

...vious wage, was emptied of its contents and filled with a compound of the most very odoriferous qualities. The owner of the box having returned to the apartment and served his olfactory nerves with what he supposed was the genuine "poudre de Tabac," pronounced with great confidence that it is no flattery; a second trial convinced him that it was no Macabau. "Tis M... by Gar," cried the enraged Gaul, "I give ten dollars to any man tell me who do dis; by Gar I seize him by the throat, and clip his two ear off close to his head." The perpetrator of the mischief observing the extreme suffering of the Frenchman, walked up to him and coolly remarked "I did it sir." "You do dis sair?" enquired the snuff taker, smiling very graciously. "Yes, did it," was the good natured reply. "Tis was the affair happily terminated. The Frenchman was cooled down to a comfortable state, the wage was satisfied with his good natured trick, and the parties separated as good friends as ever.—GOOD!

THE STAR.

RALEIGH, SEPT. 19, 1838.

MR. McDUFFIE'S OPINIONS.

Any thing from this distinguished gentleman will, we doubt not, be read with interest by the people; he has therefore published in this week's paper his opinions on the Sub-Treasury. It will be seen that Mr. McDuffie thinks a National Bank constitutional, and in ordinary times a very good institution; but he regards it as a very bad time to establish it, and he thinks New York a very improper place for its location, and 50 millions of dollars a very dangerous capital to give it. Now, if the Bank is constitutional, we cannot see why it may not be established with as much safety in extraordinary as in ordinary times. As to its location and capital, Mr. McDuffie can indulge in nothing more than mere conjecture.

On the Sub-Treasury, Mr. McDuffie and Mr. Calhoun seem to differ somewhat. The species of money is urged by the former as a decided objection to the scheme; and Mr. Calhoun desires it to be a "salomni tarce" without it, and who shall decide when they disagree? But, if Mr. McDuffie is against the main features of this bill, what is he for? He is for the issue of Treasury notes, with which, or with specie, at the option of the debtor to the government, his dues may be liquidated! We have not time for extended remarks; but we would just ask, what difference is there between this scheme and that famous Exchequer Bank, founded upon the revenues of the government, which was recommended by Gen. Jackson in '29, and against which Mr. McDuffie then so ably and energetically contended! Mr. McDuffie has certainly placed himself in a very strange attitude before the people.

PROGRESS OF ROYALTY.

We perceive that "Prince John" son of the President, has again had the honor of dining with England's Queen. Now, we have no objection to the government of England, in its free, or in whatever attentions may be paid to the freedom of this country; if they can bow the knee to royalty, and yet preserve pure simple democracy, it's all well enough. But, when the son of a democratic President, commissioned by that President with a letter of congratulation to a sovereign on the occasion of her coronation, the subject becomes one of deep import. It is one in which the whole country should manifest a deep anxiety. What the President of a plain Republican people pay court through his son, to a crowned head; dining in with my beloved brother of Russia, Prussia, or Spain, or Turkey, in seizing the opportunity to pay his obeisance to the British queen! The young "Prince John" may do it, and we do not pretend to say he will be able, to effect any thing, by associating with royalty and nobility, to jeopard the stability of our institutions; but in what light does his name place us in the eyes of the world! If the people of this country value the simplicity of their republican character, let them rebuke this meddling after royalty. We shall keep an eye on this young gentleman.

MR. CALHOUN AND THE GLOBE.

Whether Mr. Calhoun's advocacy of the Sub-Treasury has given the administration any right to claim him, we do not presume to say; but this we know, the Globe is wonderfully biased at his position. Indeed, it is quite rancorous on some occasions; but has Mr. Francis Blair forgotten the manner in which Gen. Jackson, through his toolship, denounced Mr. Calhoun in '33, '35, and '37? In '33, he predicted that to think, and thus spoke: "What a blessing J. C. Calhoun has proved the whole South! In teaching for the Presidency, he contributed his efforts to build up the American system—the Tariff—Bank—Internal Improvements—and thus for almost twenty years the Southern States have been drained of their wealth. At last, King power from another direction, he originated Nullification to be annihilated by secession." Here his political opinions are denounced—in '35, he is charged by the Globe with having instigated the attempt that was made to assassinate the President. It said: "If he (Lawrence) had heard and believed Calhoun's speeches the day before yesterday, would have found in it ample justification for an attempt on one who was represented as the one of the most dreadful calamities to the nation."

power, and pampered by its hands." The Globe retaliated; and from this time up to September, 1837, its columns teemed with assaults upon the political and moral character, as well as honor and integrity of Mr. Calhoun. He was branded by it as a LIAR, when the truth would better answer his purpose; and, in lauding the magnificence of the inauguration scene, it remarked that "John Calhoun Calhoun was not present on the occasion." But now, he whom this print once styled a "traitor," a revolutionist, an accessory to an attempt to assassinate the President—by throwing his powerful energies into the support of the Sub-Treasury, is suddenly transformed; the roar of Nullification cannon is unheard; treason's deep stain is wiped from off his armor; and all his tergiversations have been silently buried with the things that were.

But we can tell Mr. Blair that the great Southern "Cataline" is yet unhampered; he is yet untouched by the traces of party, as he is unquelled by the frowns of power. "Lord of the lion heart and eagle eye!" And he will remain so, whatever may be the wayward tendency of the times, or whatever political units or divisions may be effected by the mad tendency of party devotion. If he be in error on one great question, he is still with the South, as pure as he was, when that unenvied print threw its poison at him. We know the object of the Globe's party in this matter; they wish to conciliate Mr. Calhoun, and expect his alliance with them, and a union with the State Rights party, to be their reward. They had better "turn dogs, and bay the moon," than to think of such a thing. Such a union never can take place. Every consideration of political safety, of political existence, forbids it. That Mr. Calhoun, that the State Rights party will not scruple to yield a proper support to proper measures, by whomsoever originated, we have not a doubt. Their country demands this much. But they will not be blind to the faults, nor exceedingly kind to the virtues of this administration. Above all, will they not blend themselves with a party so adverse to their noble and long-cherished principles; and which has never yet had any thing better for them than Proclamations, Force Bills, and political execrations.

LYNCHING.

Let rules be fixed that may our rage contain, And punish faults with a proportioned pain." Of all the evils which have grown up within the present age, there is not one which tends more to sap the foundation of the Government, and endanger the peace and safety of society, than the practice which is so frequently resorted to in some sections of the country, called "Lynchings." It is the offspring of a Jacobinical spirit, which disdains all authority of law, disrobes the ministers of justice, and places the person and property of every citizen at the mercy of the unchecked passions and prejudices of the populace. No man, however virtuous and honorable, is safe in a community where it is tolerated. The slightest suspicion which may be raised against him, places his property, his family and even his life in jeopardy.

Under this system the innocent are as likely to suffer as the guilty; in proof of which, various instances might be adduced; but one will suffice. Somewhere, recently, in the south-west, a man was suspected of having stolen a sum of money, and upon the testimony of a negro girl, taken up by a company of "lynchers," and whipped unmercifully; but upon finding they could not extort from him any confessions, one of the party who had been standing by, and encouraging the executioner to "lay on," was arrested, and acknowledged himself the thief, and produced the stolen money!

But even when the motives of those who take upon themselves to chastise without authority are good, and the unfortunate wretch who falls into their hands is really guilty, it is but seldom the punishment inflicted is proportioned to the offence. Under the influence of excited passion in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, "cruel and unusual punishments" are "inflicted," and thus is not only the municipal, but likewise the fundamental law of the land—the principle upon which our just and humane polity is established—grossly violated.

riously demand it; and even then some atonement should be required. Ancient Sparta set an example worthy of imitation in this particular. Plutarch states that the city of Sparta being unexpectedly attacked by a powerful army of Thebans, was in very great danger of falling into the hands of their enemies. The citizens suddenly gathered themselves into a body, fought with a resolution equal to the necessity of their affairs, yet no one so remarkably distinguished himself on this occasion, as the amazement of both armies, as Isidas, the son of Phoebidas, who was at the time in the bloom of his youth, & very remarkable for the comeliness of his person. He was coming out of the bath when the alarm was given, so that he had not time to put on his clothes, much less his armor, however, transported with a desire to serve his country in so great exigency, snatching up a spear in one hand and a sword in the other, he flung himself into the thickest ranks of his enemies. Nothing could withstand his fury; in what part soever he fought, he put the enemies to flight without receiving a single wound. "Whether," says Plutarch, "he was the particular care of some god, who rewarded his valour that day with an extraordinary protection, or that his enemies, struck with the unusualness of his dress and beauty of his shape, supposed him something more than man, I shall not determine."

The gallantry of this action was judged so great by the Spartans, that the Ephori, or chief magistrates, decreed he should be presented with a garland; but as soon as they had done so, they fined him in a thousand drachmas for going out to the battle unarmed.

To the honor of our citizens, we are proud to say that the infamous tribunal of Judge Lynch is unknown in No. Carolina; but as his furious spirit—his loose and licentious principles are abroad in the land, a reasonable caution against their malignant influence, may not be altogether useless.

"WHEN ROGUES," &c.

Mr. Reuben M. Whitney, so well known as the Canadian refugee and Pet Bank agent, has had a falling out with Blair. Blair attacked him, and in his reply, he exposes the kitchen secrets, and shows that the immaculate democratic editor is "selfish and sordid; grasping and avaricious;" and he further shows that Blair's "patriotism extends no farther than his pockets; that he will be the advocate to-morrow of any man, for the next Presidency, be he whom he may, or of whatever party, that will insure him a continuance of his monopoly—the public printing.

GOVERNMENT BANK.

We challenge any one to prove that the effect of the Sub-Treasury project will not be to unite the purse and the sword in the hands of one man. That this will be its effect, is just as certain as that the laborer is bound, so long as he labors, to obey the commands of his employer. To whom are these Sub-Treasurers responsible, if not to the Secretary of the Treasury? And to whom do the party hold the Secretary responsible, if not to the President? Our revenues will seldom fall short of 30 millions, and at no distant period, mount up to fifty or sixty. According to the Sub-Treasury plan, this vast amount will be under the continual supervision and control of the Executive. With it he may reward friends; by withholding it he may punish enemies. With this union of the purse and the sword he may sway a despotism over the passions of men, as strong and effectual as the despotism of the Sultan or the Czar. True, the bow-string and the Siberian dungeon may be unknown; but what is more powerful than the lust of gold? The hope of reward, and the dread of political excommunication?—And when this system shall have been united by the strong cords of partisan zeal, and hope, and fear, to the executive, what power of Congress or of the people can interpose to prevent the destruction of the public liberty? Where will be the independent action of Congress, when compelled, as it will be, to vote supplies, originate bills, and to receive even the salaries of its members as the Executive may command?

At the time the delegates of the people framed the federal constitution, they did not deem it safe to commit the revenues to the hands of the President, or they would have so directed. So far from making such a provision, they expressly charge Congress with the custody of the public funds, and declare that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but by the authority of an act of Congress. Is not any plan, by whomsoever devised, or by whatever name called, which places the public funds under Executive control, in direct conflict with this provision?

THE "DEAR PEOPLE."

Who has not observed the sickening flattery with which the self-styled democracy court the people. From the county candidate to the Presidential dignitary, this principle holds sway. Just let a democratic candidate declare himself, and it's all through the agency of the "dear people;" and he stands "insensible to serve 'em to the best of his compacity." Let any public act be contemplated, and the demagogic-democrat, however small the act may be, whether it may be to elect a clerk or "sign the die," submits it to the "dear people" with a Jove-like gravity. Now, what do those obsequious bows and fulsome flatteries amount to? To just what they desire; they don't care for the confidence of intelligent men, because they know they cannot command it; their object is to gull the multitude; and how often and how well they succeed, an ill-governed country may answer. But higher up, as we have just remarked, in the Congressional chamber, and in the Presidential chair, this principle holds a powerful ascendancy; and with none is it more dear than with the democratic party. If the deposits are to be removed, the banking system to be overthrown, the people's voice is usurped with a profound bow; if the pet banks are to be selected, with another bow, that voice is changed by the people's very humble servant, and the "banks are the only efficient safe-guards of the public money;" and now, when political sagacity discovers that the President's own hands are its safest depository, the tune is again changed; and "divorce of bank and state" rings through the country!

We warn the people to beware of these men. They know what they promised—they know what promises they have not fulfilled. And will they trust them longer? Let them remember that no despot ever struck openly at the public liberty; and that no free people were ever enslaved at once.—Cæsar crossed the Rubicon in the name of the dear people of Rome; but he subsequently subverted their liberties, and was only aroused from his dream of power by "the lightning-flash of the fire of freedom which gleamed from the dagger of a patriot Senator." In the name of the "dear people" Cromwell assumed the regal government of England, and while he disclaimed the title of a king, then so odious to the people, he yet governed with more than kingly power. In the name of the "dear people" the genius of well-regulated French liberty fell beneath the tide of Robespierre's despotism; and subsequently did the usurped voice of the people swell every earthquake shout of Napoleon's victory, as he rode onward over the liberties of Europe, to dominion and glory. Have men become purer than they were in past days? Or is this Republic less liable to overthrow than the Republics of past time?

Internal Improvement Convention.

The "Register," speaking of the Internal Improvement Convention to be assembled in this City in December next, makes the following judicious and patriotic remarks:

"To be useful, this meeting must be general; it should embrace the entire State. Cannot every county, then, send delegates to accomplish a work, in which they are all interested? We are aware of the dangerous influence of sectional feeling. But we hope on this occasion to see our people disregarding local considerations, and acting together as CAROLINIANS, actuated by one impulse, animated by a patriotic devotion to their native State. Local objects can be attained hereafter; let every energy be now employed to advance the general interests of the State, to develop and disburden her resources, and facilitate commercial advantages. It is beyond dispute, that the Convention can be well represented, if the people will turn their attention to the subject; and it is equally certain, that it can devise and carry out a plan which will redound to the prosperity and happiness of the State, if union and concert are engaged in its support.

Leading men of Carolina, you have here a field for your energies—a common cause, which needs the exertions, the support, and the joint efforts of every patriotic son of our State. Your united exertions can carry through any scheme, however difficult or discouraging, to revive prosperity, and encourage domestic enterprise. Go among your neighbors, tell them the true cause of the backward condition of their State, and urge an united, a vigorous and concerted effort to release her from her difficulties. By this course you can accomplish more for your State, and more for the character and prosperity of the country, than by months and years spent in political wrangling."

From the Western Carolinian.

To the Hon. Bedford Brown, and Robert Strange.

Gentlemen: You both have occupied your seats in the United States Senate for the past two years clearly against the wishes of a majority of the people of North Carolina. Possibly, your love of the seats may have so blinded you as to make you think otherwise. If so, this delusion must now be at an end—the last election must have opened your eyes, and you cannot now any longer conceal from yourselves that the people of North Carolina wish to get rid of you. This being the case, the question now seriously presents itself to your consideration. Will you continue to hold on to your seats, when you well know that a decided majority of your constituents are against you? It is said you answer this question by saying—"We will hold on until the Legislature shall instruct us out!" But if this be your subterfuge, let me tell you it is one that all high minded Republicans will scorn. The Federalists deny the right of instruction, and they have invariably encouraged Senators to hold out against the wishes of the people,—but the Republicans hold a different doctrine. The Republican doctrine is this. Whenever the Representative ascertains, no matter how; whether through the Legislature or through the ballot boxes, that a majority of his constituents are against him, and wishes his services no longer, then he ought promptly to resign, and give place to a new choice. You certainly will not deny this principle; nor can you deny that a majority of the People are against you; your course therefore is a plain one; resign like independent men.

To say nothing about political principles I ask, can you as high minded Gentlemen brook the idea of holding on to your seats when you know that you are unwelcome occupants to a majority of the people of North Carolina? Is this course worthy of a chivalry of the South? Surely your association with the Hills, the Nilese, and Woodburys of the North, must have greatly lowered the standard of a manly feeling, and substituted in your bosom the love of office for the love of honor. What would you think of the individual, who, though in the first instance invited into a gentleman's house, soon finds himself an unwelcome guest, yet remains inmate until he is kicked out? If he were a man of honorable feelings, the moment he discovered that he had become an unwelcome guest, he would take up his hat, and quit the house. The same manly feeling, and spirited action ought to mark the conduct of a Republican Representative. You, Gentlemen, now discover that you are "unwelcome guests," in the People's House; will you behave like the man of honorable feelings, boldly walk out, or will you like the poor spiritless fellow, remain in until you are kicked out? If you pursue the first course, you will attract the admiration of your own party, and exert the respect of your opponents; if you pursue the last, you will lose the respect of your own party, and in the end be whipped out by your political enemies. It will be great folly in you to suppose that you can retain your seats with any kind of comfort, consistency, or honor, when you know, and every body knows that a majority of the people are against you. Under such circumstances you cannot retain even your own respect, much less the respect and confidence of the public; even the boys in Washington City will point at you in the streets, and say there go the North Carolina Senators who are holding on to their seats contrary to the wishes of their constituents. Choose ye, therefore, which course you will pursue—whether to throw up your commissions like bold and independent men; or, like poor and spiritless fellows, to cling to your seats until you are taken by the collars, and dragged out.

A REPUBLICAN.

We perceive from the Van Buren prints of this State that a Public Dinner is to be given to their "Royal" Senators and Members of Congress at Yanceyville, on the 28th instant. This dinner is given, no doubt, for the purpose of stimulating Messrs. Brown and Strange to disobey the known will of the people. The party in power have always been great sticklers for the right of instruction, and if instructions should be obeyed in one instance, we cannot see why they should not in another. Messrs. Brown and Strange have received the most decisive instructions, and why not obey or resign? If they do not, they lose sight of all their former professions, and agreeable to their own doctrine, can be no longer considered as republicans. The people, we are sure will not sustain them in such a course.—They have passed condemnation on them once and they will do it again. They must obey the known will of the people whom they represent or resign their seats!—Roanoke Advocate.

Banker Hill to be Destroyed!

The Boston Journal says:—"The grading of Bunker Hill, or more properly Breed's Hill, has commenced. We visited it yesterday and found the pickaxe and spade briskly employed.—We learn that it is the intention of the proprietors of the lots to reduce the hill about eight feet and of course the old redoubt will be destroyed, and all the surface removed excepting a few hundred square feet around the Monument! We learn that such feeling exists in rela-

tion to this proceeding; and we hope it is not even yet too late to stop the desecrating work and save the battle ground." Stop the desecrators if possible. Save the desecration of that holy ground. There is not a place on Earth not Thermopylae, nor the Capitoline Hill of Rome, so worthy of immortal honor, or whence, have sprung results of such momentous importance to the human race.

West India Emancipation.

We should infer, from the tenor of late accounts from the West Indies, that the experiment of Abolition does not work quite so auspiciously as was anticipated by its authors.—On the 1st of August, the scheme went into effect, and by the 13th, the Islands seemed to be in general commotion—the negroes having almost universally struck for higher wages than the planters were disposed to allow them. "The Jamaica Despatch speaks very discouragingly of the operation of the Abolition Act," says the N. Y. Journal of Commerce; "but its statement should perhaps be received with some grains of allowance." Why? What good can either exaggeration or concealment now do? The deed is done, for what or for whom, and nothing which can be said or done can avert its consequences. The result of the Experiment will be, that in a few years, the West India Islands will be untroubled by the foot of a white man, and an universal blight will fall upon them. A glance at their tables of exports, for years hence, will demonstrate this fact. The history of Barbadoes, Jamaica, &c.

We are told by the Washington Chronicle, that "there is something comical in the idea of a State Rights man voting for Mr. Clay." Did it not occur to the honest Nullifier and his friends leagued with Van Buren, his personal enemy, and co-operating with a party which the editor of the Chronicle once stigmatized as "Rogues and Royalists," might inspire a feeling of sickening disgust? There was a time when John C. Calhoun himself was willing to vote for Henry Clay. This we have heard from the lips of one of his confidential friends. It was not until Mr. Calhoun's course alienated from that gentleman the affections of the Democratic party, and Mr. Calhoun saw that that party was without a leader, and that he might fall into the line of safe precedents by deserting his "late allies," that Mr. Clay became so hateful to the State Rights party, and Mr. Van Buren so worthy of its support! We state facts; let others draw their inferences.

ARRIVED.

In Cumberland County, Mr. James S. Harrington to Miss Margaret McLean, daughter of the late John McLean.

In Fayetteville, N. C. by the Rev. Mr. Belmont, S. W. Mosley, Esq. Postmaster of Selma, Alabama, to Miss Ann, daughter of Ann Bobbe, Esq. of Fayetteville.

At Windsor, Bertie county, on the 19th ult. Edward Hardy, Esq. to Mrs. Harriet Simons.

In Currituck, 23rd ult. Wilson Correy, Esq. to Miss Jane Lindsey, daughter of the late Daniel Lindsey, Esq.

On the 5th instant, Mr. Green Williams of Person, to Miss Ann E. Pointer, of Halifax, Va.

DIED.

At the residence of her mother, in Franklin county, N. C. on the evening of the 8th instant, Mrs. Priscilla Ann T. Lanier, only child of Mrs. Lucinda Lanier, in her 18th year, after a confinement of nearly two months. She deceased was born in Brunswick, Va. Sept. 16th, 1820. When about one month old, she lost her father. Shortly after her death, her mother removed to Franklin, N. C. and endeavored to train up her child, as the same man said, in the way she should go—gave her a good education. She was much beloved by her teachers and schoolmates, finished her education in her 15th year, and shortly afterwards embraced the Christian Religion, which faith she kept till the day of her death. She bore her affliction with a great degree of resignation; and although her physicians thought from the first, that her case was hopeless, yet she appeared not the least alarmed at the thought of dying, and frequently said she only wished to live for the consolation of her mother and relations.

In Richmond, on Tuesday morning last, Jacob Mordecai, Esq. in the 77th year of his age, for many years a resident of North Carolina, and lately of Virginia.

At Salisbury on Tuesday 4th inst. Capt. Robert Wood, a native of that town, aged 65 years. He was formerly an officer in the United States Army.

In Oxford, on the 9th inst. Mrs. Caroline G. Ridley, consort of Doct. Wm. S. Ridley.

In Pasquotank county, on the 4th inst. Mr. Thos. Pool, aged 58 years. In Elizabeth City, Mr. James Siroson, aged 45 years.

UNION HOTEL FOR SALE.

Being desirous of removing to the West, the subscriber offers for sale the

Valuable Hotel,

now occupied by him. It is situated in the City of Raleigh, on the corner of Morgan street, and south east of the public square. The house is large, and is simply provided with rooms and fire places, and the other accommodations are quite convenient. The contiguous of this hotel to the Capitol, its simple accommodations, and the improvements which are progressing in Raleigh, render it a desirable resort to those who wish to engage in such an enterprise. The hotel was formerly owned by Mr. Blitchford. If the purchaser desires it, he can have all the stock and furniture on hand, and immediate possession.

ALEX. MORPHIS.
Raleigh, Sept. 18, 1838. 39 ft

Applications will be made to the next General Assembly, for an act to incorporate the property of Mrs. Sarah Mitchell, of Wake county.

September 18, 1838. 39 ft

BLANKS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.