas.
An act to modify the act of the 14th July, 1832, and all other act imposing duties on imports. [This is Mr. Clay's bill.]

An act making appropriations for the revolutionary and other pensioners of the U. S. for the year 1833.
An act for the more perfect defence of the frontiers.

An act granting certain city lots to the President and Directors of the Georgetown College, in the District of Columbia.
An act supplemental to the act entitled "an act for the final adjustment of land claims in Missouri."

An act to authorize the legislature of the State of Ohio to sell the land reserved for the support of religion, in the Ohio Company and John Cleves Symmes' purchase.
An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1833.

An act making appropriations for the erection of certain fortifications.
An act in relation to the Potomac Bridge.
An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year 1833.

An act to amend an act, entitled "an act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution."
An act authorizing the removal of the office of the Surveyor General of Public Lands south of Tennessee.

An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year 1833.
An act in addition to, and in alteration of an act entitled "an act vesting in the Corporation of the City of Washington all the rights of the Washington Canal Company, and for other purposes."

An act to authorize the President of the United States to exchange certain lands belonging to the Navy Yard at Brooklyn for other lands contiguous thereto.
An act making appropriation for carrying on certain works heretofore commenced for the improvement of harbors and Rivers, and also for continuing and repairing the Cumberland Road and certain Territorial Roads.

An act to establish a town at St. Marks, in Florida.
An act making appropriations for the Public Buildings and for other purposes.
An act authorizing an alteration in the election districts for members of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan.
An act prolonging the second session of the 5th Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan.
An act to authorize the Governor of the territory of Arkansas to sell the land granted to said Territory by an act of Congress approved the 15th June, 1832, and for other purposes.
An act to carry into effect the Con-

vention between the United States and his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, concluded at Naples on the 14th day of October, 1832.
An act to extend the provisions of the act of the 3rd of March, 1807, entitled "An Act to prevent settlements being made on lands ceded to the United States until authorized by law."

An act to explain and amend the act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports, passed July 14, 1832, so far as relates to hardware, and certain manufactures of copper and brass and other articles.

An act for the relief of the widow and orphans of the officers and seamen who were lost in the United States schooner the Syph.
A resolution in relation to the execution of the act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution.

A resolution to place thirty copies of the Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution at the disposition of the Secretary of State.
A resolution for the relief of sundry owners of vessels sunk for the defence of Baltimore.

Resolution authorizing the delivery of certain papers in the Department of State to the Commissioners for settling claims under the treaty with France, of the 2d of February, 1832.
Resolution providing for the continuation of Gales and Seaton's Compilation of State papers.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Of the President of the United States, Fourth of March, 1833. FELLOW CITIZENS: The will of the American people, expressed through their unsolicited suffrages, calls me before you to pass through the solemnities preparatory to taking upon myself the duties of President of the United States, for another term. For their approbation of my public conduct, through a period which has not been without its difficulties, and for this renewed expression of their confidence in my good intentions, I am at a loss for terms adequate to the expression of my gratitude. It shall be displayed, to the extent of my humble abilities, in continued efforts to administer the Government, as to preserve their liberty and promote their happiness.

So many events have occurred within the last four years, which have necessarily called forth, sometimes under circumstances the most delicate and painful, my views of the principles and policy which ought to be pursued by the General Government, that I need, on this occasion, but allude to a few leading considerations, connected with some of them.

The foreign policy adopted by our Government soon after the formation of our present Constitution, and very generally pursued by successive administrations, has been crowned with almost complete success, and has elevated our character among the nations of the earth. To do justice to all, and submit to wrong from none, has been, during my administration, its governing maxim; and so happy have been its results, that we are not only at peace with all the world, but have few causes of controversy, and those of minor importance, remaining unadjusted.

In the domestic policy of this Government, there are two objects which especially deserve the attention of the people and their Representatives, and which have been, and will continue to be, the subjects of my increasing solicitude. They are the preservation of the rights of the several States, and the integrity of the Union.

These great objects are necessarily connected, and can only be attained by an enlightened exercise of the powers of each within its appropriate sphere, in conformity with the public will constitutionally expressed: To this end, it becomes the duty of all to yield a ready and patriotic submission to the laws constitutionally enacted, and thereby promote and strengthen a proper confidence in those institutions of the several States and of the United States which the people themselves have ordained for their own government.

My experience in public concerns, and the observation of a life somewhat advanced, confirm the opinions long since imbibed by me, that the destruction of our State governments, or the annihilation of their control over the local concerns of the people, would lead directly to revolution and anarchy, and finally to despotism and military domination. In proportion, therefore, as the General Government encroaches upon the rights of the States, in the same proportion does it impair its own power and detract from its ability to fulfil the purposes of its creation. So keenly impressed with these considerations, my countrymen will ever find me ready to exercise my constitutional powers in arresting measures which may directly or indirectly encroach upon the rights of the States, or tend to consolidate all political power in the General Government. But of equal, and indeed of incalculable importance to the Union of these States, and the sacred duty of all to contribute to its preservation by a liberal support of the Ge-

neral Government in the exercise of its just powers. You have been wisely admonished to "accustom yourselves to think and speak of the Union as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity, watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety, discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of any attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts." Without union our independence and liberty would never have been achieved—without union they never can be maintained. Divided into twenty-four, or even a smaller number of separate communities, we shall see our internal trade burdened with numberless restraints and exactions; communication between distant points and sections obstructed, or cut off; our sons made soldiers to deluge with blood the fields they now till in peace; the mass of our people borne down and impoverished by taxes to support armies and navies; and military leaders at the head of their victorious legions becoming our law-givers and judges. The loss of liberty, of all good government, of peace, plenty, and happiness, must inevitably follow a dissolution of the Union. In supporting it, therefore, we support all that is dear to the freeman and the philanthropist.

The time at which I stand before you is full of interest. The eyes of all nations are fixed on our republic. The event of the existing crisis will be decisive in the opinion of mankind of the practicability of our federal system of government. Great is the stake placed in our hands; great is the responsibility which must rest upon the people of the United States. Let us realize the importance of the attitude in which we stand before the world. Let us exercise forbearance and firmness. Let us extricate our country from the dangers which surround it, and learn wisdom from the lessons they inculcate.

Deeply impressed with the truth of these observations and under the obligation of that solemn oath which I am about to take, I shall continue to exert all my faculties to maintain the just powers of the Constitution, and to transmit unimpaired to posterity the blessings of our federal Union. At the same time, it will be my aim to inculcate, by my official acts, the necessity of exercising, by the General Government, those powers only that are clearly delegated; to encourage simplicity and economy in the expenditures of the Government; to raise no more money from the people than may be requisite for these objects; and in a manner that will best promote the interests of all classes of the community, and of all portions of the Union. Constantly bearing in mind that, in entering into society, "individuals must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest," it will be my desire so to discharge my duties as to foster, with our brethren in all parts of the country, a spirit of liberal concession and compromise; and, by reconciling our fellow-citizens to those partial sacrifices which they must unavoidably make, for the preservation of a greater good, to recommend our invaluable Government and Union to the confidence and affection of the American people.

Finally, it is my most fervent prayer, to that Almighty Being before whom I now stand, and who has kept us in his hands from the infancy of our republic to the present day, that he will so overrule all my intentions and actions, and inspire the hearts of my fellow citizens, that we may be preserved from dangers of all kinds, and continue forever a UNITED AND HAPPY PEOPLE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Philadelphia, Feb. 25, 1833.

Sir,—Entertaining the same sentiments of respect for your talents and patriotism as a statesman and republican, as the great body of the people of the U. S. by whose suffrages you have recently been elevated to the second office of the republic, the undersigned, on behalf of their fellow citizens, embrace this opportunity of your presence in the second city of the Union, of inviting you to partake of a public dinner, in which they, in common with many of their political friends, would gladly join.

The situation of the country is so peculiar at this moment, that public men, whose sentiments are known to be in favor of moderate but firm measures to meet the present crisis, deserve and ought to receive the countenance of those who have only at heart the good of their country. The Democracy of Pennsylvania, have from the commencement of the government, always shown themselves firm for those principles and measures which will preserve the Union, as well as the rights of the states, the prosperity of the country and the advancement of civil liberty. In this sentiment, they unite with their brethren throughout the country, by whose suffrages you have been called to give your aid and support to the measures of the present Chief now at the head of the Government.

Believing that the confidence of the country has not been misplaced, in elevating you to the high office, the duties of which you will shortly assume, and that the wise measures of the President

will always receive your firm support, they beg to assure you of their esteem and respect for your private worth as a citizen. With sentiments of high consideration, we have the honor to be your friends and fellow citizens.

- Robert Patterson, Samuel Badger, James Page, Joseph Warrall, William Stewart, Thomas Cave, Robert B. Dodson, Wm. J. Leiper, Christian Knieser, Frederick Stoever, Jno. M. Barclay, C. Hickman, T. W. L. Freeman.

Hon. Martin Van Buren.

Philadelphia, Feb. 25, 1833.

Gentlemen—My stay in Philadelphia will be too short to enable me to comply with your polite request. But I am not therefore, I assure you, the less sensible of your courtesy and kindness. There is no portion of my fellow citizens whose good opinion (value more highly than that of those you represent and I shall ever cherish with the most grateful feelings, the flattering and affectionate expression contained in the communication with which you have honored me.

I concur freely in the views you express in regard to the necessity and propriety of moderate but firm measures to meet the present crisis in our public affairs. The inflexible support which has been given by the Democracy of Pennsylvania to those principles and measures which will best preserve the Union as well as the rights of the States, promote the prosperity of the country, and advance the cause of civil liberty, will be attested by all who are in any degree conversant with our public history. It is by this patriotic and honorable course of her citizens, that Pennsylvania has acquired so large a share of the respect and confidence of the nation.

The present condition of our country is, as you justly observe, a peculiar one; yet I cannot but think that the dangers which menace our institutions, are already quietly lessened, and bid fair to be speedily and happily removed. It is to me most obvious that the difficulties attending a satisfactory adjustment of the tariff, are now reduced to questions of time merely. The repeated and earnest recommendations of the President to Congress in favor of a reduction of duties to the revenue standard, by means of a law, which shall be certain in its ultimate effect, but yet so gradual in its operation, as to give the greatest extent of protection to existing establishments, that shall be found consistent with the paramount obligation to relieve the people from all burthens which are not necessary to the support of government—recommendations, on the propriety of which, he so distinctly placed himself before the American people at the late Presidential canvass, and in which he was so triumphantly sustained by a vast majority of them—seem to be now unembarrassed by any opposition, and to have become the favorite and universal sentiment.

These important points established, there can surely be nothing in the residue of the subject, nor in the details of a bill, by which they are to be carried into effect, that, if acted upon in a proper spirit, may not be overcome without threatening the public peace, or endangering the stability of our Union.—Any measure which shall successfully accomplish the objects, proposed, and which shall be of a character to recommend itself to the moderate men on both sides of the question (the only securities we can have for its permanency) will, without doubt, receive the approbation of the people and restore the different sections of the country to those relations of peace, affection, and good fellowship which are so indispensable to the prosperity and happiness of each and all. That these great objects shall not fail for the want of such an arrangement, is so emphatically demanded by public sentiment as to ally all apprehensions; should the present Congress, unfortunately, be unable to effect it, we may count with confidence upon the speedy and successful efforts of the next. Until this desirable result shall be attained, we have a safe guaranty against violence and discords in the discreet exercise of executive authority, the pervading patriotism of our countrymen, and that sacred and extinguishable love of Union which is so predominantly the master feeling in an American bosom.

You do me but justice in expecting a sincere support, on my part, of the administration of our worthy and venerable chief magistrate. I regard that as the most useful and honorable portion of my public life, which was spent under his immediate direction, and cannot fail to appreciate, as I ought, the honor of being permitted to co-operate in the advancement of the public interest, with one whose capacity and patriotism, my confidence is unqualified.

Be pleased to take my sincere acknowledgments to those who have, for this mark of their respect, and to