

# THE STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

RALEIGH, N. C. THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1836

VOL XVII. NO. 11.

DAVID OUTLAW, Editors.  
THOS. J. LEMAY.

THOMAS J. LEMAY,  
PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER.

**TERMS.**  
Subscriptions, three dollars per annum—one half in advance. Subscribers in other States cannot be allowed to remain arrears longer than one year, & persons resident without this State, who may desire to become subscribers, will be strictly required to pay the whole amount of the year's subscription in advance.

**SPRING ASSORTMENT.**

China, Glass and Earthen Ware.

**THE SUBSCRIBERS,**  
**IMPORTERS,**  
And Dealers in China, Glass and Earthen Ware,

Are expecting, by the spring packets, a LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of the above, which, added to the stock now on hand, will make an assortment worthy the attention of all wishing articles in their line of business.

LUNSFORD & EATON,  
Peterburg, Va. Feb. 17, 1836. 10 4v

**SOUTHERN CITIZEN.**  
What do we live for, but to improve ourselves and be useful to one another?

The subscriber proposes to publish in the town of New Salem, Randolph county, N. C. a neat little Newspaper. From some consultation with men of experience and mature reflection on the subject, it is believed, that by connecting the ordinary variety of a newspaper with explanatory sketches of legal principles, and judicial progress, the publication may be rendered generally acceptable; at least, to the citizens of this State.

It is difficult to enumerate before hand, all the subjects that may be considered within the design of this paper; but among other things, due attention will be paid to Religion, Morality, Education, Politics, Agriculture, Commerce, &c. &c. together with the news of the day, foreign and domestic. The business matter will be similar in character to that which appears in the 1st and 2nd vols. of the "Man of Business"; and it is expected, some of the subjects there treated of, will be more fully explained.

In politics, this publication is pledged to no party. And it is hoped and believed, that no improper prejudice will be indulged. All parties shall have fair-play. The Editor promises, without reserve, the strictest attention to the honesty of his columns; and so far as practicable, to render the publication generally such as every worthy citizen will take pleasure in introducing to the notice of his family and friends.

**TERMS.**—The paper will be issued every Saturday morning, on a fine medium sheet, at \$1.50 per annum in advance; or \$2.00, if not paid within three months from the date of the 1st no. received.

No subscription to be discontinued till all arrears be paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

All letters, communications, &c. to come post paid.

Advertisements inserted on the usual terms. B. SWAIM.  
New Salem, N. C. January 7th, 1836.

**NOTICE.**

The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Evans, Hines & Co. at Haywood; Evans, Horne & Co. at Pittsboro'; and Evans, Stith & Co. Egypt, has this day dissolved by mutual consent.

PETER EVANS,  
RICH'D HINES,  
JAS. J. HORNE,  
A. B. STITH.

HENRY A. LONDON, having purchased of A. B. Stith his entire interest in the property, goods and debts of the above firms, the subscribers will continue their business, under the firm of Evans, Hines & Co. at Haywood; Evans, Horne & Co. at Pittsboro'; and Evans, Stith & Co. Egypt, to whom all persons having claims against the old firms will please present them for payment, and on whom all persons indebted to the old firms, will please settle on or before the first day of January next, will please call on, without delay, and close their accounts by cash or note, as we are authorized to receive and give discharges for the same.

PETER EVANS,  
RICH'D HINES,  
JAS. J. HORNE,  
HENRY A. LONDON.

Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Notice.

The Commissioners now announce the fact, that a number exceeding three thousand shares of stock have been subscribed for, and by virtue of the power in them vested by the act of incorporation, they call a meeting of the subscribers, to be held at the Court-house, in Wilmington, at 12 o'clock on Monday the 14th day of March next, for the purpose of electing a President and Directors, and transacting such other business as may seem expedient for carrying into effect the object of the corporation. It is hoped that there will be a general attendance, either in person or by proxy.

A. LAZARUS, Chairman.  
Wilmington, Feb. 19, 1836. 10 3w

**NOTICE.**

The subscribers having removed to Hillsborough, have left all accounts due them in this city, in the hands of William Peck, Esq. for collection. Persons indebted, are respectfully requested to call on him, and make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be granted.

**HOUSE TO RENT.**

That very desirable situation, on Hillsborough street, lately occupied by them, Miss E. GEDDIE'S HOUSE, is for rent the remainder of the year. For terms, apply to Wm. Peck, Esq. of this city.

L. F. WELLS & MINNIS,  
Raleigh, Feb. 1, 1836. 7 4v.

**Patent Soapstone Paint.**

W. H. MEAD has on hand a full assortment of the PATENT SOAPSTONE PAINT, (of various colors) which is now used at the North with great success on Shingles, Tin and Zinc Roofs. It is also used for priming the outside of buildings. One coat of the Soapstone Paint, finished with one of White Lead, makes a beautiful white, and will preserve its beauty double the length of time of that of Lead. The Soapstone Paint possesses cementing qualities which forms a lasting and durable body; it is a sure preservative for leaky roofs; it is also a safeguard against fire from falling on the roof from chimneys, neighboring fires, &c. and it can be applied for half the expense of white lead, as 50 lb answers every purpose.

N. B. All orders from the country will be punctually attended to.

**FALL GOODS.**

**JUST RECEIVED**

BY  
W. A. WILLIAMS & CO  
An elegant & extensive assortment of  
French, English, Italian, German  
& American Goods.  
Raleigh, Nov. 1, 1835 48 4v

**THE FRENCH QUESTION.**

To all those who have paid any attention to the particulars of the late controversy between the United States and France, the following article will be of much interest:

From the New York American of Feb. 18.

To the Editor of the N. Y. American:

Our differences with France are settled. The dangers with which we were threatened are past, yet it may not be useless to bestow some little reflection on their causes and character.

Why, then, was the nation placed on a precipice where the next step would have plunged us into war? A war for which, it is admitted, we were wholly unprepared? A war which, checking our prosperity in its full career, would have caused a reaction, that, commencing here at the heart, would have spread bankruptcy and distress to the remotest extremities of the land? A war which would have created a national debt to the probable amount of hundreds of millions; would have swelled the corrupt and corrupting patronage of the Government to an indefinite extent, and, by its pressure on the peculiar interests of the South, added to existing causes of irritation, would have led, not improbably, to a final severance of the Union? These are serious questions, and deserve a serious reply. But one answer can be given. The nation was about to be involved in war because the President would not say, nor permit the Secretary of State or Mr. Barton to say, in a direct communication to the French Government, that which he has now proclaimed to the world, namely, that, in his message of '34, he had no intention to menace either the French Government or nation, or to question the good faith of the French King. It is false to say that a humiliating apology, or that any apology at all, was required. It was not necessary that the President should alter a single statement, retract or qualify a solitary phrase, in the message that had given offence. The harmony of the two nations would have been at once restored—the prompt execution of the treaty, and the immediate payment of our debt, secured, could the President have prevailed on himself to disclaim to the French ministry that intention of menace and insult which he has solemnly assured us he never entertained. That the terms of the message of '34 were very susceptible of the construction which the French Government adopted, is admitted by all. They, therefore, presented the very case in which, to remove misapprehension and prevent irritation, explanations were proper and necessary; provided such explanations could have been given in consistency with the principles of our Constitution and the honor of our Government. The grounds on which the President ultimately placed himself, and on which Mr. Livingston placed him, were these:

1st. That a foreign Government, in its intercourse with our own, has no right to take any notice whatever of any communication made by the President to Congress in the discharge of his official duties, and, consequently, no right to demand an explanation of the purport of any such message, whatever imputations it may contain, and however offensive and imperious its terms may seem.

2d. That to give or offer such explanations would be to admit the right to claim them, and that such an admission by subjecting the Executive, in the discharge of a constitutional duty, to the interference and control of a foreign Power, would be inconsistent with the character and dignity of our Government, and a virtual sacrifice of the national honor and independence.

The language may seem strong, but it is the very language that has been used; and certainly, if the President and his advisers were right in these positions, war, with all its train of evils and horrors, was preferable to explanation. Now, sir, it is not my present intention to controvert these positions. They may be very true, and the strictures of the Duke de Broglie very weak and impertinent. It is a subject on which I do not propose to enter. I ask no more at present, than the admission that my representation of the case is fair and candid; if so, it cannot be doubted that, if the President had directed his Secretary of State to write a letter to Mr. Livingston, or subsequently to Mr. Barton, for the purpose of being communicated to the Duke de Broglie, couched in the terms that follow, the 25 millions of francs would have been in the hands of the Baron Rothschild within a few days after the communication had been made. I give you the proposed letter omitting a formal introduction, and call upon you to admire my diplomatic style:

"The friendly predilections which have so long existed between the citizens of the United States and the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty; the unceasing endeavors of this Government to place the relations of the two countries upon the footing of a still more friendly and mutually beneficial intercourse; the liberality displayed by the United States, in not pressing upon France, in the hour of her difficulties, the immediate discharge of her responsibilities to our

citizens; the undeviating delicacy with which they have presented their claims in the season of prosperity, and the patience with which they have awaited the result, are considerations which should dissuade the King of France from too readily construing into a tone of menace the frank, but not unfriendly, language in which the President has expressed the sentiments of the Government and People of the United States. The President has no desire nearer his heart than that of preserving the most harmonious relations with all the world, but particularly with His Majesty the King of France. It was to enable him more certainly to obtain the fulfillment of this first wish of his heart, that he called the national attention, in a spirit of regret and apprehension, to the possible consequences of a protracted continuance of the present untoward state of things. A brave and generous mind never assumes an attitude of menace, as long as any thing can be hoped for from a love of justice and a regard to the rights of others. On neither of these, as motives, on the part of His Most Christian Majesty, to a fair adjustment of this most fruitful source of misunderstanding between the two countries, has the President ever entertained a doubt."

All who were prepared to justify and applaud the course of the President must agree in the opinion, that a letter such as this ought never to have been written; that it would have implied a surrender of principles that the nation is bound at all hazards to maintain, "would have been inconsistent with the character and dignity of the Government, and a virtual sacrifice of the national independence and honor."

All this, I have already said, may be true; but if so, I own that I require some aid, to extricate my mind from a difficulty that my own efforts have failed to remove. As at present advised, I find it quite impossible to reconcile the acts and declarations of the President in '35 with the acts and declarations of the same President in '30, and the result is, the painful dilemma that I shall hereafter state. I will explain. Within a few days, I have been led by accident to a perusal of the correspondence between the Secretary of State (Mr. Van Buren) and Mr. Rives in '30 and '31, during the negotiation and until the settlement of the French treaty. From this perusal, I have gathered some facts. The Message of the President, delivered to Congress in December, '29, intimates the danger of a "possible collision" with France, from her continued refusal to admit our claims. This language gave great offence to the French King and Ministry; they regarded it as a menace; and so serious was their dissatisfaction, that they had nearly resolved to refuse all further negotiation on the subject of our claims. Mr. Rives labored, not unsuccessfully, to remove the unfavorable impression, by the most explicit assurances that the language and motives of the President were misunderstood. His letter to the Secretary of State, communicating the dissatisfaction of the French Ministers, and the explanation which he had given, from some unexplained cause, is not published, but we have the reply of the Secretary of State, written under the direction of the President, and for the evident purpose of being communicated to the French Government. It commences as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON, 3d April, 1830.

"Sir: Your several dispatches, No. 14 inclusive, have been received at this Department, and submitted to the President. He approves fully of your reply to the observations of Prince Polignac in regard to portions of his Message to Congress, which refer to the state of our affairs with France. It contains, as far as it goes, a fair exposition of his sentiments upon the point alluded to."

He then proceeds to express himself in the very language that I have already given, as the draught of a letter that, if written in 1835, would have ended our difficulties with France, and secured the immediate execution of the treaty! The note that I called on you to admire is a literal extract from Mr. Van Buren's letter. Nor is this all. After the letter was written, as appears from a postscript, another dispatch was received from Mr. Rives, informing the Secretary that the erroneous impressions of the French Minister had been removed, and the negotiation already commenced; yet such was the anxiety of the President to remove every trace of dissatisfaction created by his Message, from the mind of the French King, that it was resolved the letter should still be sent, the Secretary in his postscript writing as follows:

"Although the contents of your despatch might well be regarded as rendering the preceding letter unnecessary, I am, nevertheless, directed by the President to transmit it as additional evidence of his desire that the negotiation should be conducted with the most scrupulous regard to the personal feelings of His Majesty the King of France."

From this statement, it seems tolerably certain, that in 1830 the French Government did demand an explanation of language which they deemed offensive in the published Message of the President to Congress, and that such explanations as were believed to be necessary to prevent the failure of the negotiation were promptly given, in terms as smooth, and as silken, and as courteous, as well adapted to soothe the delicate ears of offended royalty, as the vocabulary of our polite Secretary could furnish.

There is no gentleman who seems to possess more of the confidence of the Administration, or, at any rate, who is more prompt on all occasions to defend their acts and their motives, than

\*American Ann. Reg. 1832-33. Appendix—Mr. Van Buren to Mr. Rives, p. 169—Mr. Rives to Mr. Van Buren, Feb. 16, 1830, p. 215—Prince de Polignac to Mr. Rives, p. 229.

our commercial representative. With him you have doubtless great influence, (for to you he is certainly indebted for much of his present reputation,) and I beg you to exert it in procuring from him an explicit reply to the following questions:

"1st. Was the letter written by Mr. Van Buren under the direction of the President, in April, 1830, in relation to the President's message of that session, such as the occasion and the circumstances required and justified?

"2d. Would a letter in the same terms, written by Mr. Forsyth, in 1835, under the direction of the President, in relation to the message of 1834, have been inconsistent with the dignity and honor of our Government, and a violation of principles which they are bound to maintain?

"3d. If you shall say, as is expected, that the letter of Mr. Van Buren, in 1830, was exactly such as he ought to have written, and that a similar letter from Mr. Forsyth, in 1835, would have disgraced himself, the President, and the country he so good as to inform us by what means the apparent contradiction can be reconciled?"

I am sure, Mr. Editor, if you will use a little gentle importunity with your congressional protegee—for you really seem to have taken him under your special care—you will obtain for me a reply at least as clear, logical, and satisfactory as his late triumphant speech.

In the mean time, and until I shall be enlightened, I seem to be placed under the necessity of believing, either that the President, by authorizing the letter of Mr. Van Buren in 1830, made a criminal sacrifice of the rights and honor of the nation, or, by his refusal to authorize a similar letter in 1835, was prepared to involve his country in a most unnecessary, and, therefore, unrighteous war.

This is my dilemma.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN.

We must disclaim the influence so seriously ascribed to us with our commercial representative, lest it should impair his standing with the local fops, and as wholly imaginary moreover—but shall nevertheless be well pleased to give to our readers any answer which this thunders of a pigmy Olympian may vouchsafe to the questions here propounded.

Meanwhile, what a subject of reflection does it present for considerate Americans, that even commercial cities, that legislative bodies by acclamation, grave Senators, and journals not habitually servile, should all have been prepared to plunge the nation into a causeless, but not crimeless war, for the maintenance of what to-day General Jackson is made to claim as a vital principle, admitting of no compromise or question, but which, five years ago, the same General Jackson, as then advised on the same subject, held to be no principle at all. How shall we characterize such inconsiderate, credulous trust in the word and will of one man?

**OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.**

On the 22nd Feb. the following highly interesting Message, with the accompanying Documents, was transmitted by the President of the United States to Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit, herewith, to Congress, copies of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Charge d'Affaires of his Britannic Majesty, relative to the mediation of Great Britain in our disagreement with France, and to the determination of the French Government to execute the Treaty of Indemnification, without further delay, on the application for payment by the agent of the United States.

The grounds upon which the mediation was accepted will be found fully developed in the correspondence. On the part of France the mediation had been publicly accepted before the offer of it could be received here. Whilst each of the two Governments has thus discovered a just solicitude to resort to all honorable means of adjusting amicably the controversy between them, it is a matter of congratulation that the mediation has been rendered unnecessary. Under such circumstances, the anticipation may be confidently indulged that the disagreement between the United States and France will not have produced more than a temporary estrangement. The healing effects of time, a just consideration of the powerful motives for a cordial good understanding between the two Nations, the strong inducements each will to respect and esteem the other, will no doubt soon obliterate from their remembrance all traces of that disagreement.

Of the elevated and disinterested part the Government of Great Britain has acted, and was prepared to act, I have already had occasion to express my high sense. Universal respect, and the consciousness of meriting it, are with Governments as with men, the just rewards of those who faithfully exert their power to preserve peace, restore harmony, and perpetuate good will.

I may be permitted, I trust, at this time, without a suspicion of the most remote desire to throw off censure from the Executive, or to point it to any other Department or branch of the Government, to refer to the want

of effective preparation in which our country was found at the late crisis. From the nature of our institutions, the movements of the Government in preparation for hostilities must ever be too slow for the exigencies of unexpected war. I submit it then to you, whether the first duty we owe to the People who have confided to us their power is not to place our country in such an attitude as always to be so amply supplied with the means of self-defence as to afford no inducement to other nations to presume upon our forbearance, or to expect important advantages from a sudden assault, either upon our commerce, our seacoast, or our interior frontier. In case of the commencement of hostilities during the recess of Congress, the time inevitably elapsing before that body could be called together, even under the most favorable circumstances, would be pregnant with danger, and, if we escaped without signal disaster or national dishonor, the hazard of both unnecessarily incurred, could not fail to excite a feeling of deep reproach. I earnestly recommend to you, therefore, to make such provisions, that in no future time shall be found without ample means to repel aggression, even although it may come upon us without a note of warning.—We are now, fortunately, so situated, that the expenditure for this purpose will not be felt; and, if it were, it would be approved by those from whom all its means are derived, and for whose benefit only it should be used with a liberal economy and an enlightened forecast.

In behalf of these suggestions, I cannot forbear repeating the wise precepts of one whose counsels cannot be forgotten: "The United States ought not to indulge a persuasion that, contrary to the order of human events, they will forever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms, with which the history of every other nation abounds. There is a rank due to the United States among nations which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it. If we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are, at all times, ready for war."

ANDREW JACKSON.  
FEBRUARY 22, 1836.

Documents accompanying the Message.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 27, 1836.

The undersigned, His Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires, has been instructed to state to Mr. Forsyth, the Secretary of State of the U. States, that the British Government has witnessed with the greatest pain and regret the progress of the misunderstanding which has lately grown up between the Governments of France and of the United States. The first object of the undeviating policy of the British Cabinet has been to maintain uninterrupted the relations of peace between Great Britain and the other nations of the world, without any abandonment of national interests, and without any sacrifice of national honor. The next object to which their anxious and unremitting exertions have been directed, has been, by an appropriate exercise of the good offices and moral influence of Great Britain, to heal dissensions which may have arisen among neighboring powers, and to preserve for other nations those blessings of peace which Great Britain is so desirous of securing for herself.

The steady efforts of His Majesty's Government have hitherto been fortunately successful in the accomplishment of both these ends; and while Europe, during the last five years, has passed through a crisis of extraordinary hazard without any disturbance of the general peace, His Majesty's Government has the satisfaction of thinking that it has, on more than one occasion, been instrumental in reconciling differences which might otherwise have led to quarrels, and in cementing a union between friendly Powers.

But if ever there could be an occasion on which it would be painful to the British Government to see the relations of amity broken off between two friendly States, that occasion is undoubtedly the present, when a rupture is apprehended between two great Powers, with both of which Great Britain is united by the closest ties; with one of which she is engaged in active alliance, with the other of which she is joined by community of interest and by the bonds of kindred.

Nor would the grounds of difference on the present occasion reconcile the friends and well-wishers of the differing parties to the misfortune of an open rupture between them.

When the conflicting interests of two nations are so opposed on a particular question as to admit of no possible compromise, the sword may be required to cut the knot which reason is unable to untie.

When passions have been so excited on both sides that no common standard of justice can be found, and what one party insists on as a right the other denounces as a wrong, prejudice may become too headstrong to yield to the

voice of equity; and those who can agree on nothing else may consent to abide the fate of arms, and to allow that the party which shall prove the weakest in the war, shall be deemed to have been wrong in the dispute.

But in the present case there is no question of national interest at issue between France and the United States. In the present case there is no demand of justice made by one party, and denied by the other. The disputed claims of America on France, which were founded upon transactions in the early part of the present century, and were for many years in litigation, have at length been established by mutual consent, & are admitted by a treaty concluded between the two Governments. The money due by France has been provided by the Chambers, and has been placed at the disposal of the French Government for the purpose of being paid to the United States.

But questions have arisen between the two Governments, in the progress of those transactions, affecting, on both sides, the feelings of national honor; and it is on this ground that the relations between the parties have been for the moment suspended, and are in danger of being more seriously interrupted.

In this state of things, the British Government is led to think that the good offices of a third Power, equally the friend of France and of the United States, and prompted by considerations of the highest order, most earnestly to wish for the continuance of peace, might be useful in restoring a good understanding between the two parties, on a footing consistent with the nicest feelings of national honor in both.

The undersigned has, therefore, been instructed by His Majesty's Government formally to tender to the Government of the United States the mediation of Great Britain for the settlement of the differences between the United States and France, and to say that a note, precisely similar to the present, has been delivered to the French Government by His Majesty's ambassador at Paris. The undersigned has, at the same time, to express the confident hope of His Majesty's Government, that if the two parties would agree to refer to the British Government the settlement of the point at issue between them, and to abide by the opinion which that Government might, after due consideration, communicate to the two parties thereupon, means might be found of satisfying the honor of each, without incurring those great and manifold evils which a rupture between two such Powers must inevitably entail upon both.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to Mr. Forsyth the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

CHARLES BANKHEAD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, Feb. 3, 1836.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has had the honor to receive the note of the 27th ultimo, of Mr. Charles Bankhead, His Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires, offering to the Government of the United States the mediation of His Britannic Majesty's Government for the settlement of the differences unhappily existing between the United States and France. That communication having been submitted to the President and considered with all the care belonging to the importance of the subject, and the source from which it emanated, the undersigned has been instructed to assure Mr. Bankhead that the disinterested and honorable motives which have dictated the proposal are fully appreciated. The pacific policy of His Britannic Majesty's Cabinet, and their efforts to heal dissensions arising among nations, are worthy of the character and commanding influence of Great Britain; and the success of those efforts is as honorable to the Government by whose instrumentality it was secured as it has been beneficial to the parties more immediately interested, and to the world at large.

The sentiments upon which this policy is founded, and which are so forcibly displayed in the offer that has been made, are deeply impressed upon the mind of the President. They are congenial with the institutions and principles, as well as with the interests and habits, of the People of the United States, and it has been the constant aim of their Government, in its conduct towards other Powers, to observe and illustrate them. Cordially approving the general views of His Britannic Majesty's Government, the President regards with peculiar satisfaction the enlightened and disinterested solicitude manifested by it, for the welfare of the nations to whom its good offices are now tendered, and has seen with great sensibility, in the exhibition of that feeling, the recognition of that community of interests and those ties of kindred by which the United States and Great Britain are united.

If circumstances did not render it certain, it would have been obvious, from the language of Mr. Bankhead's note to the undersigned, that the Government of His Britannic Majesty,