

THOMAS J. LEMAY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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JABEZ SMITH, Prop'r.

Petersburg, Oct. 24, 1837.

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100 Shares of the Stock of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, (or so many of them as may be necessary for the payment of the debt for which they are pledged) will be sold at the door of the said Bank, on the 1st Monday in December next, for CASH—in lots of ten shares.

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The Examination of the students in the above Institution will take place on Monday and Tuesday the 18th and 19th of December.

I. The English Department.

II. The Classical Department.

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With boys who design to enter College the preparatory course of studies, and the standard authors, adopted by the faculty of our own excellent University at Chapel Hill, will be, henceforth, invariably adhered to.

The situation of the village (Jackson) in which the Academy is located, is elevated and healthy.

No boy of dissolute conduct will be admitted into the institution, or if admitted, will be suffered to remain after he is found to be incorrigible.

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ROBT. A. EZELL, Principal.

Jackson, Oct. 20, 1837.

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BLANKS For sale at this office.

An Indian being told to love his enemies, said I do love Rum.

Texas and the United States.

Correspondence on the annexation of Texas to the United States.

GENERAL HUNT TO MR. FORSYTH.

TEXIAN LEGATION, Washington city, Sept. 12, 1837.

SIR: The undersigned, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the republic of Texas, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of the honorable Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State of the United States, of the 25th of August, in reply to the proposition which he had the honor to submit on the 4th of the same month, to negotiate a treaty for the annexation of Texas to the United States.

The undersigned was aware that, in recognising the independence of Texas, the question of right was not taken into consideration by the Government of the United States. It was with a proper understanding of the settled policy of this Government in similar cases, that the claim of Texas to the justice of a recognition was placed by his colleague and himself upon her actual existence as an independent Power, and the impossibility of a reconquest at the hands of Mexico.

The honorable Mr. Forsyth will pardon the undersigned for expressing the opinion which appears to him undeniable—that a sovereign Power has as perfect a right to dispose of the whole of itself, and a second Power to acquire it, as it has to dispose of only a part of itself, and that the acquisition of the whole territory of a sovereign Power could no more be objected to on the ground of constitutional right, than the acquisition of a part of that territory on y.

The efforts which the Government of the undersigned is making to open a commercial intercourse with Great Britain and France, it is believed, will succeed. Apart from the disposition of those two Powers to avail themselves of the great advantages which must result to every nation with which Texas may form intimate commercial relations, it is believed that they, as well as the United States, cherish a liberal sympathy for a people who have encountered the most cruel treatment at the hands of Mexico—a nation which has so little regarded the laws of civilized countries, in prosecuting a savage war of extermination against the citizens of the Government of the undersigned, and that too, against a people who proudly claim the realms of Britain and France as the homes of their ancestors.

After the assurance of the honorable Mr. Forsyth, that a sense of duty and a reverence for consistency, left his Government no alternative in leading the way in recognising the independence of Texas, the undersigned confesses some surprise at the intimation of Mr. Forsyth, that the circumstance of her having been first recognised by the United States, should in any manner influence the foreign intercourse of Texas. However much the Government of Texas may be disposed to encourage the most friendly relations with the Government of the United States, the undersigned assures the honorable Secretary of State, that the Government of Texas does not consider that any particular foreign policy was implied or made binding upon her by the circumstance of her independence having been first recognised by the Government of the United States.

The representatives of Texas, in their interchanges with foreign Powers, will not accept the recognition of her independence, unless it is unconditional in this respect. In all their negotiations and treaties with foreign Powers, the best interests of their own Government and people will doubtless be consulted, and must indicate the policy which they will be directed to adopt. With even the same permanent policy in its commercial interchanges with the United States, which may exist with the most favored nation, the undersigned cannot guaranty for his Government that any advantages accrue therefrom to the manufacturing interests of the United States; for it is understood that that great interest is mainly sustained in the United States by the protection afforded by high duties against the competition of similar interests in foreign nations, where labor and the facilities for manufacturing are more available, and at cheaper rates.

The apprehension of the honorable Mr. Forsyth, that the refusal of this Government to negotiate for a treaty of annexation, thereby declining all the commercial and other advantages which would be secured by that measure, may induce an attempt on the part of the Government of Texas to extend its commercial relations elsewhere on terms most favorable to its own welfare and prosperity is perfectly natural; but the undersigned assures Mr. Forsyth that such endeavors will not proceed from any unkind feelings to the Government and people of the United States; and he would take this occasion to reiterate the friendly disposition of the Government and people of Texas towards the Government and people of the United States, which he had the honor to communicate in his note of the 4th of August. Should, however, the foreign commercial and other relations of the republic of Texas necessarily become such as seriously to affect the interests of the United States, or any portion thereof, the undersigned conceives that it would be unreasonable for the Government and people who had been freely proffered

Government to admit Texas into its confederacy; and the undersigned refers to it thus particularly, that he may be sustained by high authority, when he assures the Secretary of State of the United States, that, in submitting the proposition of annexation, it was far from his intention to ask the Government of the United States to accede to a measure which Mr. Forsyth was instructed to say was believed to involve unjust principles. The undersigned assures the Secretary of State of the United States, that he could not knowingly consent to be the medium of presenting any proposition asking of the United States a disregard of just principles.

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all she could bestow and yet declined the offer, to complain of her on the ground of looking to her own interest primarily. Texas has generously offered to merge her national sovereignty in a domestic one, and to become a constituent part of this great confederacy. The refusal of this Government to accept the overture must forever screen her from the imputation of wilfully injuring the great interests of the United States, should such a result accrue from any commercial or other relations which she may find it necessary or expedient to enter into with foreign nations.

Should it be found necessary or expedient hereafter, for the proper promotion of the interests of her own citizens, to lay high duties upon the cotton-bagging so extensively manufactured in the Western States, and upon the pork and beef and bread-stuffs, so abundantly produced in that region, such as would amount to an almost total prohibition of the introduction of those articles into the country, much as her Government and people would regret the necessity of the adoption of such a policy, she would be exculpated from the slightest imputation of blame for taking care of her own welfare and prosperity after having been refused admission into this Union.

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United States would render such an intercourse as agreeable to the former as it would doubtless be advantageous to both.

The undersigned most respectfully assures the honorable Mr. Forsyth, and through him his excellency the President of the United States, that the prompt and decisive rejection of the proposition for the annexation of Texas to the United States will not be imputed to an unfriendly spirit to the Government and people of Texas.

The undersigned, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the republic of Texas, with the greatest satisfaction, renews to the honorable Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State of the United States, the assurances of his most distinguished consideration and regard.

MEMUCAN HUNT. Sec'y of State of the U. S.

COMMUNICATION.

(For the Star.)

RETROSPECTION.

BY AN OLD BACHELOR—No. 7.

A sentiment has almost universally obtained, that of all mortals living, an old Bachelor leads the most gloomy—wretched life; and that he has less to console him in his wanderings through this world, than even an old Maid. As I have had some experience in the world, having now arrived at that advanced period of life, which is usually considered as being entirely destitute of happiness—I have just lowered my windows—stirred the coals on the hearth—dashed my cigar from my lips—lit my lamp, and snatched my pen, to correct this enormous sentiment. In doing this, I shall pen down some of the more prominent incidents connected with my life, as I was going to say, short, but in fact long and eventful life, which will show clearly, that under some circumstances, a man may be happy and contented without ever having his fate connected in matrimony with any mortal.

To begin. When I was young, and closely confined to my school room, (pretty much secluded from society, particularly female society,) I used to think that days were years; and that years in prospect were ages to come. Time moved along with leaden pace, and the idea of being sent up in school, confined to my books for some four or five years in succession, before I would mingle in the world of reality, spread around me, was almost insupportable. A thousand times, in the stillness of midnight, when the death-like silence was only broken by the indistinct breathing of my room-mate, I have drawn my chair to the fire, or leaned in my window, and in fancy painted out the scenes of my after life, upon the glowing canvass of futurity. In fancy I saw my lovely cottage arise in some romantic region of country, surrounded by a beautiful grove of aged oaks, like a shelter from the vertical rays of a summer sun, and from the chilling, wintry blast. I saw my flower garden, with fringed and carpeted walks; my pleasure grounds, bestudded with a gay and beautiful shrubbery, interspersed occasionally with a tall, tapering poplar, pointing towards the soft blue heavens. My dwelling, I fancied, would be neat and lovely—with a wild vine trained along its walls, and hanging in rich festoons around my windows, &c. &c. But to cap the climax, I always imagined that these things would be rendered doubly dear, by being enjoyed with some loved one that I could call by that endearing appellation, Wife—yes wife. She too was to be beautiful and accomplished—fond of poetry and romantic scenery—and I fancied that we should often ramble together at the close of day, gather flowers, and listen to the soft music of the little stream that murmured around our garden.

These things I had lived over and over again. Finally my education was finished. I retired from school, and began to mingle with the world as it really is, and not as my distorted fancy had pictured it to my mind. Having had no experience in the world, and in fact knowing nothing about men and things (nor women either) only as I had learned from books, where, by the way, they are most egregiously misrepresented, I was liable to be imposed upon. Every one that met me with a smile, and gave me a hearty grasp, I considered my friend; and being naturally very unsuspecting, I unhesitatingly believed every thing that was told me, and more especially if it came from the sacred lips of a female. Being naturally of a warm and sanguine temperament, and as a necessary consequence very susceptible, the first lady with whom I formed any thing of an intimate acquaintance, and who I imagined possessed those qualities I always admired, before I was aware I loved her—yes, I loved. She was handsome, and lovely. Her manners were fascinating—her voice soft and affectionate—her eye seemed to speak the very eloquence of love; and from the respect she showed me, and from the fondness she manifested for my society, I felt confident that my affection could be reciprocated. And although I had not mingled enough with the world to be entirely devoid of that diffidence which naturally and unavoidably clings to the student for awhile, when he first begins to associate with ladies; yet I summed up a sufficiency of courage, to tell her I loved her, and to solicit her hand in matrimony. She blushed modestly—and I received it as an omen of good; not having learned that some persons can affect a blush at any time to serve their purpose. She begged a specified time for the consideration of a matter at once so unexpected, as well as serious and important. It was granted.

At the time appointed by herself, I returned with a glad and bounding heart, and expected a favorable decision. But what was my chagrin, surprise, and disappointment, when she told me with apparent emotion, that although she cherished sentiments of respect and esteem for me, she could not think of connecting her destiny with my own in so near and tender an alliance. I loved—and from my novel reading, I had thought I could never love again—that I must now pine away and die, a victim to my disappointment. I began to talk about the world being a perfect blank, &c. &c. But believe me, my young reader, there is more of romance in these notions, than truth. Persons who are so easily captivated by female charms, never suffer long or seriously from such disappointments.

I learned some important lessons from this circumstance. It cooled the ardor of my affection, and learned me also to make some distinction between mere friendship and love; and never again to do a lady the injustice to think she loved me, simply because she treated me with common politeness.

In the course of a few years after the event just mentioned, I again saw the lady whom I had loved. But she was no longer the gay and beautiful girl of my youthful affection—my first love. Her form had lost its symmetry—her eyes its vivacity—her step its buoyancy, and her voice its melody. I could scarcely recognize her, the much admired, and accomplished Gertrude. Her husband was a disappointed wretch, she was reduced to want, and her wear too severe for her; she sunk under it, and became careless and indifferent to every thing about her.

The more I mingled with the world, and the more I became acquainted with the changes that are produced in the feelings of individuals, by a change of their relations, the more I began to think there was not that uninterrupted happiness in "comradish bliss" that poets and novelists have represented. I began now to think that my school room, old books, and my imaginary ideal world, were far preferable to the dull and disgusting realities of life. The illusion that had so long hung around a distant object, was dissipated; and the world of fashion, gaily, and pleasure, which was so pleasing to my youthful mind, was now looked upon as a mass of corruption and deception. But before I reached my thirtieth year, I again thought I loved.

I do not know but what love, in a certain degree is involuntary. There are certain qualities and traits of character, that we can but love, and admire. For instance, intelligence, beauty, a sweet and amiable disposition; and withal easy and fascinating manners. Now when we meet an object, where we think all these traits are embodied, we cannot do otherwise than love that object; and be the degree what it may, it is involuntary. I make this digression to justify myself, for I loved the lady in question at first sight. This idea may be ridiculed by those who have been raised in the more frigid climes; but to one who has basked under a Southern sun, it will not be at all surprising.

The first time I ever saw the lady referred to, was at a party, in the "soft and flowery" month of May. The room fitted up for the accommodation of the company was spacious, and handsomely furnished. A range of sofas, rich and yielding, were placed around the room; from the center of the ceiling a large chandelier was suspended, from which a flood of trembling light was thrown over the interesting company. In a rather retired part of the room, I discovered a lady, clad in a light flowing garb of handsome mien—meek, but penetrating eye, and sun-burn hair. There was nothing of superfluity about her; and to my mind she was a striking illustration of the truth of the sentiment of "Thompson, beauty unadorned is adorned the most." The circumstance of her endeavoring to remain unnoticed, only tended to make her an object of universal admiration. But for her amiable traits of character, I suppose it would not have been so. I sought and obtained an acquaintance; but the ardor of my attachment and love, so speedily formed, led me to be premature in my advances, and I was repulsed, as I should have been. And though I afterwards loved her, still my independence of character ever prevented me from addressing her again.

After the time of which I now write, she had many offers from gentlemen of worth and high respectability; but, like most ladies who are popular and much admired, she refused to accept, until, finally, her company was avoided by gentlemen, as is uniformly the case, and she was left in "single blessedness," until having passed the "Rubicon," (the age numbered her thirtieth year) and being more unfortunate than some others of her own sex, she failed to find the smiling and sunny sky, and revelling at the idea of dying an old maid, she married unworthily, and thus drew around her a cloud of misfortunes and sorrow, of which I cannot speak.

I now began to look around me for the purpose of ascertaining whether marriage was indispensably necessary to my happiness or not. Many of my old school mates had been (I was going to say) more fortunate; but, in fact, more unfortunate than myself; they had succeeded in getting "heaven's last best gift," (as it is called) a wife. But when I have visited them, and heard them recount their difficulties and cares, and tell of their anxieties, and heard the noise and confusion that is attendant upon a married life, I came to the conclusion that they would be much more contented and happy if they were like myself, a happy old bachelor. I visited one of my youthful companions particularly; one with whom I have conversed frequently in our school-boy days, upon the happiness of the marriage union. He married a lady, whom he used to represent to me as a seraph—something of an ethereal being; that lived above the world, and basked in eternal sunshine; with a mind and disposition that would choose a wilderness into a Paradise. But stern reality told a different story. She was a peevish and fretful companion—a tyrannical mistress, and a scolding mother; by her extravagance they were reduced to want. Poor man, I have often wept over his misfortunes, and I could but think he would have done well to have remained like myself.

From what I saw around me, I finally determined upon the life of an old bachelor. Years have rolled on, and my resolution is still the same. My dwelling is neat and comfortable, I have a competency, and can well accommodate my friends and acquaintances, and perhaps enjoy their society much better than I possibly could if my home were filled with children, and all my time employed to provide for them. I sometimes contrast my situation in life, with that of an old maid; and I always arrive at the conclusion that Heaven has made my lot preferable to hers. Women is dependent; and that too in a great degree upon man. When she is worn down by age, she is unqualified for an attendance upon the concerns and duties that devolve upon her; and if she is left destitute of friends, which is a possible case, she must stand alone and unprotected; while the man, by nature is prepared for his own defence, &c. Besides that, the old maid is naturally more difficult to please than the old bachelor. She never sustained any of those relations in life, which have a tendency to reconcile her to her lot—to soften her affections, and bind her to the world; and consequently she flies in a rage at every occurrence around her, if it is not in accordance with her notions of propriety. If any one in her presence says any thing about persons remaining single, till old age creeps upon them, she thinks at once that it is intended as a reflection upon her; and then she is insulted, unless she can tell you of a long list of admirers, &c. when she is discarded. The old bachelor's lot is preferable because he is dependent upon no one; neither is any one dependent upon him. The little fortune I have accumulated is an appropriate to the promotion of some benevolent enterprise, and will derive us one of their rights.

I am a happy old bachelor. On every side I meet with a welcome and hearty reception. The young of both sexes are fond of my society; and, in fact, but one class of individuals are met; and that is the class of persons of whom I