THOMAS J. LEMAY, DITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

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From the subscriber, in Orange county, 16 miles north-east of Hillsborough, about the 15th old. She has been badly gravelled in the right hind foot. Any information of said beast will be thankfully received, and full compensation made for all trouble and expense.

JAMES B. JOHNSON.

Sept 124 1837

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COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE STAR.

Mr. Lemay:

It is with no ordinary degree of former, and other zealous and fearless

more than can confidently be expected, as long as the present corrupt and unprincipled dynasty shall hold the young men of the south array themprinciples, and are perfectly regard- of reformation may be speedily began. less of every example and precedent I wish to be distinctly understood.

tructive jaws? iples of that "great apostle of Amer- impiously wave over the solitude a an liberty,' Thomas Jefferson, whose consolidated despotism," But Mr. "fame is beyond cavil and detraction," Editor in the youth of our country is and whose history is identified with our country's hope. On them will deevery act of resistance on the part of pend materially, the perpetuity or he colonies, the tyranny and usurpa- downfall of this glorious fabric. Let tion of a British monarch, who peril- them, therefore, remember that if the ed his life, his fortune, his all in de- light of this republic, that now guides fence of those liberties which we now the efforts and animates the hopes of enjoy, and who has transmitted to us suffering humanity in other portions of the charter of our independence, would the Globe, should be extinguished, be called a traitor to his country, and "where is the Promethean heat, that the principles which he advocated, can this light relume?" ason! Yet such doctrines are now

promulgated under the broad seal, and high sanction of Andrew Jackson; and who dare gainsay them? If, Mr. Editor, "history be precept teaching by example," let the rising generation half in advance.

O Persons residing without the Sista will be governed by its monitory warnings, required to pay the whale amount of the year's and resolve never to contribute any portion, however humble it may be, For every square (non exceeding 16 lines this to the elevation of a military chieftain size type) first insertion, one dollar; each seb- to the head of this representation ernment, and never join in the popular tide, which all history shows has ever flown to the success of the military Hero. Let them learn from the histories of ancient times what adoration and sycophancy has ever been paid to the successful General, which of August last, a blood bay mare, 7 or 8 years popularity, if not the destruction of the liberties, and the overthrow of the Cæsar, of Cromwell, of Bonaparte, and others, in what manner they enslaved their countrymen, and subvertand the history too of Philip of Maceand that he "fought with silver wea-

whig papers, all of which seem to con-cur in the opinion, that the grand and tion. However painful and foreboding ling winds. I walked thoughtfully, sublime spectacle of rescuing our in- such a comparison of the history of and seriously from tomb to tomb, and, stitutions from the vast depths of de-gradation and degeneracy into which own may be to the generous and patri-which the hand of affection had traced they have been plunged by the corrupt ofic young men of our country, and it upon the cold marble. The ever-wastand profligate men who rule over us, is is, nevertheless, I fear too true, they to be achieved by the rising generation. will. I trust, be consoled by the re-That all hopes, for a thorough re- flection, that it is the universal opinion neath the slab placed to perpetuate formation in the opinions of the pre- of our wisest and most able states- their memory. It is true, sometimes sent times, such a regeneration and re- men, and amongst them, John C. Calformation as every patriot, who values houn, that the restoration of our liber- mortal Byron out of my mind: the liberties, the constitution, and that ties and institutions to their pristine elevation of the moral condition of his purity and splendor of the days of countrymen, must sincerely desire, is Madison and Jefferson, belongs em-

ascendency, and sway the sceptre selves for the conflict, and under whose of S ate, even by those, who must im- banner shall they enlist, I shall not plicitly confide in the intelligence and proceed to point out. The only saludiscernment of the people. That a tary plan in my apprehension, Mr. large majority of the young men of the Editor is a concentration, at some large majority of the young men of the Editor, is, a concentration, at some country, and particularly of the south, suitable and convenient place, and enclosure, not less than a thousand huare opposed in heart and principle there declare, by one general expres- man beings were mouldering in their to the wild and reckless speculations sion of opinion, and adopt such mea-of the political theorists of the present sures, as, by a unanimity and concert most of them were in active life—some day, who are governed by no fixed of action, the great and glorious work running the rounds of fashionable a

of our illustrious ancestors, and whose I apprehend, that a convention of the suing the gilded phantom of wordly arowed object is to obtain the spoils of young men of the south, is the surest office, and enjoy them as their legili- means of accomplishing the proposed mate reward, is a fact beyond contra- object. Whether they should inter- probability, were actively engaged in diction. If, therefore Mr. Editor, the fere in the Presidential election or not, endeavoring to promote the best interperpetaity of our free institutions must I shall not take it upon me to decide. depend upon the wisdom, the intelli- Possibly this matter had better be degince, and the patriotism, aye, too, clded by those of more experience, the exercions of the young men of the and better judgment. To the young country, does not every consideration men of the States' rights party, "the of duty, of interest, and of devotion sworn enemies of usurpation, let it. to beloved, much abused institu- come from what quarter it may," I tions, imperiously demand, that the must be allowed to make a special apsooner, the better' they unite upon peal. Are you ready to see the "proud some system of opposition to the pow- sovereignty of the States humbled at federal power shall have drawn every you look on with cold and heartless lifting its fair proportions towards heavestige of state rights, and state within indifference, and see the liberties so ven, than was seen over others; but all the influence of its voracious and des- dearly purchased for us by the toils, the treasure, the blood of an illustri-The gigantic strides of federal pow- ous ancestry, cloven down by the ader, and the consolidation of all the vocates and blind devotecs of a central powers of the Government into the despotism, without making a single hands of a single individual have been effort for their rescue? Can you see the characteristic features in the ad- the political power, and the banking ministration of the Government, for power of the country united, by which the last eight years. That this gov- it will not be within the reach of huernment was created by the whole peo- man prudence to save us, from a deepple as one consolidated mass, and not seated, all-pervading despotism, and by the States as separate communities, feel no apprehension for the fate of our and that any attempt on the part of the liberties? Let us nail the "flag of not right before God. These reflec-State, in her sovereign capacity, to Jefferson democracy," to the mastinterpose and arrest the progress of a- head, and pledge ourselves never to ny law of an agent, the creature of its haul down that proud pendant, until own hands, however odious, unequal, victory shall perch upon the banner, unjust and oppressive, is, according to or defeat bury beneath the desolating the political dogmas of the present ruins of a central despotism, the rights corrup dynasty, with the sage Natacan of the States, and the liberties of the of the Hermitage at their head, treason people. I call upon the desciples of and rebellion, and those who believe Jefferson every where, to unite in the a such doctrines, are traitors to their crusade, to rescue the consecrated tountry! Little, Mr. Editor, did the banner of that great apostle of Amerpeople of this country, at one time ican liberty, from the hands of those hink, before the reign of terror and political infidels, who are maintaining lawless usurpation of Andrew Jack- the doctrines of the proclamation and son, that the present people would ev- force bill, and who would strike down er sanction the doctrine, that the prin- the sovereignty of the States, "and

ADOLESCENS.

Sketches with my Pencil at Twilight-No. 5.

The broad yellow sun was just lingering upon the farthest verge of the visible heavens, when a particular friend of mine, and myself, visited a country church-yard. It was in the to the moneys to be received and paid latter part of the month of January; by them under existing laws. and although the wind was a little bleak church, we walked slowly around its. venerable and sacred walls, until we reached the wall that surrounds the grave-yard: after a moment's pause, we climbed over the wall inside the always ended in the most unbounded enclosure. The scenery and surrounding circumstances were peculiarly striking and interesting; though of a character calculated rather to produce government under which they lived, racter calculated rather to produce Let them then learn the character of something of a gloomy melancholy. The sun had disappeared, and his last slanting rays were slowly fading away from the lofty steeple that surmounted ed the governments of their countries; the church. A few amber coloured clouds skirted the horizon, tinged with don will not be an uninstructing les- a strange commingling of purple and son to the rising generation, who have fiery red. Away in the distance, I a vindication of their country's insti- could trace the indistinct outline of an tutions at hearts, who boasted, "that extended range of blue hills, the sumany city.could be conquered into which mits of which seemed to mingle with an ass could enter laden with gold," the mist that hovered around them. The shades of evening gathered thicker interest, that I have observed indications from various portions of the U- world;" nor will the coincidence be a nion, to arouse the young men of the little striking, in its analogy to many country, and particularly that part of features in the history of our govern them who profess to look to the rights ment. By largesses and bribery, Phi the distant hills. The white tomb and sovereignty of the States as their lip constituted his trained phalanx of stones were reared up all around me, guide and polar star in politics, to take mercenaries: there is in this country a which seemed doubly bright, as they an interest in the political affairs of similar band, "organized and equipped, gleamed through the sombre shades of the nation. I have read with the most and ready to execute at a moment's twilight. A number of aged cedars were the National Intelligencer, the Reing their deep shadows over the sur-But Mr. Editor, I am digressing rounding tombs, and mournfully waing hand of time had nearly worn away the names of some, who slumbered be-I could not keep two lines of the im-

When all is done upon the tomb is seen, Not what they were, but what they should have

been. When I could no longer amuse my self, by tracing the lines which affect tion had left to the departed, I seated myself upon a time-worn tomb-stone. and indulged in some reflections upon the short-lived glory of all temporal some in the pursuit of fame-some purpleasure - others toiling up the rugged hill of science-while others, in all ests of their fellow beings. But now, all of them have finished their earthly career; their race is forever run, and they have entered upon an eternal state of retribution. In the cold grave there are no distinctions:

"The tall, the wise, the reverend head, Must lie as low as ours."

It is true, as I gazed around, I discovered that above the dust of some, a alike, are food for noisome reptilesall alike, will, in less than a century,

be forgotten by every living mortal. Virtue-an example worthy of imitation, is the best monument we can leave behind us, when we take our exit from these mundane shores. And we should always recollect, that a skypointing mausoleum, reared above our slumbering dust, ascribing to us a thonsand virtues, will give us no passport to the climes of bliss, if our hearts are tions may be rather too serious for the gay and thoughtless; but they were I was seated in the silent and lonesome grave-yard. The night had now fallen, but it seemed that I was chained to the spot where I had indulged these reflections. The seared and withered grass waved around me-the cold pinched, and the voice of my companion (Mr. W.) admonished me to ions thrilled my bosom. I felt that I had been benefitted by my visit to this house appointed for all the living."

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S RE PORT,

THEATES.

More anon.

September, 1837.

TRANSMITTED TO CONGRESS WITH THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

September 4, 1837. Sin: Immediately after the suspension of specie payments by the banks in New York, in May last, a circular was sent out, directing all postmasters postages are imposed in this currency. Postmasters will not be permitted to use or ion, which is the smallest sum deemed who had been instructed to deposite and all contracts are made upon its loan out of any of the moneys belonging to the proper, under the acts of Congress, for

drafts of the Department.

To those who had been instructed to pay directly to contractors, another circular was sent, reminding them of their duties and liabilities in reference

Instructions have recently been preand piercing, still the sky was serene and calm. When we arrived at the returns of cash on hand are hereafter to be made to the Department, and forbidding the loaning or use of the moneys belonging to the Public for any purpose whatsoever. Copies of these apprehended, so long as postages are portment to submit to Congress, at papers are annexed, marked A, B, and C.

In relation to upwards of ten thoutions make no change. The only change effected by them, is, that about eleven hundred postmasters who formerly deposited their income in banks. weekly, monthly, or quarterly, according to its amount, now retain the money-in their own hands till drawn for by the Department. To about ninedeposite; it is equally safe, as their most vital part of the contracts (so far Brief estimates for the other half are entire balances will be drawn for as as the interest of the contractor is con-made, and such explanations added, as often as they are deposited; and it is cerned) on its own part? Justice and seem necessary to show with clearmore efficient, because some postmasters who might neglect to deposite, will not venture to dishonor a draft.

The postmasters who will not close their accounts quarterly, will not, probably, exceed one hundred; and the balances in their hands, from quarter to quarter, are not likely, under a proper administration of the Department, to exceed, in ordinary times, one or two hundred thousand dollars. As they are required to have their balances always ready in gold and silver, the Department will always have the means of meeting its engagements; and if a default in an individual case should occasionally happen, nothing like a general refusal to pay, as in the case of the late deposite banks, is ever to be apprehended.

It will ever be the true policy of the Department not to have a large surplus, and, consequently, there will be little to entrust to the custody of Postmaster or others. Moreover, the number of post offices now instructed to re tain their funds will be largely reduced upon an adjustment of the collection system to the mill service, as arranged within the last twelve months.

Though in some places convenient, banks are not necessary to the collecthis Department. In reference to more than ten thousand post offices, the collections and disbursements are effected more expeditiously and more equivalent, for postage."- Instructions to postof banks than they could be with it .-The contractors who are creditors of the Department, and its collectors from postmasters, and the collection and disbursement are but one operation. It is generally effected in a few days after the close of each quarter. The operation is the same where the postmasters pay to contractors upon the drafts of the Department, though it is more tardy,-The few offices, in reference to which banks are a convenience, are those whose receipts are large, and are not likely to be absorbed from quarter to quarter by the drafts of the Department. They have generally iron chests or safes where the specie is kept; and ers that be, before that great vortex of the footstool of the Executive?" Can more splendid monument was seen with a strict supervision and careful dom, if ever, be found in default.

The necessary transfers of funds are effected by the Department without inconvenience or loss. On the inferior mail routes, the expenditure is generally greater than the income; so that. after the contractors have received the entire revenue of the offices supplied by them, balances are still due. These balances are as readily paid off by drafts on the postmasters in the cities where the surplus arises, as they could be by checks on banks in the same places. The process is rendered the more easy from the fact that the heaviest surplus accrues at those points such as passed through my mind, while where funds are the most valuable, particularly at New York, so that the drafts of the Department to pay balances in the most distant parts of the Union are generally better than cash, being available for mercantile remitand as this state of things is not likely return. On my way, a thousand emo- to change, it would seldom, if ever, become necessary for the Department to died dollars per week, but amount to that sum transport specie from one point to an- or more per month, will report them monthly. other, if there was not a bank in existence.

Upon the suspension of the banks efforts were made in some quarters to compel the Department to receive irredeemable and depreciated paper for postages. Law, justice, and public policy required an inflexible resistance of these efforts. Gold and silver are the only constitutional and legal currency of the United States, and nothing but that currency or its equivalent, can be legally offered to the public creditors in payment. All taxes and if it can be sent sooner.

carried on, only by a strict adherence ulation will be considered good cause for instant removal and prosecution. Every draft must

that all attempts to force the Department to receive depreciated paper were ing and reporting the cash on hand, and reporting also the manner in which it is kept. soon abandoned; that little difficulty has been experienced in collecting postages in specie, and none where the From the Secretary of the Treasury on the circulation of change tickets has been Finances. successfully resisted; and that the credit of the department has been preserved unimpaired. Nor is any difficulty collected in the constitutional curren- each session, the state of the finances; cy of the United States. But should and in conformity with the request of the department be compelled to receive the President, that such other fiscal sand of the post offices, these regula-tions make no change. The only ted notes issued by hundreds of em- presented, as appear to require early barrassed, faithless or bankprupt cor- legislation, the undersigned has the porations or individuals, no sure calcu- honor to offer the following report: lation can be made as to the future; and there is reason to apprehend general discontent, extensive failures, and ticulars, relating to the receipts and deplorable disorganization throughout expenditures, which usually accompathe mail service. With what face ny an annual statement. But an extenths of these the new system is more | could the Department insist on, and position of them, under the customary convenient than the old, as it saves compel a strict performance of con- general heads, so far as they have been them the trouble of going or sending to tract obligations by contractors, when escertained, for the first half of the the banks and procuring certificates of stripped of the power to perform the year, is subjoined.

> sound policy alike demand a firm ad-ness not only the condition of the herence, in the mail service, to the Treasury at this time, but its probable standard of value, and the basis of con- state for the residue of the year. tracts, prescribed by the Constitution, and hitherto strictly maintained, (except for a short period,) amidst the calamities of war. On the whole, no legislation is ne-

> cessary to maintain the credit of this From that sum, there were on that day Department, or enable it to manage its reserved \$5,000.000; and the balance, fiscal concerns; the existing laws being being \$37,468.859 97, was, under the deemed ample for those purposes.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant, AMOS KENDALL. To the President of the United States.

Post Office Department,

Sir: You will, until further orders, retain the proceeds of your office in your hands, in spe-I am, respectfully, your obedient servant.

> Post Office Department, Appointment Office, ?

Washington, May, 16, 1837. Sir: I am instructed by the Postmaster Genral to call your particular attention to the act that the rates of postage, as established by law, are based upon the legal currency of the banks are not necessary to the collec- United States. The following extracts from tion and disbursement of the funds of the printed regulations and the law will clearly show which are your duties and responsibilities in relation to the kind of currency to be received for postage, viz:

"You will receive nothing but specie, or its

All payments to the Department, whether apon its drafts, or by deposite in bank, must be in specie, or its equivalent. No allowance can be made to postmasters for the debreciation of money received for postage, nor for losses fire, robbery, or theft.—Chap. 28, sec. 245.

Extract from an act of Congress approved on the 14th of April, 1836.

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, Thatpereafter, no bank notes of less denomination than ten dollars, and that from and after the 3J day of March, Anno Domini 1837, no bank note of less denomination than 20 dollars, shall be offered in payment, in any case whatsoever in which money is to be paid by the United States, or by the Post Office Department; nor shall any bank note, of any denomination, be offered unless the same shall be payable, and paid on demand, in gold or silver coin at the place where issued, and which shall not be equivalent to specie at the place where offered, with a strict supervision and careful and convertible into gold or silver upon the attention to their bonds, they will sel- spot, at the will of the holder, and without deay or loss to him: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to make any thing but gold or silver a legal tender by

any individual, or by the United States."

Hence you will perceive that whatever you nay receive for postage, you are responsible for gold or silver, and that it is unlawful for you to commencement of the year, as finally offer in payment to contractors, or others, any note of any bank which does not pay its notes in specie. As the Postmaster General has no power to release you from your responsibilities nder the laws, and as, on the contrary, it is his duty to see them faithfully executed, he has will constitute an aggregate of \$26,deemed it experient to give you this notice, 837,319. that you may guard yourself against loss in the

collection of your postages.

Very respectfully, your obedient servent, ROBERT JOHNSTON, Second Assistant Postmaster General.

Postmasters, who may be under instructions Naval, o retain the proceeds of their offices until drawn Public for by the Department, will observe the following regulations, viz:

Those whose nett proceeds are five hundred tances Thus, the necessary transfers dollars or more per week, will report the amount weekly to the Department. Fractions of the Department are readily effected; of weeks at the beginning and end of quarters need not be reported separately.

Those whose nett proceeds are not five hun-

The last month of each quarter need not be re-

ported separately.

At the end of each quarter, all postmasters at draft offices will immediately ascertain the amount of nett revenue accroing at their respective offices during the quarter, and report it forthwith to the Department, setting down the sums, if any, which may have been reported weekly or monthly, and deducting them, thus exhibiting the balance not reported.

S5,876,565 of expenditures over both the receipts and the balance at the commencement of the year; besides not leaving, at the close of it, any thing in

exhibiting the balance not reported.

All these reports must be by letter address.

and to the Postmaster General, which must be sent separately, and not enclosed with the quaruses, or to meet contingencies.

In order, therefore, to discharge that terly accounts, or tied to them, or to any other letter or packet on other business. Nor must it be delayed until the accounts are forwarded.

the proceeds of their offices in banks, basis. The public faith could be kept, Department, but will keep them always on to retain them in specie to meet the and the public business successfully hand to meet its drafts. A violation of this reg-

to the plain letter, as well as obvious be paid on presentation.

The undersigned is happy to state be instructed to call occasionally on the draft offices, without notice, for the purpose of count-

REPORT

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ?

September 5, 1837. 5 In pursuance of the duty of this De-

1. Condition of the Treasury. It is not proposed to give all the par

According to the Treasurer's running account, the whole amount of available money in the Tressury on the 1st of January, 1837, applicable to public purposes, was \$42,468,859 97. provisions of the act of June 23, 1836. to be placed in deposite with the States. It is ascertained that \$27,-063,450 80 of it have since been actually received by them.

The amount of that portion of the three first instalments, the payment of which has not yet been acknowledged, though transfers were seasonably issued for it, is \$1,165,575 18. The remainder is 39.367,214 98, and is the sum which was designed for the fourth instalment of deposites with the States on the 1st of October next. The amount reserved in the Treasury on the 1st of January has since been increased, by returns subsequently received from banks, to the sum of \$6,670,137 52; and which, of course, could not then be ascertained or taken into com-

putation.

Receipts. The receipts in the first half of the year, deposited in the banks, and paid on drafts by collectors and receivers, so far as ascertained, have been:

com costom And from miscellaneous sources,

To these may be added about \$600,000 which remained in the hands of receivers, and \$50,000 in those of collectors, subject to draft. All these make the aggregate for that half of the year \$13,187,132. If no further postponement be granted on duty bonds, it s estimated that the whole receipts for the last half of the year, from all sources, will be about \$9,500,000; which would make them, as ascertained and estimated for the whole year, \$22,687 -182. But if the brief extension of the present postponement, brought into view hereafter, and favorably regard-

ed, be directed by Congress, the receipts will probably be about \$7,000, -000; while, by a postporement of the whole to another year, they will not be ikely to exceed \$4.500,000. Looking at our whole revenue there-

fore, from all quarters, it appears that the balance of money reserved at the ascertained to be \$6,670,137, with the actual receipts for the first half at \$13,187,182, and those now anticipated for the last half of it at \$7,000,000,

Expenditures. The expenditures during the first half of the year were, for

Civil, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse, Military, including pensions, 10,603,361 49 3,297,149 69 Public debt. 20,832 75

\$16,733,884 33 Making an aggregate of

The expenditures required to meet existing appropriations, during the last half of the year, will, as computed, equal the sum of \$16,000,000; making for the whole year \$32,733,884.

Whatever expenditures shall arise within the year, upon new appropriato make, will require a corresponding addition to this amount. But, without them, it will constitute an excess of

excess, and retain, of the money re-served on the 1st of January, one million, which is the smallest sum deeme