

THOS. J. LEMAY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS. Subscribers, three dollars per annum—One half in advance.

Doct. W. Evans' Soothing Syrup For Children Teething.—Prepared by Himself.

TO MOTHERS AND NURSES. The passage of the Teeth through the gums produce troublesome and dangerous symptoms.

A Real Blessing to Mothers. Dr. W. Evans' Celebrated Soothing Syrup, For Children Cutting their Teeth.

This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds of Children, when thought past recovery, from convulsions.

Proof Positive of the Efficacy of Dr. Evans' Soothing Syrup.

To the Agent of Dr. Evans' Soothing Syrup: Dear Sir—The great benefit afforded to my suffering infant by your Soothing Syrup, in a case of protracted and painful dentition, must convince every feeling parent how essential an early application of such an invaluable medicine is to relieve infant misery.

WM. JOHNSON. A gentleman who has made trial of Dr. W. Evans' Soothing Syrup, in his family, (in case of a teething child) wishes us to state that it cured it entirely effectual in relieving pain in the gums, and preventing the consequences which sometimes follow.

A severe Case of Teething with Summer Complaint, cured by the infallible American Soothing Syrup of Dr. W. Evans.

Important to Mothers.—Children generally suffer much uneasiness from the cutting of their teeth.

EVANS' SOOTHING SYRUP For Children Teething, the incomparable virtue of which, in completely relieving the most distressing cases (when applied to the infant's gums as directed) is invaluable.

AGENTS. Wm. M. Mason & Co. Raleigh. S. Hall, Newbern; J. M. Redmond, Tarboro; H. D. Mechem, Washington;

Justo Academy. The Fall Session of the Justo Academy, (formerly Mount Pleasant), will close on the 15th of this month.

3,000 MORUS MUTILICOLAIS For sale, either by the tree or bud, and warranted to be genuine.

Isaac Hellen. Besant, Carteret City, Dec 27th, 1858.

NOTICE. Merchants, Shop-keepers, and others, are hereby warned not to sell or deliver any thing on my credit to any Servant without a written order.

PITTSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

The Trustees of this Institution, having procured the services of a very competent and experienced Teacher, Mr. J. M. Lovejoy, beg leave to recommend it to the notice of parents and guardians.

TERMS OF TUITION. Terms of tuition for students in the classics, per session commencing the 14th January 1859, \$15; for all other students, \$15.

FEMALE SCHOOL.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that a school for girls and small boys will be opened at his house, situated in Wake county, N. C.

Wake county, N. C. Jan. 10, 1859. 4 3/4

PRINTER'S INK. The subscribers keep constantly on hand a supply of spring, summer, fall and winter printer's ink,

DUPUY, ROSSER & JONES. Agents for the Manufacturers. Petersburg, Va. January, 1859.

BOYDTON, NOV. 28, 1858.

Dear Sir—I should have written you sooner; but the subject of the quality of the Piano lately published by you, has been so long in my mind.

GEO. ROGERS. The price of the Piano-Forte alluded to by Col. Rogers, was only two hundred and fifty dollars.

E. P. NASH, Petersburg, Virginia.

COACHES BAROUCHES AND BUGGIES. The Subscriber has on hand an assortment of the above Carriages.

THOS. CORDS. Raleigh, May 21, 1858. 22 U

DRUGS & MEDICINES. Sign of the Golden Mortar.

WM. M. MASON & CO. Having purchased the entire stock of Messrs. T. S. Beck with & Co. have commenced the APOTHECARY business at the stand formerly occupied by them on Fayetteville Street.

Drugs, Medicines, Glass, Oil, Paints, Dye Stuffs and Perfumery, together with a general assortment of FANCY ARTICLES.

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COMMUNICATION. For the Star.

To the People of North Carolina. Fellow Citizens: The Resolutions, passed by the General Assembly at its late session, conveying instructions to our Senators on various questions which are agitating the country, embrace principles on a correct understanding of which depend the prosperity and freedom of your country.

I cannot flatter myself with the belief that any new light can be added to the already blaze of argument which has been elicited by the discussion of these subjects from some of the first intellects of the nation.

The first of the series alleges that the expunging resolution was a palpable violation of the plain letter of the constitution, and an act of party severity calculated to degrade the character of the Senate.

Mr. Duane refused to obey the requisitions of the President, who, finding that his Secretary was composed of too substantial stuff to become his mere instrument, stripped him of his robes of office, and placed them on another, who soon found that the highest virtue lay in a willing compliance with the will and wishes of his master.

Mr. Taney, on the 1st of October, 1853, removed the Deposits—under whose direction, and for whose gratification, can be easily discovered from the paper read by the President to his cabinet on the 18th of September previous.

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They knew that to grant to the President, who was, by the fundamental law, made the commander in chief of the army, the control of the revenue even in the most indirect way, would be giving him the power to attack, and perhaps successfully, the liberties of the people.

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Here, then, is the exercise of control over an officer, made independent by the law, and by the constitution from the nature of the duties he has to perform—a control which makes the officer a mere tool, destitute of that freedom of action which is necessary to a faithful discharge of his official duties.

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But the power of the Senate to pass the Resolution of the 28th of May, 1834, was denied even admitting he had transcended his constitutional bounds in regard to the revenue.

If I understand the principles of our Government correctly, the Senate, in respect to its powers, is threefold.—It may hear and determine impeachments, and so far it is judicial in its functions.

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part of the King, denounced his usurpation, and called on the people for aid. Yet no one ever thought of condemning the Parliament for this act—none ever contended they transcended their legislative functions.

On the 16th of January, 1837, the Senate required this resolution, of the 28th of May 1834, disapproving the conduct of the President, to be expunged from the Journals of that body; and in compliance therewith the Secretary did expunge it, by drawing black lines around and across it, and writing on its face "expunged by order of the Senate."

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the persons voting for and against the bill "shall be entered on the journal of each House." Can any be so blinded by prejudice as to contend that this express command of the Constitution can be evaded—made null and void by expunging the names from the record? Again: The Constitution says "the yeas and nays of the members of either House, on any question, shall at the desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the journal." Here then is an expressly granted privilege to the one fifth to have their votes recorded. It is a right—valuable personal right. Can the majority of that, or any subsequent Senate, have these votes erased? Degraded, indeed, must that people be who would suffer rights so sacred to be invaded by the ruthless hand of party!

But let us again recur to the words of the Constitution. "Each House shall keep a journal," &c. What could our ancestors have meant by the expression "shall keep?" They were certainly good autographers, and understood the English language, perhaps, as accurately as any body of men. According to Dr. Johnson, and all the Lexicographers, to which I have had recourse, to keep means to retain, to preserve, to protect, to guard. Milton says "This charge I keep till my appointed day of rendering up." "She kept the fatal key." The scriptural quotations, "Behold I am with thee to keep thee," and "the Lord, keeping mercy for thousands," illustrate very plainly the true meaning of the word. How absurd to say that the framers of the Constitution, in requiring the Senate to keep a journal, implied thereby the right to delete that very requisition, the right to destroy! Can it be presumed that when they enjoined upon each House to keep, retain, protect, preserve a journal, that they gave the power to blot, blot, expunge, and annihilate it? If so, where will the power end? What is to prevent their expunging the whole records of the past legislation of the country—from going back to the administration of Washington, and erasing the evidence of every transaction thereof? What, we would ask, will prevent their expunging the very evidence by which the Constitution itself became the supreme law?

But, fellow citizens, to show more plainly the dangerous tendency of such a doctrine, let us bring it down to practical life. You all hold rights which are evidenced by the records of our courts. They are proof of the tenure by which your lands and other property are holden, and how foolish it is to suppose that any certainty is attached to those tenures when they can be annulled by this process of expunging! A citizen is charged with a violation of the laws of his country. He is brought before a court of competent jurisdiction, tried by a jury of his peers, and acquitted. Some tyrannical Judge, some ruffian Jeffries, gains a seat on the bench, and prompted by malice, orders the verdict to be expunged from the records of the court, and the unfortunate citizen to be again arraigned for that offence from which he had received an honorable discharge. He cannot plead the former acquittal in bar of the indictment, for the record, the only legal evidence thereof, has been erased, and not a vestige of it remains. He submits to his hard fate, and curses the weakness of that principle which is so loudly proclaimed as necessary for liberty; "that the life of the citizen shall not be twice put in jeopardy for the same offence." Who can contemplate, without horror, the awful consequences of such a practice? Is there any security for property, any protection for liberty or life? Then it behoves every patriot, every lover of the peace and order of society, every one who respects the dignity and independence of the Senate, and reveres the sacred Constitution which has been a source of so much blessing to our nation, to set his face against this most dangerous, this most damnable of all doctrines—a doctrine which strikes at the root of all our dearest rights, makes the tenures of property uncertain—character insecure—and brings the life and liberty of the citizen to the foot of any party which, by chicanery and corruption, may gain the ascendancy in the councils of the nation.

The third resolution condemns the Sub Treasury as a dangerous experiment. It is usual, fellow citizens, to denounce all those who oppose this favorite scheme of the Administration as "Bank Agnosts," and "Bank Advocates." Now, I do not hesitate to pronounce condemnation on the system of Banking which exists in this Country. It needs reformation. But Gen. Jackson and his supporters contributed more than any men living to introduce this state of things. When he went into power, there were about 300 Banks in the Country, with a capital of 200 millions of dollars. Now there are 700 banks, the capital of which amounts to upwards of 400 millions and a half. The administration had the ascendancy in nearly every Legislature in the union, and saw its friends chartering bank after bank with millions of capital, and no voice was raised to object or to warn. Not satisfied with this, they placed the pub-