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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

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## COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Star.

### THE PASSIONS.

"When Music, heavenly maid, was young,
While yet in early Greece she sung,
The Passions oft, to hear her shell,
Throng'd around her magic cell.
* * * * *
They snatch'd her instruments of sound."

ANGER.

"Next Anger rushed—his eyes on fire!"
In lightnings owned his secret stings;
In one rude clash he struck the lyre,
And swept with hurry'd hands the strings."

"Of this most dreadful of the human passions, had I sufficient space to allot it, much might be said that would be of high importance. This deformer of the human countenance and character is every where to be found; it seems to act through all human life, and to extend thro' live the whole extent of human society. It is even sometimes seen to wrinkle and deform the maiden cheek of youthful beauty with a frown! But do not my fair countrywomen know that the passions never fail to leave their impress on the countenance, and that habitual anger will render them more disgusting than the witch of Endor! The female countenance is more expressive of the finer, softer, and more amiable passions than that of man; in other words, the female face seems to be formed from finer materials, and to have been cast in a finer mould, and it is from these causes that the female face is more expressive of the moral feelings, and sooner betrays indications of a depraved and vicious temper. To the practised eye of philosophical research and rigid scrutiny, an expression of the human countenance ever passes unobserved. If my fair countrywomen would reflect well on the doctrine I have just laid down, they would always cultivate the softer and more benevolent feelings of the heart; and always endeavor to be in reality what they wish to appear; for they may receive it as a valuable truth, that they were never formed by the God of nature for deception and hypocrisy; and that the purity and elevation of their moral feelings, or the corruptions and depravity of their real characters, are as easily distinguished from each other, as is the surface of the ocean in a settled calm, from that same ocean when lashed into mountain billows by the winds of heaven.

Do we not see the ravages of this moral curse called anger, in every department of society? We see it beneath the domestic roof, embittering the enjoyments of the rich and poor, laying waste the harmonious sanctity of connubial life, and often entailing misery and misfortune on a helpless and unoffending offspring. But this is not all. We see it manifesting itself in its most horrid forms, in our halls of legislation; in our seats of legal justice; and even in our elections, in which every man ought to be permitted to act with perfect freedom, and without the least accountability to one another. In all our electioneering conflicts, at least of late years, we can see the old and disgraceful maxim revived and fully acted out—"those who are not for us are against us"—as if a man could not exercise a right of selection, and prefer one man to another, without forfeiting the friendship, and incurring the enmity of all the opposite parties. The noble and devoted patriotism which gave birth to our truly great political institutions, emphatically forbids that the American people should ever sacrifice to the narrow views of party spirit what was destined by the God of nature for the benefit of the human race. This government presents to Europe a spectacle of no ordinary character; in which her statesmen read the future destinies of man, and the political fate of nations. We are the only people of any age or country who have organized a truly representative government, whose experiments in legislation—diplomacy and arms, are to settle the important question, whether the mass of mankind can bear the wide tolerations of political freedom; and whether man, under any circumstances, is capable of assuming and exercising the high prerogatives of self-government. For what a stake then, against all the monarchies and despotisms of Europe and Asia, are the people and this government contending; a stake, as I before remarked, in which the whole human race are interested! Before this view of the subject, my reader, how do our party squabbles and broils at elections dwindle down to nothing—to less than nothing!

Anger was never yet an evidence of justice; a proof of virtue, or a demonstration of superior intellect; a mind of elevated endowments will always endeavor to correct its sanguinary impulses and to expel its influence."

Most nobly has it been remarked—"to err is *human*—to forgive *Divine!*" True, anger is eloquent—revenge is sweet. But to stand calm and collected; to suspend the blow which passion was urgent to strike; to distinguish between surprise and deliberation—infirmity and crime—these should be the characteristics of those who would advance in the esteem of the wise and the good; whose esteem is alone above that of all others, worth having. Those of an opposite character—the mean and churlish, love to sting the passionate; and they who are easily provoked by such, commit their repose to the keeping of their enemies; they lie down at their feet and invite them to strike. But there are some who receive insult and smother anger, as a matter of policy; its indulgence would probably frustrate their evil designs, or at least delay their accomplishment. They will often assume the garb of virtue, and talk of Christian submission—of decorum and pious rectitude of conduct;—but dress them with a little brief authority'—let the cares of State, or, it may be of a village, [illegible] cast upon their 'Alfantean' shoulders—and then, *then* they will play [illegible] you such

"Fantastic tricks before high Heaven
As make the angels weep!"

Others will appear serene and untroubled, while perpetrating the blackest deeds—talk smoothly of friendship, and even whisper love; but in their conscious guilt the lip is frequently ashy pale, when uttering those holy words—the 'air-drawn dagger' often becomes reality in their grasp. Flowers of bright verdure, and fruits of golden hue, tremble in the soft breeze or slumber in the vales of Italy—even deck the vast form of Vesuvius; but their brilliance and beauty are not deathless—the deep thunder of smothered elemental strife often heaves the volcano's bosom—and the burning tide of lava often sears its own bright verdure. Well did Shakspeare exclaim:

A man may smile—and *smile—and be a villain too!*"

But noble exceptions stand out prominently in every age, to divert the mind from these bitter contemplations. Sir Walter Raleigh once exhibited a magnanimity noble and god-like; it were alone enough to render his name immortal. Washington was distinguished for serenity of temper. And this is probably the great secret of his solid judgdment, as it is unquestionably the index of a pure and consistent character. Yet Washington never writhed under sarcasm or insult—never strutted as the hero of a duel, down to dusty death. Whether in the front rank of victorious freemen in the battle-field, or in the silent grove, supplicating the benignant guardianship of the God of armies—whether dispensing the wisdom of his vast mind to his compatriots in the forum, or resigning the sword to assume the sceptre of an infant empire, he was ever the same—unawed, unflattered, unintimidated. But the mind dilates with mingled awe and astonishment in contemplating his character; and the noble sentiment swells highest in the soul,

"*Nature made but ONE such man—*
*And broke the die in moulding" Washington!*

H.

## IN SENATE.

*Thursday, Dec. 23.*

MR. CALHOUN'S RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. CALHOUN said, in calling up these resolutions, it was not his intention, at the present time, to enter into any discussion of their merits or demerits, but merely to repel such objections as might be urged against them. The resolutions speak definitely, and to all points, for themselves.—This confederacy consisted of free, sovereign and independent States, each vested with supreme and indisputable rights! Some there were, however, who considered this a great National Republic, made up of individuals, with rights common to all; of this class might be deemed the party termed Abolitionists, in the North. It was the object of these resolutions to bring forward the facts, and display them in their true light. He wished the deep deliberation of every Senator, as he desired to make the question, on their rejection or adoption, a *test* question. All present, every Senator, without exception, had confessed himself opposed to the fanatical doctrine of abolition; yet the South had no rallying point on which to stand; and, although their measures were justified by a great portion of the North, yet there was among them another party, zealots in the cause of Abolition, chiming aloud under the sacred right of petition.—Many, doubtless, were drawn into that snare, who, in the first instance, were *conservative* in their views. Whatever might be the diversity of opinion, of this great country, on other points, on the matter now at issue no one could disagree. These resolutions, if adopted, would present ground where all could stand, and express their real opinions without trenching on or affecting the rights on other points. With regard to the right of slavery his opinion was unalterable, and he held it an insult to have his rights attacked on the question. He hoped the Senate would take sufficient time to discuss calmly the subject, and that each Senator would express his individual opinion.

He did not desire them to pass by a bare majority; he wished them to pass by a unanimous vote; be that as it might, however, he would repeat what he had before said, that he wished it to be considered a *test question*. If these propositions were rejected, the Senate will have said to the South "come here no longer for protection;" by such a vote the Senate would legalize a continuance of these assaults.—If, on the contrary, they were adopted, it would be a holy pledge of that body to protect it from further aggression; but if postponed or eluded, it would be incontrovertible evidence of the unwillingness of the Senate to express an opinion; and, consequently must be considered, a silent acquiescence in the insults offered to Southern rights and Southern feelings. If adopted, they would have a salutary effect in tranquilizing the public mind. He looked to these resolutions to create an awakening spirit in the country in favor of the Constitution. The idea that this Republic was made up of one great aggregate of individuals, tended to increase the zeal of fanatics, and a more rapid spread of their doctrines. The remedy must be found in the promulgation of opposite doctrines; and until this course was adopted we could look for nothing but a continuance of their importunities. When the Republic was in danger, he must look to State rights, (the only true conservative principles,) and on this depended the preservation of the Union; and any other view must prove fatal to its peace.

The cause before the Senate he (Mr. C.) considered of great magnitude and importance, and hence he did not desire to urge on its progress; and if there was no other motion desired to be made by any Senator, he would move to postpone it to Wednesday next, with the understanding that the Vermont resolutions were not to be presented until a later period; he was anxious for a calm and deliberate expression from the Senate, before the question arose in the opposite shape, in which it had already been so angrily discussed.

Mr. PRESTON spoke for some time in answer to Mr. Calhoun. He had not as yet had time to consider the resolutions; he had seen them for the first time in the Globe of this morning. Mr. P. confessed himself of opinion that it was now too late to reach the extent of the evil by the presentment of mere abstract questions. Mr. P. wished to heaven they might have such an effect; but he had looked too long at the growing extent of the evil of abolition to suppose it could be put down in any other way than by the South presenting one firm, unbroken phalanx.

Mr. CALHOUN replied to Mr. Preston, and said that the object he had in view was to test the State of feeling in the Senate to the extent of the limits proposed in the resolutions. He (Mr. C.) had already stated that his own mind had long since been fixed; he had long seen, and still feared, that the South must find the remedy within herself. He had also stated that the resolutions presented common ground. He would not be understood, however, as establishing a ground on which to meet the Abolitionists. It was that on which the opposers of the doctrine could meet. He, for one, and he hoped he had a ready response in the bosom of every Southern man, would no longer meet in argument fanatics that would violate any moral and political principle to outrage their ends. It was the test ground on which to decide in what manner the South was to assert her rights.

Mr. PRESTON made a short reply to Mr. Calhoun. His objection to the introduction of the resolutions was, that they allowed ground for discussion; and that the subject ought never to be allowed to enter the halls of the Legislative Assembly, was always to be taken for granted by the South.—Again: what would abstract propositions of this nature effect? He had them in the decalogue, but did they prevent crime?

Mr. STRANGE said that no measure could be considered child's play when wives, children, property, all that was dear to man, was at stake. Could he be otherwise than excited (said Mr. S.) when this subject is brought on the tapis. He felt sorry that the resolutions had been introduced; it was true he had been consulted, but his mind had not yielded assent, because he was of opinion that the South always lost ground by discussion, and he wished to avoid it from the bottom of his soul. When a memorial had been presented from the Grand Jury of this District, praying that slavery might not be abolished in the District of Columbia, he had voted against the printing of that memorial, simply because he did not wish the question to go before the world. If the North sets us the example of excitement, why did we follow it? So far as he was concerned, he agreed with the whole spirit of the resolutions, but still did not think them sufficient to meet the exigency of the case. He was opposed to their postponement, because it would result in a long and protracted discussion, in which the south could not fail to be the sufferer. Let whatever action be had upon them, on this question, as in all others of magnitude, the greatest good must result from the most speedy action. A postponement, tho' definite, would be actually, in the views of our opponents, equal to an indefinite one, and was just so much ground yielded to the abolitionists. What good (asked Mr. S.) would result, if the resolutions were ultimately adopted? Come when they would he should give them his cordial support.

What did they set forth but abstract principles, to which the South has again and again certified? What bulwark of defence was needed stronger than the Constitution itself? Every movement on the part of the South only gave additional strength to her opponent. The wisest, nay, her only safe course, was to remain quiet, though prepared, at the same time, to resist all aggression. The question was not, in his mind, a sectional one; but rather one in which the interests of the whole country were alike involved—the North, the South, the East, the West. Questions like this only tended to excite angry feelings. He had no doubt a large majority of the North had not their heads addled with this spirit of fanaticism, and by indulging too strongly in sectional feeling, we might array the pure and good of that portion of the country against us. Violent excitements of any kind were to be deplored. All past history shows their danger. Why, then, should we seek to set the ball in motion by these angry and exciting discussions? We of the South should not be the first to assume a hostile position, but be ever prepared to meet danger, come when it might, with a firm and manly front. Would it be wise to attempt to still the waves of the ocean by rushing against them? None but a maniac would do it. Why, then should we attempt it?

The current of fanaticism which has crossed the Atlantic, (said Mr. S.) has, we but too plainly see, swept away in its course one of our sovereign States, and how many more were doomed to follow, God only knew. Our forefathers saw the danger to which we were subject, and provided against it when they established the Constitution, behind which we could entrench ourselves, and be safe. What need have we of any thing more than this sacred compact which I hold in my hand—*the Constitution.*

Mr. S. said the greatest objection he had to the resolution, was the danger of producing mischief by the discussion—mischief by the excitement that must necessarily be created in dipping into these disquieting topics. The proper course for the South, was, as he had before observed, to remain still, and pay no attention to the movements of these idle fanatics. When these abolition movements came from a higher source, he would point to the constitution, and that under that instrument our possessions are guaranted. Vermont he thought had degraded herself by the adoption of the resolution, which on a former occasion, had been read in the Senate, and by the presentation of them to this body, had forfeited her claims to respect. He was willing to believe that a majority of her citizens were opposed to their adoption, and that by some fortuitous circumstances, her Legislature had become momentarily filled with abolitionists! He hoped for her everlasting credit that the result of her earliest deliberations, would be to retrace her steps, and retract the odious document directed to be presented. Mr. S. concluded, by observing that he was decidedly in favor of voting against the reception of all petitions, memorials, or resolutions, (come from whatever quarter they might) in relation to the subject of slavery.

Mr. SWIFT said he had observed, as well during the present as at previous discussions, that unpleasant allusions had been made to the resolutions which he had offered, and improper reflections past upon the State of Vermont. He trusted gentlemen would forbear any further allusions, either to the documents or the State from which they emanated, during the present discussion, and which was manifestly on a different subject. He thought it would be time enough when the memorial from his State should be brought before the Senate, which, in accordance with a notice he had previously given, he should do at an early date.

Mr. CALHOUN said the Senator from North Carolina, (Mr. Strange,) was averse to the discussion of this subject; so was every one else; but he ought to *preach* that to the abolitionists, not to the defenders of the sovereignty of the States. Was it not better to meet the question a little offensively than not to meet it at all? With regard to the doctrines of the Constitution, all might be well acquainted with them; and yet how were they observed? Was the South to sit still & see the Constitution trodden under foot, and its principles assailed? Would it not be better to try and rally around that body all who were orthodox in their political adherence? Look to the alien and sedition law. Was that measure defeated by sitting still, and quoting the authority of the Constitution? Was it not rather by a series of brief, summary, and abstract resolutions? By that straight-forward, manly course we would protect our own rights, and at the same time show that it was our aim to defend to the last the charter handed down to us by our forefathers. He wished these resolutions by no means to be considered as strictly a Southern measure. He hoped that the vote that would be given upon them, would be a northern and western, as well as southern vote, and he appealed to the honorable Senator whether a strong vote would not tend to restore, throughout the Union, that confidence so much to be desired, and whether it would not also have a tendency to avert this fatal tide of fanaticism?

Mr. STRANGE said that he had already pledged himself to give the resolutions his cordial support, come up when they would. The Senator from South Carolina charged him with preaching to one side. Perhaps he had sermonized too long for the patience of the Senate; but then he had preached to all sides. It was the agitation of the question, in any form or shape, that rendered it dangerous. The Senator was pleased to quote the alien and sedition law; but in his (Mr. S's.) opinion, there was no analogy; there were certain truths about which it might be dangerous to reason. Why address a packed jury, or reason with a madman? Of all species of madness, there was none more dangerous than the madness of fanaticism. To reason, then, with those creatures was to cast pearls before swine. The arguments used by all parties, would go forth and act differently on different minds; and we all know the anxiety that is manifested by a certain set to hear what is going on in relation to this matter. Agitating this question in any shape was ruinous to the South. It was like that game played on the unfortunate wight: 'heads I win, tails you lose.' If we succeed, by our discussion, in convincing our Northern brethren, what becomes of our homes after the poison has reached that quarter. He repeated that it would have an incalculably mischievous effect; that we had every thing to lose, and nothing to gain.

The question was then taken on the postponement to Wednesday next, and carried.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

## Mr. CLAY.

The National Intelligencer has published a correspondent between Mr. Clay and a committee of his political friends in New York. We have not room for the details, but offer two extracts from the letters of Mr. C. The following from a letter dated 8th August, gives his views of the Presidency so far as he is concerned in it.

"Having said this much upon the general subject, suffer me now to add a few words in relation to myself personally. You are pleased to honor me with your confidence and attachment, to appreciate highly my public services, and to desire to place me in the highest station of the Government. I am profoundly grateful to you and to all other friends who cherish towards me similar feelings and sentiments. For several years I have not looked to the event of my being placed in the office of Chief Magistrate as probable; my feelings and inclination have taken a different direction. Whilst I am not insensible of the exalted honor of filling the highest office in the gift of this great People, I have desired and sought retirement from the cares of public life; & although I have not been fully able to gratify this disposition. I am in the enjoyment of comparative repose, and looking anxiously forward to more. I should be extremely unwilling, without the strongest reasons, to hazard this traquility, and to be thrown into the turmoil of a Presidential canvass. Above all, I am most desirous not to seem, as in truth I am not, importunate for any public office whatever; nevertheless, if I were persuaded that a majority of my fellow-citizens wished to assign me to their highest executive office, that sense of duty by which I have ever been guided would prompt obedience to their will; candor however, obliges me to say that I have not seen sufficient evidence of such a wish.

"Entertaining these feelings and sentiments, and having resolved to occupy a position of perfect passiveness, I think it best to adhere to that resolution. Should a National Convention of the friends of reform nominate any other person, he shall have my hearty wishes for his success, and my cordial support; and before the assembling of such a Convention, if one should be agreed upon there may be such demonstations of the popular will as clearly to trace the line of duty towards our common country."

In a letter, replying to a congratulatory epistle of the New York Committee,—written just after the glorious Whig triumph in that State,—we find the following highly animated miniature history of the time, through which this nation has recently passsed.—There is truth in every word of it:—

"It is true, gentlemen, as suggested by you, that I have lived in an age of revolution and great events, at home and abroad, deeply affecting large portions of the human race.—Those in our own country have naturally most interested us. We have been acting not for ourselves and posterity only, but all mankind are concerned in the successful issue of the great experiment of self-government confided to our care. I have watched, therefore, with intense anxiety, the progress and the developement of our system. When I beheld, nine years ago, the People of this country impelled by enthusiastic gratitude, placing their Executive Government in hands which had only been accustomed to wield the sword, I trembled for the fate of our free institutions. My worst fears were more than realized by the Administration which ensued. Blow after blow fell upon the Constitution; experiment succeeded experiment upon the business and prosperity of the People, and violence and intimidation, abuses and corruption, became the order of the day. I stood amazed at the lawless acts of the Executive. Taking courage from the impunity which attended its career, and proclaiming the fallacious doctrine that the successful issue of every election was a popular approval of all previous measures and previous opinions of the Executive, there seemed to be no end or bounds to its encroachments. The expressed will of the Representatives of the People and of the States was openly condemned; an important proceeding, of vital influence on the Constitution and the public welfare, was adopted near the commencement of a session of Congress, with the known purpose of preventing its legislative counteraction; and bills which had passed both Houses with remarkable concurrence, have been withheld, there is too much reason to believe, with the motive of preventing the exercise of the salutary restriction in the Constitution upon the power of the veto. Amidst all these arbitrary acts and proceedings, a few faithful Senators, annually diminished, lifted up their warning but unheeded voices. I did not indeed despair; but I confess that I felt greatly discouraged. It semed as if all the cautious checks of the Constitution were subverted, and that the Republe was almost drawing to a close.

"Another Administration came.—Justice and liberality required that it should be judged by its acts and measures; but, as it resolved to cut off all hopes from the People, the new President, soon announced his purpose to be to follow in the footsteps of his immediate predecessor; and he has faithfully trodden in them! His eye and his ear appear to be directed more towards the Hermitage than turned to the People and their sufferings.

"But our deliverance, thank God, is at hand. The People—the deceived, the abused, the detrayed People—have risen in their majesty, and by demonstrations which cannot be misunstood, or perverted, have pronounced in a voice of thunder the doom of Experiments and Experimenters. They have again signally vindicated their capacity for self-government, and marked the limit beyond which madness and folly dare not proceed.

"Gratitude and thanks to the People! Most of all, gratitude and thanks to the people of New York!—They have shown themselves worthy of the proud and prominent position which they hold in the American Confederacy.

*The Banks.*—We are oftentimes surprised at the ignorance of Banking operations exhibited by persons otherwise well informed, and occupying situations to give a tone to public opinion. At one time we hear it boldly proclaimed, that the Banks of Noth Carolina should be compelled at once to resume specie payments regardless of the continued suspension of the Banks of other States. Such persons seem to have forgotten that our Banks only suspended because those in the great commercial cities had done so, and as a measure of protection agaist that drain from abroad which would instantly have been commenced, and would not have stopped whilst a dollar remained in their vaults. We have heretofore shown the evils that would have been entailed upon the people themselves by the vain effort to breast the storm that had prostrated all other Banks.

But the latest exhibition of this ignorance that we have seen, is, the idea that our Banks are fattening on the public distresses, and that it is their interest that the present state of things should last. Nothing can be further from the fact. Prosperous times are the harvest of the Banks, as of every body else; and not only do they suffer by the occasional insolvency of a debtor, in adverse times, but they are obliged to contract their operations and call in their outstanding capital, to be prepared for a return to specie payments. This is the actual condition of our Banks. They have diminished their business immensely, and of course their profits in proportion, to prepare themselves for that event. The stockholders, moreover, many of whom are widows and children, are deprived of their dividends. And yet in the face of these facts, it is asserted that the Banks desire the continuance of the present state of things. It would really seem to be too ridiculous an assertion to need refutation, but the boldness with which it is uttered, and the proneness of the public to shuffle off all the evils of the times upon the Banks, may justify a notice of the subject, with which a former acquaintance with Banking operations has rendered us somewhat familiar—*Fay. Obs.*

Emigrating Indians.—The Arkansas Gazette notices the arrival at Little Rock of the steamer *Kentuckian*, with 800 Chickasaw Indians; the *Junca*, with 800 Creeks; the *De Kalb*, with 500 more, and the *John Nelson* with a large number.