

THE STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIX.

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1838.

NO. 48.

THOMAS J. LEMAY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS: For advertisement, three dollars per annum...

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

- Superior Wool Dred Black Blue... Cloth items... Casimeres... Vestings...

Together with an assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING...

NOTE: Low or middle, a dose full for sixty-nine dollars...

FRUIT TREES. The new method of raising fruit trees...

Quality via Small.—A very beautiful picture of that delectable portion of the world's contents...

about with nasty flower pots, a cooking something, or sprawl in the window seats with greasy curled papers...

From the Farmer's Cabinet. SALT YOUR STOCK.

Every person is sensible of the good effect of salt on the human system; we know how unwholesome and unpalatable fresh meat and vegetables are without it...

From the United States Gazette. THE FALLING LEAVES.

The appearance of the trees in our city on Thursday morning was curious indeed. The protracted rains for some previous weeks had given a freshness and tenacity to the leaves...

The ash and maple sent down their thin, white covering, pale and dry as the cheek of death...

The thick, fleshy leaf of the paper mulberry was also carpeting the ground with its sober brown...

the linden, too, whose foliage was crisped with summer heat, yielded to the sudden shock, and its dry, arid leaves, which a few months since were as green as childhood's hopes...

Here and there small clumps of leaves, a second growth, clung close to the branches, and seemed to bid defiance to wind and frost...

Happy are those who understand the teaching of Nature, and find sermons in trees.

A Word To Mulberry Cultivists.—In the selection of ground for your next spring's culture choose a high situation with a southern exposure...

let no man expect fine trees, if he designs to play the part of a sloven.—Farmer and Gardener.

Persons may call it the 'silk fever,' or what they please, but we are delighted to find the culture of this valuable product, getting so universally into favour among our countrymen...

Mulcaulis Trees.—Much has been said about the great quantity of Morus Mulcaulis trees in France and other portions of Europe.

From the Nashville Banner. FEDERALISM AND REPUBLICANISM.

Our opponents in affecting to trace their legitimate descent from, and their exclusive possession of, the principles of the old Republican party of '98...

In Republican governments," says Mr. Madison, in the 5th number of the "Federalist," "the legislative authority necessarily predominates,"

the linden, too, whose foliage was crisped with summer heat, yielded to the sudden shock, and its dry, arid leaves, which a few months since were as green as childhood's hopes...

Mr. Madison further declares, that "the House of Representatives is so constituted as to support in the members an habitual recollection of their dependence on the people."

In the 7th number of the "Federalist" it is argued, that the cooperation of the Senate in appointments "would be an excellent check upon a spirit of favoritism in the President, and would tend greatly to prevent the appointment of unfit characters from state prejudice, from family connexion, from personal attachment, or from a view to popularity;"

The reason assigned for conferring the appointing power on the Executive, subject to the confirmation of the Senate, rather than on a special council, or the House of Representatives, or on the Senate alone, was that in every exercise of such a power by an assembly of men, the appointment would be decided by "party likings and dislikes,"

Concerning the exercise of the veto power, it was urged by the framers of the Constitution, that "the superior weight and influence of the legislative body in a free government, and the hazard to the executive in a trial of strength with that body, afford a satisfactory security, that the negative would generally be employed with great caution; and that, in its exercise, there would often be room for a charge of timidity than of rashness."

In the simplicity and honesty of his heart and in his confidence in the stability of our institutions, Mr. Madison believed and argued, that the eyes of the representative would be ever turned to his constituents, and his attention ever fixed upon the moment when he was to descend to the level from which he was raised—there always to remain unless by a faithful discharge of his trust he should have entitled himself to a renewal of it!

Little did the patriotic framers of our constitution imagine, that within the short space of half a century, the road to executive favor would become the road to preferment, on which might be seen troops of representatives of the people, Senators in Congress and Governors of great and patriotic States going to ask alms of the Executive, this one an embassy, that a Collectorship—a third an Auditorship and so on down to the most petty Indian appointments!

The Hon. Gorham Parks, representative from Maine, one of Col. Polk's packed committee which refused to go into the investigation of alleged abuses in the executive departments of the government, was rejected by the people of his State as a candidate for Governor, and thereafter appointed United States Marshal.

The Hon. Felix Grundy, a Senator in Congress, was rejected by the people of Tennessee, and immediately rewarded with the appointment of Attorney General!

The most curious case of all, however, occurred in Pennsylvania. Between Mr. Muhlenberg and Mr. Wolf both of whom had been members of Congress and the latter Governor of the State, a spirit of rivalry grew up, and it became necessary in order to preserve the ascendancy of the administration party in Pennsylvania, that each should be provided for by the President of the United States.

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was a thousand or two dollars per annum more lucrative than the one he had left. What boot Mr. Barker got, or is to get, we know not. But it is not to be supposed that such compliance will go long unrewarded.

The subject, however, is of too grave and solemn import for pleasantry. In sober earnestness we ask the people of the United States what hold they have upon their representatives—we ask the States what security they have for the fidelity of their representatives, the Senators in Congress, under such a system of administration?

Where were her state rights when the President of the United States was seen traversing the country, denouncing publicly one of her citizens whom she was supporting for the Presidency, and openly endeavoring to seduce and intimidate the people from supporting the candidate of their choice?

The history of the country may be searched in vain for such audacious outrages on State Rights, and yet the party in power who sanctioned them, whose leader committed them, impudently set up a claim to the support of State Rights men.

Where were the rights of the State of Mississippi, when her representatives were deprived of their seats by the casting vote of Mr. Speaker Polk, who is now the government candidate for the office of Chief Magistrate of Tennessee, and who is actually supported by the pretended friends of State Rights in this State?

The framers of the constitution, we have seen, thought the executive would be very cautious how he hazarded a trial of strength with the superior weight and influence of the legislative body! And so he would, with the stern Republicans of '98. But with the obsequious Republicans of the present day, he has no need to hazard a trial of strength. The fact is notorious, that even against their convictions of duty, they stand, with a few honorable exceptions, ever ready to "do his bidding and abide his call."

But we must postpone further remarks on this interesting topic to a future day. Our observations have been already extended far beyond the limits we had originally intended. The importance of the subject, we hope, will be received as an apology for the space we have occupied.

What the Whigs want.—A pure intelligent patriotic and independent congress.

An honest discreet faithful and fearless President.

And able practical, decided and incorruptible Judiciary.

The preservation of all the rights, liberties and franchise, dequethed to us by our Revolutionary Fathers.

The full employment and ample reward of every department of industry and enterprise in the country.

A sound, uniform and abundant currency.

Strict accountability and rigid economy in all the expenditures of the general and state governments.

The perfectly free and independent action of the Executive Legislative and Judicial branches of the government—prohibiting, and preventing at all hazards, the encroachments, usurpations or consolidation of power.

State Legislatures, drawn "fresh from the people, understanding and representing every interest in the community, and capable and willing to promote the common weal."

German Honesty and Simplicity.—An inhabitant of "Leipac," says Madame de Stael, "having planted an apple tree on the borders of a public walk affixed a notice to it, requesting that people would not gather the fruit."

should corrupt them; but, with the protection of ignorance, what would have been the fate of the apple-trees in the neighborhood of London? What a contrast between this respected tree, with its harmless defence, and the steel-traps and springons of our British pomona!

THE HUZZAS OF POSTERITY. A little boy near Hagerstown, in Maryland, was one day pointing out to me a copse of trees as the place where Washington at the head of the Virginia rangers, fought a battle long before the war of the revolution, with some Indians headed by French from Fort Duquesne now Pittsburg.

Washington at the head of the Virginia rangers, fought a battle long before the war of the revolution, with some Indians headed by French from Fort Duquesne now Pittsburg. The little fellow had some balls of lead which had been fired in that battle, chopped from the centres of the now massive and aged oaks, I saw the sunbeam of some moral emotion was in his eye, and I asked him further of Washington, the brave youth who led the Virginians into that thicket when the war-whoop shook its boughs, and the rifle rang in its gloom.

His mind seemed to glance like lightning through the illustrious deeds of arms in which Washington had been engaged, and settled down at the closing scene of Yorktown. He told me of one circumstance only. Said he when the British troops were marched out of their entrenchments to lay down their arms, Washington told the American army, "My boys, let there be no insults over a conquered foe! when they lay down their arms don't huzza, posterity will huzza for you."

I could have hugged the little boy to my bosom. Although he had not probably been able to read more than four years, yet his mind had drank deep in the moral greatness of the act of sparing the feelings of a fallen foe. I asked him what it was that Washington said that posterity would do? he quickly answered, huzza! Huzza! then, said I, and he sent his clear wild shout into the battlement, and I shouted with him, "Huzza for Washington!"

From the New Orleans Bee of Oct 15.

INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

Among the vessels lost on the Florida reef during the memorable gale of the 7th and 8th of September last, our readers may remember the brig Olney, Capt. Thomas. This vessel, which had left St. Jago de Cuba a few days previous, with a cargo composed of a million of cigars, a quantity of tobacco, and a large number of cedar logs, was wrecked on Friday, the 7th September, about twenty miles to the north of Cape Florida. She had attempted to anchor, but the tempest was so violent that both her anchors snapped like packthread and she was driven high and dry on the Florida shore. The persons on board, comprising the crew of seven men, and a single passenger, remained in the brig in the continual expectation, that the wreckers in the neighborhood would come to their relief. Two days after the Olney had gone ashore, while the captain and crew were at breakfast, the report of rifles was heard. Every one rejoiced in the belief that assistance was at hand. On ascending the deck, what were the surprise and horror of these poor fellows, at beholding the brig in possession of some twenty ferocious and well armed Indians, who had collected on the starboard quarters, and who menaced them with immediate death in case of slightest resistance. The crew were totally unarmed, and implicit obedience to the merciless savages constituted their sole chance of ultimate safety.

They were ordered by signs to remove the cigars from the hold and throw them on the beach. About one hundred half boxes had been removed, when captain Thomas, a bold and irritable man, refused unconditionally to throw away any more of his cargo. One of the savages, enraged at his disobedience, knuckled him down with the butt end of his rifle. This was the signal of attack, a volley of bullets was immediately discharged at the unfortunate commander, and having been pierced by two rifle balls, he was hurled yet breathing on the beach. One of the wretches, perceiving that he still lived, seized the hatch bar and plunged it into his breast, extinguishing every remnant of life. The crew were then commanded to go ashore. Scarcely had they touched the land, when a second discharge of rifles was made, by which five were killed. Of the remaining two, one who had escaped unharmed, fled so fast that the Indians were unable to overtake him. The other, Johnson, by name, sprang towards some low bushes which grew at a short distance, and having heard that green branches were considered by the savages as a token of peace, fortunately betwought himself of making an effort to have his life spared. He plucked one of the bushes from the ground, fell on his knees, and held it up with signs of supplication. The savages understood the appeal, and he was for a moment safe. They gave him an axe, and pointing to a smack which was lying at some distance on the shore, bottom upwards, he was commanded to cut a hole into it. He obeyed, and the Indians took a quantity of beef out of it, which they made him carry to their encampment, which was some miles from the spot. Having arrived there, it appeared that the sav-

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