should ask permission of the Commit-tee to offer his crade thoughts on the proposition then before it.

He had thought it his duty to consider all the subjects which had been submitted to the consideration of this Conventions for all the subjects are of impartance, but he had not bestowed the same attention on this as on many others.

On this question his mind fluctuated. He did not apprehend that we are about to abridge the legislative power of the people. We must regard the monsulum given to this body as from the people. They have directed us to consider the expediency of providing for biennial instead of annual meetings of the General Assembly; and if this Convention think that biennial sessions will promote the public good, their decision will go out to the people as a proposition. It is not therefore to be considered as an attempt to deprive the people of any privilege they at present possess; but merely as sending out in purfor their consideration.

Many of the best maxims of our Government have been derived from our Eiglish ancestors; and among others that annual parliaments are the safeguard of liberty In their theory the King is Sovereign and the rights of the people are concessions from him. The King is not only sovereign in theory, but has an im-mense revenue at his disposal; the disposition of which can only be controlled by the power of the People over the public purse. The King's necessities, from time, oblige him to apply for aids, and by granting or refusing these, the redress of grievances and security from oppression are ef-fectually advanced. In this respect the institutions of our country are exceedingly unlike those of our English ancestors. There is no sovereignty here, but in the body of the people. No public Agent here has more than a delegated power. Checks and balances are not necessary here in the sense they are used by the European Nations. Checks and balances here, are not between the different orders of Society, but such as are necessary to preserve order in the Assembly met every, or once in two years. Again, it is certain that very little legislation is necessary on public matters machinery of the Government, and among the differences, the Agents of it seems to be expected that something

Seawell,) that a power increases in magnitude when it is delegated for a out what that something should be. Adlonger time. There is a great difference between a person's enjoying a seat as a Legislator for life, for ten, six, four, two years or one year. He was therefore in favor of frequent Let the Assembly meet but once in two elections. It must be allowed, how-ever, that the word "frequent" is one of great latitude. How frequent? They should be so frequent as to secure responsibility-but not too frequent for the public convenience. The question is whether they ought to be fixed at one year or two years. There are some advantages in favor

of two years, which appeared to him of much strength. Not an individual here or any where despised niggardly parsimony more than he. But he went the full length of the gentleman from Orange in his views. Frue economy was not only landable, but one of the highest virtues of a Statesman. Magnum Vectigal Parsimonia. Economy is a great revenue. He believed it was Lord Burleigh who said "Take care of the shillings and pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves," If the State can be as well served by the Legislature meet-ing once in two years as if they met annually, the economy of the measure would be a great recommendation of it. The money saved could be well employed in educating the poor and roving the country.

Whipping Post. The imagined advantages to be derived ons the State Legislature meddling with Pederal Politics are contradicted by all experience. Instead of watch and ward bekept by it over the General Government, the Assembly has almost invariably been the supporter of whatever night be the fashion of the time. The would be leaders here take their instructions from the leaders at Washington and get up resolutions and ad dresses to flatter those in power and recomthat by the force of legislative denunciations the Allen and Sedition Laws were pronounced unconstitutional and became a dead letter. It is extraordinary that gentlemen of profound and general learning should be inscensite with regard to matters of our own history and of recent date. On looking into the Journal of the Senate of 1793, you will find that a resolution denouncing these Acts was on motion of Mr. Heddick rejected by an almost unanimous vote. Nor they ever adjudged unconstitutional—they were originally enacted but for a short period, and when that period espired, they respectable citizens of Madison counwere not-touched again

thought meried some consideration, which was, that biennial sessions would probably throw more power into the hands of the Esecutive. For houself, he never wished to different times overheard, whilst ensuance of their direction this subject see the Executive more than the highest Minister of the Lows. When a Government has to come in contact with those of Fureign powers it must have a powerful Executive. Such an Executive is indispensible for negotiation and for war, and it is this necessity which brings with it the also necessary evil startling and extraordinary character. of extensive patronage. But a splendid Executive with great pa rounge is unnecessary in the State Governments. He should there fore admit it to be an inconvenience resulting from blennial sessions, that it increased some what Executive power. The Governor wi appointments to fill . neancies occurring the recess of the Legislature -- and these va cancies might be a little more frequent when the Assembly met only once in two years -He thought however that practically, this would be but a small evil, for in these office loving days the remark of Mr Jefferson might well be applied, "Few die, and none

It had been questioned whether biennial sessions would, in truth, be more economic cal, as probably they would be of longer du ed no doubt on this question. All gentle, men who were accustomed to legislative proceedings knew that a part of every session necessarily passed away without doing er, and some time must clapse before they became arquainted with each other, or could interchange their views. The same inter- elevated standing in the community val would suffice for this purpose whether for moral worth, integrity, and discre-But whenever the General Assembly mee's, puld be done before it adjourns. From But it is not to be denied that there is much strength in the observation of the gentleman from Wake (Judge home, are collections to day of the gentleman from which is not all. The members to gain favor at home, are collections to do not all. their counties - and are often at a loss to find venture however they must, and accordingly they introduce a mass of needless and perni clous private acts. These are attacked at years, and there will be some employment for it. There will be saved much of the mischief of rash public, and foolish private acrs. and of that time now miserably expended in getting up such trash.

He thought biennial sessions desirable on another account. They would give the country one year of repose from election-eering str.fe, and its consequent tricks and cajoleries From year's end to year's end the people are now so teased with importunate solicitations for their favor, that they have no time to reflect on the merits of their numerous lovers. Let them have a little in-ternal in which they may breathe freely a d naider calmly.

Mr. MACON said, Democracy was dead in North Carolina. He unders oud a Democracy to be a Government of the people. Pubhe opinion runs in that current. It was from the principles of the revolution. He did not believe that there was one of the thir-teen original States in which the Legislature did not meet annually. That his memory was good, the gendeman from Craven had consinced him by the introduction of certain documents a hose existence he had forgotten. If you can put off the meeting of the Legislature for two years, you may ex the Legislature for two years, you may extend the time to four, six or ten years. Mr. Jefferson said, he preferred the tempest of Liberty to the calm of Despotism. On the subject of long sessions, every one knew his opinion. But if you may the Legislature shall not pass private laws, you destroy the right of perition. He had breened to the gentleman from Craven on his theory of Government, and had expected him to come vernment, and had expected him to come out on the other side, but was disappointed. He seemed to have some doubts about which ide he should take. Complaint is constanty made that many of our difficulties arise from our not being not better acquainted with each other. The best opportunity afforded for forming this acquaintance is the annual meetings of the Legislature. As to the expense of the Civil List, he never considered that arany thing. It was jobs that swallowed the public money. It was complained that legislators debate too much. de believed no man spoke on any subject who did not tell you something you did not know before. This, said he, is a Tulking Government The gentleman from Iredell had complained of quarrels and suits growing out of annual elections. He had never nd this a grievance in his part of the Assembly, that man was counted the best speaker who said the most in the fewest words. This merit was now less sight of—The most thrifty planters would not employ overseers for too long a time; and he thought

the finit with answers good purpose. If it could be made, He thought that the innial seasons would be resolved to be inclined to sit longer than necessary to transact the public business was introduced, a many introduced, he denied that part-it was power won by the vernments. What power will you trust!— He thought the best part of Government is the Legislature. He hoped this Convention would not feel force and forget right. He had hoped, that after amending the Consi-turion, every member would have gone home satisfied, and recommended its adoption to the people, but he began to despir of do ing so.

On motion, the committee rose and reped progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

HORRIBLE CONSPIRACY.

Since the commencement of our edtorial labors we have not been thrust upon the performance of a duty so melancholy as that to which we are called at the present time.

A few days anterior to the 4th of July, various circumstances excited some suspicion in the minds of a few ty, in the neighborhood of Brattie's Bluff, of an insurrection among the slaves of that settlement being about gaged in secret conversation relative to the proposed plot. A scrutiny, such as the crisis seemed to demand, was forthwith instituted, which led to the development of facts of a most It was very soon ascertained, in the progress of the examination which ensued, that two individuals, by name Cotton and Saunders, both of them steam doctors by profession, were prominently concerned in this nefarious scheme. Both these individuals were immediately apprehended. A large meeting of the citizens of Madison county was held, to deliberate upon the momentous crisis which had arisen, at which it was unanimously resolved that a committee of investi gation should be immediately organzed, in the name and upon the responsibility of the whole body of the citizens, to use all necessary means for ferreting out this nefarious plot, and oringing the offenders to speedy justice. This committee, thus organized, composed of thirteen of the most respectable citizens of the county, men of tion, proceeded, as soon as possible, to the task assigned them; and discovering that the evidences of a conspiracy having been formed were perfectly conclusive, and that the guilt of Cotton and Saunders was placed beyond doubt, with but little delay, ordered them to a public execution, by hanging, which took place in the town of Livingston on Saturday the fourth day of

Before Cotton was hung, he made repeated confessions of his guilt, both privately and publicly, in presence of an immence multifude, and furnished a detail of the plan of operations agreed on, and a list of the prominent conspirators. It seems from Cotton's confession, which was, as to the most essential particulars, reduced to writing previous to his death, and subscribed by him in presence of numerous witnesses, that he was an accomplice of the celebrated MUNNER; and he in fact acknowledged that he had been a member of two grand councils in association with Marrel himself. The project embraced the whole slave region from Marycountry. A large number of bold, enmen are concerned in the scheme,

of men, women, and children.

subject in Madison county.

as the various cases are brought be- point his successor at once. I say, if fore them for consideration, are con- the precedent is now to be set, that ducted in a manner that would not do whomsoever the President may prediscredit to the most dignified judicial fer is always to be his successor, good tribunal of the country. Every oppor- by to our right to vote in that election. tunity is furnished to the persons incul-pated of cross-examining witnesses, Caucus of self-appointed delegates, introducing testimony in their defence, who are composed of office-holders and and explaining all doubtful points by office seekers, are to palm a President what is truly creditable, not a word of Chief Magistrate? And this is not all; unkindness is permitted to be address. for the most worthless man in the comed to the culprit on trial, and no question propounded to any of the witnessto occur. Several slaves were at es calculated to produce a statement any office whatever. For instance, an of the case not entirely in accordance aspirant to a seat in our Legislature, with truth and justice. We are told that five white men, altogether, have friend round to some one man in each been hung in Livingston. Ruel Blake, district in his county, and have him one of the prime movers of the conspiracy, and who, it was said, was the individual designated to lead on the army of incendiaries against this county, would, in the event of his election, had fled in dismay, but was apprehended in Vicksburg, carried back to Liv- Peace. But should such a nomination ingston and tried, and executed on as this, thus made, be a sufficient reyesterday, between three unit four o'clock. The number of negroes exe- his county to bestow their suffrages on cuted we have not heard precisely him? I think not. Now, for myself, enumerated, but suppose it to amount I neither object to Mr. Van Buren on to some 10 or 15.

We were just informed that Hunter, one of the chiefs of the conspiracy, has is the manner in which he is endeavorbeen apprehended near Benton, in Yazoo county, and that he has made himself on the people-to ride into the some material disclosures in addition Presidential Chair on the popularity of to those already made.

A committee, similar to the one in Madison, have been in session for several days in Clinton. Various sus- a few interested office-holders and efpected white men, from different parts fice seekers be suffered to diefate to us of the county, have been arrested, for whom we shall vote, without our brought before them and discharged, inquiring into the matter. I think were set at liberty.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE STAR. Store of Col. Allen Rogers & Co. on derstand he is preferred by General the 25th of July, for the purpose of Jackson, and, consequently, must be nominating suitable persons as Can- our next President. So, I suppose didates to represent us in the next hereafter, he, who is the greatest ayeo. Legislature. On motion, Geo. L. Al- phant, and can wind himself deepest ston was appointed President, Benjamin into the affections of our President, death can extinguish. It is concer Allen, Vice President, and John K. must always be his successor, be his Moore, Secretary. After being or claims what they may. For one, I am ganized, the President called upon opposed to this order of succession.—Allen S. Wynne, Esq. to explain the General Jackson is nothing but a man, object of the Meeting, which he accordingly did, in a brief manner. On ces like other men. And who does motion, George L. Alston, John K. not know that this sycophant, this Moore, James Allen, Benjamin Allen, wire-worker, this politician by trade, Michael Thompson, and Allen S. has been, by his flattery, &c. a long Wynne, Esq. were appointed a Com- time endeavoring to ingratiate himself mittee to recommend suitable persons into the affections of the good old man; as above stated, who retired for a short whilst on the other hand, he has been time and reported as follows: That trying to estrange him from, or prejuthey agree with the nominations at dice him against, every other eminent PARR's and Busner's, recomending citizen of our country, whom he /Mr. Major CHARLES L. HINTON for Van Buren) might suppose stood in the Senate, Col. ALLEN ROGERS, his way? And who does not also land to Louisiana, and contemplated Jr. and Capt. ALFRED JONES for know, that, of all things on earth, an the total destruction of the white popu- the Commons; which Report was old man is the most foolishly fond of a lation of all the Stave States, and the manimously agreed to. After which, young wife, a pet, or a favorite, insoabsolute conquest and dominion of the the Committee strongly solicited Col. much that his partialities therefor al-ALLEN ROGERS to accept the nomina- ways convert all their vices into virterprising, and unprincipled white tion; when he rose and addressed them tues, and their deformities into beaufor a short time, in which he remarked, ties? Now, I do not prefer Judge scattered over the country, along the that owing to his situation in business, Whire merely because be was burn whole line of contemplated operations, placing it out of his power to visit the in our own State, and lives in an advantage of the country and joining one; but because I believe him make known his political sentiments both honest and capable; has sustained victue, is certainly the purest and as, from their peculiar characteristics,—a duty which he believed incumbent were regarded as best suited to such an enterprise—the bold, the sagacious, the desperate. Arms and ammunition have been procured, and deposited in not be a Candidate. But these nominabase secret places, and all other the strengthen the liberal support of the desperation of General Jackson; various for outweights a universe of pell. So the friends thereof; and accepted (as the friends thereof; and accepted (as the least of two evils) by the opposition; with imparting blessings to the whereby I consider his election would round ber, her immortal mind experience. arrangements effected which were that the citizens of Wake County had our Union, than that of, perhaps, any distress, who are made the secip deemed essential to the adoption of bestowed upon him at the last Election, other man. I also prefer him because of her benevolence and charty. incipient operations.

The publication of the Murrel pamphlet is understood to have precipinal pamphlet is understood to have precipinated the attempted execution of the however, he wished not to be understood to have precipinated the attempted execution of the however, he wished not to be understood to have precipinated the attempted execution of the however, he wished not to be understood to have precipinated the attempted execution of the however, he wished not to be understood to have precipinated the attempted execution of the however, he wished not to be understood to have precipinated the attempted execution of the however, he wished not to be understood to have precipinated the attempted execution of the however, he wished not to be understood to have precipinated the attempted execution of the however, he wished not to be understood to have precipinated the attempted execution of the however, he wished not to be understood to have precipinated the attempted execution of the however, he wished not to be understood to have precipinated the attempted execution of the however, he wished not to be understood to have precipinated the attempted execution of the however, he wished not to be understood to have precipinated the attempted execution of the however, he wished not to be understood to have precipinated the attempted execution of the however, he wished not to be understood to have precipinated the attempted execution of the however, he wished not to be understood to have precipinated the attempted execution of the however, he wished not to be understood to have precipinated the attempted to the attempted to have precipinated the attempted to the attem however, he wished not to be underplot, and to have induced earlier hostile movements, by several months, than was originally contemplated. So far as we have been informed, the scheme of operations agreed on was as follows: On the night of the fourth on the town of Vernon in Madison on the town of Vernon in Madison country, at a time when most of its which policy and the most suitable to fill that important the formal that important the fourth of the fourth of the fourth of the town of Vernon in Madison of the most suitable to fill that important the fill that important th white population would be asleep, the Presidency would greatly tend to been elected Vice Presidence, had tent, devout and sincere; and rejust The whites, thus taken by surprise, were produce that harmony at home, so especially have been connected with that in a lively hope of flourishing in to be indiscriminately butchered. All sential to the well-being of our Gov- of General Jackson's. THEN thou- mortal youth and beauty, after the ammunition and arms of the town were to be seized, and the whole force of the insurgents, as rapidly as possible, was to be directed against the town of Livingston, where similar proceedings good of his country; and if elected, he others voted for him, not knowing any theme on which the Christian Philar

welfare of his constituents. That it dency, by having his name was by the request of his friends he with General Jackson's; but less

skirts of Warren, and the whole coun- tion man-a Jackson man; but I am try upon the river bank was to be unwilling that he (General Jackson) ravaged and inundated with the blood or any other man as President should dictate to me for whom I shall vote Baltimore Convention, who Such are the outlines of this plan for his successor. For I consider, if er self-oppointed, or nominated of conspiracy, related by those who the President is to nominate his suc- Van Buren himself, who only have witnessed much of the investigations of the investigations of the president is to nominate his suction which has taken place upon the influence and patrooage to secure his election, that we may bir farewell to The investigations which take place, our right of suffrage, and let him apn voluntary statements, which on us, may we not, in that case, also, humane could desire; and, yield up our privilege of choosing our munity can, by intrigue and management, procure his own nomination to could either go himself, or soud a promised that if he would attend at a particular place on a given day and assist to nominate him therefor, that he have him appointed a Justice of the commendation to the good citizens of account of his politics, nor because he lives in the State of New York; but it

ing, by his own management, to palm

another, by the aid of a Caucus. Yes,

I am unwilling that the President be

allowed to name his successor, or that

Several negroes have also been hauled either of these would be equally a danup, but, nothing having been elicited gerous precedent. How many votes happy moments of a man's life a which authorized punishment, they would Mr. Van Buren obtain out of most pleasurable and delightful se his own State, were not his name connected with the great popularity of General Jackson? What superior claims has he on the people? Or what pride of his soul. A Public Meeting was held at the do they know of him? Why, they un-

who, no doubt, in the even (Mr. Van Buren's) election or perhaps is promised, an appointment, telts us that P. ventions were members of C men as Col. White, of N. C Rucker, of Ten. and noted how many others who a AN ADMINISTRATION

Duplin co. July 29, 1835.

FOR THE STAR. Three Reasons why the s Wake ought not to voi Montgomery.

1. In 1831, when our proj depreciating, and our prospec shrouded in gloom, in conse the destruction of the State He an apprehension of the removal Seat of Government; and when propriation for rebuilding the was withheld, and hung up in ten over the people of Wake to them to go for a Convention, MONTGOMERY VOTED, majority, AGAINST THE A PRIATION. See Journal of nate, session of 1831-'32, pag The Doctor cannot excuse alleging that he voted in favore appropriation at the next ses it shows more clearly that the m by which he was governed d spring from any good will to the ple of Wake, as he did not vote then until it was ascertained to g tainty that it would pass in d of those who endeavored to lo'd a "rod over us."

2. He voted in the Convent favor of biennial sessions of the ture-a measure which is gr variance with the interests of V 3. He does not possess the and information necessary in him to represent the district i Congress of the United States, is notoriously a very illiterate in

A WAKE VOTE

THE FEMALE HEART. There is nothing on earth so c ing or delicious as the possess pure, immutable affections. T tions which he can possibly felwhen he receives an avowal of the tion from the idul of his heart, t

Nothing in this life can be m

pure, more devoted than soft wone love. It matters not whether confined to a Lover, Husnand rents or Friends, it remains the s unquenchable flame, which noth (and the conception is doubtless a J one) that woman's love is more pro less than Golconda's rich gene, far more devout than the idulati Mecca. If I had the choice to n I would rather be the idel of on sullied, unpracticed heart than a narch on a throne, or a Prince are in all the gewgaws and trappings Royalty; which fade in their usir with their votacies, and are incare ed in the same grave, never to be interred to enslave an I defile the tuous and the good. I would me possess the pure, the impassioned & votion of one high, one noble su and enthusiastic female, than the popularitie, the hypocritical fawning the multitude; I would rather rec the blushing smites and approbation her whose heart is warm, whose is ever alive to the wants of the dy and distressed, than to possess wealth of far famed India, or the in haustible mines of the Peruvino b