RALEIGE, N. C. TREDAY, MAY 10, 1833

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## TO THE FREEMEN

munication. FINANCES. balance is the treasury on the st of January, 1832, was secipts into the treasury during the year 1832, wererem customs or du-ties on imports, \$28,465,237 m the sale of the public Tanda, 2,623,381 om dividends on bank stock, rom invidental re-\$30,300,863 aking an aggregate of expenditures for the year 1832, viz: willist, foreign intercoarse, and miscel-\$4,561,594 amégus, lilitary service, Insions, and internal 7,956,640 improvements, aval service, including its gradual im-provement, oblic debt, 3,955,685 18,078,938 laking the total ex-\$4,352,658 penditures of the year,

lst of January, 1833, receipts for 1853, pr. report on the finances, dated 6th Decem-ber, 1852, were estimated at \$24,000,000 id the last instalment of the amount of the Danish indemnities, estimated in that report as receirable in 1832, but not paid until

leaving in the treasury, on the

the 12th January, 1833,

expenditures for 1833, exclusive of the public debt, were, by the same report, estimated

nk of the United States, and which the country to ride in splendor upon ests and pursuits. we been actually paid for, are worth the necks of a beggared and oppressed we rendered their career so memora- a most glorious triumph.

one year, and persons resident without this ment, and much less a free government terests of all the great branches of nawho may desire to become subscribers. Like ours, will venture to impose higher tional wealth. While the agriculturbe strictly required to pay the whole ataxes upon the control of the pursuit with a keenthe vicinity of the enemy. For the darmony in the union. But from the I last addressed you with the government. In anticipation, raise revenue, nor to any other duties, many complex and difficult questions ments of Portugal and Naples. While B CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF state and condition of the country. It on the contrary, insisted upon raising ers will, as they have hecetofore done, witness the success of measures cal point at which the whites as well as Tashington Quy, March 10, 1833. while the agricultural states have look- clusively upon such articles of impor- often encrosch upon federal powers, nal affection at home. LIOW-CITIZENS, -The 224 Con- ed to this period with heartfelt pleasure, tation as come in competition with their and the federal government will more. The difficulty likely to arise from has just glosed, and with it has the manufacturing sections have looked manufactures such as woodens, coarse often trample upon the rights of the the farmation of independent govern nated the high and responsible to it with regret, and have done every cottons, iron, sugar, salt, &c. That if any states. When therefore these calli- ment's within the limits of the states, which you have twice confided to thing in their power, to defer or pre- reduction was to be made upon these ar sions do arise, what is to be done? Ap claiming to be independent of the state Permit me here to express the vent it. The reason is obvious. Un ticles, the reduction should be gradual: peal to force! In my opinion you might governments, and which a few years Adam halted for a moment, and disense of gratitude which I feel der the pretence of raising revenue for A sudden reduction they said, would as well apply a torch to the temple of ago threatened the peace and harmony rected his brother and the other ese flattering expressions of your government, they have filched from us prostrate and destroy them. This bill your liberties. The sword once drawn of the country, and which are well young men to follow the trail pess and confidence. Called into much larger sums to protect and enrich is therefore bottomed upon this com- in such a war, will sever forever the known to you, will be happily removed with proper caution, while he himc life at a period of peculiar inter their manufactures. I discussed this promise; that while these duties are bond of our union. The sword was in- by the removal and colonization of self still adhered to the river path, to you, in common with the whole subject at great length in my last ad ultimately to be brought down to a tended for our those tribes west of the Mississippi; which led through clusters of Southern States, my great and dress to you. I will not here repeat common revenue standard, not exceed- brethren. concern has been to discharge the the arguments then used, and which ing twenty per cent, sufficient time is I do not believe in the doctrine of ernment, these once mighty nations of he supposed the enemy to lie. Have trust, in a manner, best calculated are sustained by the highest authority, given to make such a reduction very nullification; I have always a posed it. The forest may be saved from entire exiting examined the priming of his gans cure and preserve your just contional rights. During the political
tions of the last four years, I have
the last four years, I have
Throughout the whole of this contest, 1832, or otherwise, exceeding twenty
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Throughout the whole of this contest, 1832, or otherwise, exceeding twenty realled to the decision of questions we have been repeatedly told by the per cent shall at stated periods be replaced to the fine dome so honestly and indethe amount of creening at uses to the
the amount of creening at uses to the fine manual of the amount of creening at uses to the
the total the total total the total total the form of the same upthe amount of creening at uses to the
the total the total total the
the total total to lently, I feel to be true, but I con ing into competition with their manu- the amount of revenue at once to the pressions for years. It was therefore which, a few years ago, threatened to that the Indians were close at hand, I have often trembled under the factures, they would be ruined. Is present wants of the government, many the duty of the Government to redress involve us in a debt equal to that of the be relaxed nothing of his vigilance, hty responsibility, from a natural not this an admission that these high articles are made free of duty, in addithese wrongs and remove these oppres that war, has been arrested, and the and quickly gained a jutting cliff,
these wrongs and remove these oppres that war, has been arrested, and the and quickly gained a jutting cliff,
these wrongs and remove these oppres that war, has been arrested, and the and quickly gained a jutting cliff,
which I always feel in my own duties are imposed, and sought to be tion to those made free by the act of sions if it could be done (as it has since money proposed to be spent upon roads which hung immediately over the ment and experience, and fearful continued for their benefit? Mark is: 1832, such as linens, cambricks, worst- been done,) but at least to forbear from and canals, has been more, properly canoes. Hearing a low murmur bein matters of such vital impor- If you reduce these taxes, say they, ed stuffs, shawls, &c. As the duty is any measures of violence that might applied to the complete extinguishment low, he peered cautionsly over, and e to the country, I should do imposed upon the people for our bene- reduced upon the protected articles, it prove fatal, abstain from the empliny be to the country, I should do imposed upon the people for our bene- reduced upon the protected articles, it prove fatal, abstain from the empty and economical policy, do we owe the gigantic Big Foot lay below him in the committed, I have never sought profitable, and adding wealth and or free articles, so as to supply any de committed, I have never sought profitable, and adding wealth and or free articles, so as to supply any de committed, I have never sought profitable, and adding wealth and or free articles, so as to supply any de committed, I have never sought profitable, and adding wealth and or free articles, so as to supply any de committed, I have never sought profitable, and adding wealth and or free articles, so as to supply any de committed the object of his search. The many fit, making our labor and capital more is to be raised upon these unprotected articles, it prove fatal, abstain from the empty and economical policy, do we owe the gigantic Big Foot lay below him in the troubled waves of the shade of a willow, and was talkmceal them. Conscious of the pu- splender to our section of country, we ficiency which may be found in therre- her soil in the blood of her gallant sons, of my motives, I have at all times, shall be ruined. Is it so? If it be so, venue, until 1842, when the duties men, who, if in error, have erred from upon all occasions, frankly sub does it not show that these manufac- upon all articles of importation are to their great devotion to liberty, and who ed to you the reasons by which I turing capitalists are saved from ruin be permanently fixed at a duty not ex- have always been distinguished both in governed. Early taught to look by imposing heavy and ruinous taxes ceeding twenty per cent, except dye peace and war for their zeal and abili the people as the fountain of all upon the great body of the people, and stuffs, which are made free. These ty in defence of the injured rights of lical power, I have considered it particularly upon the agricultural por- are the substantial provisions of the the American people. indispensable duty of their agents tion of the union? But if they did not bill, and I think it ought to be considerrepresentatives, to render to them know and feel that these high duties ed a fair compromise of this difficult pronounced the tariff laws, since that thful account of their stewardship, were for their benefit, why is it that and vexed question. I have felt anx of 1824, unconstitutional. They have patriotism of another distinguished Big Poot's breast, & drew the trigdischarge this last act of official du- they are so much opposed to reducing ious to see it settled upon a permanent therefore believed for nearly ten, years not less grateful to me than impor them? Why is it that they have even basis, convinced that its frequent agi- that the federal government was exerto you, is the object of the present threatened to break up the government, tation was injurious to all portions of cising unconstitutional powers to their the agricultural interest hope for from happiness and prosperity to the people. possible, endeavor to conciliate, give their continuance? Our industry is could fall upon our interest, thus pro arms the President with extraordinary vernments, our glorious institutions scribed and oppressed? What else has military powers. Under the state of cannot last; for, in the language of Mr. produced that general decay and em- high party excitement, and at that time Jefferson, "if every infraction of a barrassment in our own favorite land; hopeless of adjusting the tariff, this compact of so many parties is to be re-Blessed with a genial climate, a fertile bill wore a most threatening aspect, and sisted at once, as a dissolution of it, soil, and a population at once virtuous, was a subject of deep and alarming none can ever be formed which would economica', and industrious; yet it is a interest. But before it reached the last one year." melancholy fact, that our state is now House of Representatives, its terrors less prosperous than it was fifteen had fallen off, and its powers other-\$1,812,694 years ago, although during that time, wise dangerous, had been rendered the proceeds arising from the sales of we have been blest with an uninter- harmless by the passage of the tariff bill, the public lands among the states ac rupted peace. The cause can be found which it was thought would satisfy the cording to their federal representation no where but in the fact, that the taxes country, and allay its excitement. The for five years. It is believed, and I compelled to purchase and consume, sion of congress; and is another melan-are double what they were fifteen years choly instance of the dangerous ex-\$24,220,000 ago. As the national debt, to pay tremes into which party spirit will limits they lie, or sold to them for an has been diminished, these duties have ments. been increased-certainly not for revenue, but avowedly to protect and ple-providence has cast our lot in share an equal interest in them. It is \$18,532,577 enrich, at our expense, the northern pleasant places, and under a form of also probable, that under the tariff The disbursements on account of the manufacturers. It is against this sys government the most admirable that which we have just passed, there will gratitude for your past kindness, and brace like that of Big Foot. He blic debt during the year, 1832, tem of protection that I have flways the wisdom of man ever conceived. It be a surplus for a few years. The re \$18,080057, which reduced the avowed my determined and unceasing is two fold. We have a federal and venue from the public lands might blic debt on 1st January last, to hostility-a system as unconstitutional state government, which together con therefore be dispensed with-during that ,001,598. But this debt can be con- as it is unjust, unequal, and oppres- stitute our entire system, admirably time. It could not be more equitably

mness and zeal with which the pre- tinct assurance that in future duties are rity of the rest; reserving to themat administration has applied all the to be laid upon all articles alike, that selves the exclusive exercise of all pow sources of the country within its these duties are to be laid to raise re- ers not thus granted to the federal govver to the accomplishment of that venue, and to raise such revenue only, ernment. In the language of Mr. eat object. Let those who consider as may be necessary to meet the wants Madison, " the powers delegated to the national debt a national blessing of an economical administration of the federal government are few and definurn over the event. Let those who Government. These are principles ed, and will be exercised principally on we had a direct interest in prevent for which the advocates of free trade external objects, as war, peace, negotiag its extinguishment deplore it; but have long contended. Animated by tion and foreign commerce. The powod when we were to be relieved from persevered under the most discouraging extend to all the objects, which, in the adopted by the administration, of ask ppressive taxation, consider it as it circumstances, and, if their present ordinary course of affairs, concern the ight to be considered, "a proud day success is not so complete as many lives, liberties and properties of the peo- and determined to submit to nothing the American people when to all could wish, it ought to be considered, ple, and the internal order, improve wrong, we have succeeded in our forse honorable characteristics which under all the circumstances of the case, ment and prosperity of the states."

if it reduced these taxes? Most go- the country. But however anxious for great injury and oppression. They have vernments have been destroyed for im "a consummation so devoutly to be remonstrated, protested, appealed, posing heavy taxes; but these manufac- wished," I felt equally determined ne- again and again to public opinion, but turers are the first to threaten the very ver to assent to, nor acquiesce in an they have forborne from any forcible temple of liberty, because the govern- adjustment which did not secure sub- resistance. When therefore one of these ment was about to engage, and has en- stantial justice to the people I repre- States, smarting under a sense of these gaged, in the grateful task of reducing sent. I am satisfied if the compromise continued wrongs, had adopted a remethe taxes heretofore imposed upon the new entered into, shall be observed in dy believed to be rash and unconstitu

We are emphatically a favoured peo-

To the valour and virtue of our fath-

The southern states have reneatedle

LAND BILL.

A bill passed Congress to distribute necessary articles of life which we are in duration to the close of the next ses- some such distribution is made of the given to the new states within whose you should think it best to bestow your which they were originally imposed, sometimes harry the wisest govern- inconsiderable sum. Such a disposition of the public lands would be very un just to the old, states who ought to ered only as nominal. Since the sive, and one which was calculated to adapted to a country like ours, so . cx disposed of than by dividing it among tres held by the government in the enable the wealth and aristocracy of tensive and so diversified in its inter- the states to be applied by them to such works of internal improvement or otherwise, as they might deem best. than the amount of the public yeomanny.

But I do not intend to notice in this independence, and sovereignty of the wever, within the power of the adplace, the many disastrous consequents states, while to the most liberal spirit of states. It can be done under the direct few miles above Wheeling, and comsistration, will be resorted to for the ces which this tariff for protection has compromise and concession on the part tion of the state legislatures, with more mitted great depredations upon the mplete extinguishment of this rem- had upon the agricultural states. It is of the states at a subsequent period, economy, propriety and advantage, than southern shore, killing an old man nt of debt during the present year. — now unnecessary. I rejoice in the be- do we owe our present federal consti- under the direction of Congress. In whom they found along in his cabin, lie was about to strike, gave nim a but of debt during the present year. — now unnecessary. I rejoice in the be- do we owe our present federal consti- under the direction of Congress. In whom they found along in his cabin, lie was about to strike, gave nim a but of debt during the present year. wing always considered the extin lief, that this obnoxious saytem has re-tution. In that spirit, they delegated to fluenced by these considerations, I was ishment of the public debt as a bright ceived a blow from which it will never the federal government some of their in favor of the Bill, but the President in the history of this country, I have recover. By the tariff law which we rights of independent sovereignty, for for reasons which have not yet been thessed with peculiar pleasure the have just past, the people have a dis the more effectual protection and secu- given, did not return it before the ad ournment of congress, whereby it fail ed to become a law. His objections to it will doubtless be given hereafter.

FOREIGN RELATIONS. Our relations with foreign nations ly to become the permanent system of while all local and separate interests oution whose commerce and friend-feet, and his strength was represen- Adam's dexterity and vigilance

the country. I propose, briefly to no-f were reserved to the states. Each of ship it is desirable to court. We have ted as Herculean. He had also five

spair of our government, confident

done, but I shall visit every part of the district, during the summer. In the confidence on another, sustained by the conscious parity of my own motives, my greatest regret will be, that I was not able to please you; and I shall marked, was a powerful man, land retire to the praceful walks of private had seldom encountered his equal, life, with no other feeling than that of but never had he yet felt an emsucceed me may be equally devoted to small Indian, who sprung to his the liberties of his country, with more ability to defend and preserve them. With high regard, I am your fellow-

A RENCHER.

From "Skethes of Western Adventure." About the middle of July, 1782, and spreading terror throughout the neighborhood. Within a few hours bled from different parts of the small the water. Big Foot uttered an exsettlement and pursued the enemy clamation in a tone of deep contempt with great expedition. Among the at the failure of his companion, and most active and efficient of the par-ty were two brothers, Adam and Indian thousand words in the Our relations with foreign nations by were two brothers, Adam and Indian tongue, which Adam could continue to be of the most friendly and Andrew Poe. Adam was particularly not understand, but supposed to be honorable character. Seeking the popular. In strength, action & har, a direction for the second attack. shun entangling alliances with all. ly formed, and inured to all the pe- The lesser Indan now again apus who have looked to it as the pe the justice of their cause, they have ers reserved to the several states will Elevated by the just principle of action rils of the woods. They had not proached, carefully shunning Adam's followed the trail far, before they heels, and making many motions ing nothing but what was clearly right, became satisfied that the depreda, with his tomahawk, in order to de tors were conducted by Big Foot, a crive him as to the point where the renowned chief of the Wyandott blow would fall. This lasted for Interests that were of a general charac- sanguine expectations. Under its in- tribe, who derived his name from several seconds, until a thundering As this bill, commonly called by way ter in which all had a common concern, fluence the most favorable commercial the immense size of his feet." His exclamation from Big Foot, compellhappiness of being a nation with of distinction Mr, Clay's Bill, is like were given to the common government, treaties have been formed with every height considerably exceeded six ed his companion to strike. Such was

Upon the payment of the national tice its provisions, and the principles these governments is therefore supreme done more. Within a few years, large brothers, but little inferior to himdebt, the large amount of revenue here-upon which it was based. The difficult within its own appropriate sphere. claims against foreign nations of long self in size and courage, and as they tofore applied to that object will no lon- ty of adjusting this great question has The federal government is supreme standing, some of them coeval with the generally went in company, they ger be wanted, and the taxes heretofore been considered by all to be one of within the powers delegated, and the government, have been allowed, and were the terror of the whole imposed upon the people for that pur- great magnitude. Various and con- state governments are equally supreme just indemnity made for injuries long country. Adam Poe was overjoyed pose, must necessarily be reduced. I flicting interests were to be harmonised take it for granted, that no govern- in such a manner, as to secure the intaxes upon the people than what may al, and commercial states, never would its proper limits there must be perfect ties of this kind have been formed since ness which soon brought him into therefore, of this event, the legislation than such as were uniform, imposed that are daily springing up, and from the we have thus succeeded abroad in up the southern bank of the Ohio; of Congress has been directed to such alike upon all articles of importation, imperfection of human judgment, from establishing peace and good will upon where the footprints in the sand a reduction and modification of the ta- upon the luxuries, as well as upon the avarier personal ambition or party the firm basis of justice and truth, it were deep and obvious, but when riff, as would correspond with the new necessaries of life, the manufacturers spirit, we may expect that these pow- cannot but be peculiarly gratifying to within a few hundreds yards of the cannot be concealed or denied that the whole revenue, by duties laid ex- often come in collision. The states will culated to restore harmony and frater- the Indians were in the habit of crossing, it suddenly diverged from the stream, and stretched along a rocky ridge, forming an obtuse anwhere under the protection of this gov- willows directly to the point where of the national debt-and to this wise beheld the object of his search. The discontent, which, for some time past ing in a low deep tone to another have rolled so high in the south. For warrior, who seemed a more pigmy this auspicious change in the policy and by his side. Adam cautiously drew condition of our country, are we mainly back, and cocked his gun. The indebted to the natiring zeal, and from mark was fair-the distance did not ness of our present distinguished chief exceed twenty feet, and his aim was magistrate; for although the late ad uncerring. Raising his rifle slowly instment of the tar sprung from the A cautiously, he tood a steady aim at individual, it was the wise and econo ger. His gun flashed, Both Indiadministration that rendered some such any sprung to their feet with a deep modification proper and indispensible, interjection of surprise, and for a Tuese, fellow citizens, are good single second all three stared upon fruits. We should not wish to see the each other. This inactivity, howtree hewn down that produces them, ever, was soon over, -Adam was too If upon it, are found uscless or rotten much hampered by the bushes to rebranches, let us prune it of the evil. treat, and setting his life upon a cast and preserve and defend the good, of the die, he sprung over the bush These happy results should also in which had sheltered him, and sumpeople. But if the reduction of these the same liberal spirit in which it was tional, it seemed to me but reasonable, spire us with fresh confidence in the moning all his powers, leaped buildly institutions of our country. The most down the precipice and alighted uphigh duties would result in ruin to the manufacturers what else but ruin could the Union, peace to the country, and bear a fittle, redress her grievances if the Union, peace to the country, and bear a fittle, redress her grievances if the Union, peace to the neonless and prosperity to the neonless of the country, and the perfect governments, will at times, on the breast of Big Foot with a tend to degeneracy, but we should never the confident shock which bore him to the earth. The Revenue Bill as it was called, only when every other alternative had that if we be watchful and faithful to At the moment of contact, Adam had laid for our benefit but on the contra- created much excitement during the failed. Without the exercise of such a our trust, its sounder parts will reform also thrown his right arm around its aberrations, and recall it to the the neck of the smaller Indian, so manufacturers. What else but suin ate with great warmth and ability. It the part both of the federal and state go original principles of self government that all three came to the earth together. At that moment a sharpe Permit me, fellow citizens, again to firing was heard among the bushes ask the continuance of the trust hereto: above, announcing that the other pard fore reposed in me. Detained here, by ties were engaged, but the trio bethe claims of my constituents for pen- low were too busy to attend to any sions, I have not been able to return thing but themselves. Big Foot was so soon as I otherwise should have for an instant stunned by the violence of the shock, and Adam was trying, and troubled scenes, through enabled to keep them both dawn. which I have had to pass, I can barilly But the exertion necessary for that hope to have given entire satisfaction. purpose was so great that he had no But if, in the main, you approve my leisure to use his knife. Big Foot since imposed upon all the great and obnoxious portion of the bill, is limited fear with too much truth, that unless conduct, and the principles by which I quickly recovered, and without athave been governed, I shall be very temping to rise, wrapped his long happy again to serve you. If, however, arms around Adam's body, & pressed him to his breast with the crushing

> Atlam, as we have already refeet. Big Foot then ordered him to run for his tomahawk, which lay within ten steps, and kill the white man, while he held him in his arms, Adam seeing his danger, struggled manfully to extracate himself from the folds of the giant, but in vain.-The lesser Indian approached him with his unlifted tomahawk, but Adam watched him closely, and as he was about to strike, gave him a knock the tomalrawk from his hand, and send him staggering back into

force of a Boa Constrictor!