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NO. 24

THOS. J. LEAHY. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. TERMS. Subscription, three dollars per annum...

JUNTO ACADEMY. This institution, 12 miles north-west from Hillsborough, Orange county, N. C. and 6 miles north of Mason Hall...

As it is designed that this institution shall be a classical school of the highest grade, classical literature constitutes a distinct department...

The English department, which is separate and distinct, is under the direction of an efficient and competent instructor...

Those who may wish to correspond with the Principal of this Academy, will please to address him as Postmaster at D. W. KERR.

March 9, 1839. Dr. Wm. Evans, Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

TO THE PUBLIC. "Cure me, titubus." DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham Street, asks the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgements...

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York. MORE CONCLUSIVE PROOFS of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated CAMOMILE and SPERDY'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS...

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING. Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. This is to certify that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age...

ASTHMA, THREE YEARS STANDING. Mr. Robert Monroe, Schuylkill, afflicted with the above distressing malady. Symptoms:—Great languor, flatulency, disturbed...

August 16, 1838. SARAH SIMMONS.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York. MORE CONCLUSIVE PROOFS of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated CAMOMILE and SPERDY'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS...

LIVER COMPLAINT. TEN YEARS STANDING—Mrs. HANNAH BROWNE, wife of Joseph Browne, North st., Williamsburgh, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans...

JOSEPH BROWNE. City and County of New-York. Joseph Browne, Williamsburgh, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts set forth in the within statement...

A CASE OF TIC DOLOREUX. Mrs. J. E. Johnson, wife of Capt. Joseph Johnson of Lynn, Mass. was severely afflicted in her head, and vomiting, with burning heat in the stomach...

PARALYTIC RHEUMATISM—A perfect cure effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Mr. John Gibson, of North Fourth st., Williamsburgh, afflicted with the above complaint for three years and nine months...

Mrs. ANNE F. KENNY, No. 145 Union Street, between Stanton and Houston sts. afflicted for ten years with the following distressing symptoms:—Acid eructations daily spasmodic pains in the head...

AGENTS. Wm. M. Mason & Co. Raleigh; S. Hall, Newbern; J. M. Redmond, Tarborough; H. D. Mechen, Washington; F. S. Marshall, Halifax; Spotswood & Holbert, Spotswood & Holbert; C. Hall, Richmond; Lewis Johnson, Washington, D. C.; Mortimer & Mawbray, Baltimore.

ADDRESS. Of Col. D. M. Barringer, delivered at the celebration of the anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, in Concord, N. C., May 20th, 1839.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens: I am much gratified with the presence of so very large and respectable an assembly on this occasion. For though reluctant to become the organ of the committee in addressing you to-day, for reasons assigned to them and not necessary to be repeated...

to the reputation of our State, to know that our people are willing and anxious to all in their power to render the occasion worthy of the deed it is intended to commemorate.

Fellow Citizens: The close of the 18th century was remarkable in the history of the world, both for the magnitude of the events by which it was distinguished, and the results which followed them, on the destiny of mankind.

We are all familiar, my Friends, with the history of our Revolutionary struggle, and the important results it has produced, and as a grateful people, we ever recur, with a just pride and satisfaction, to the part which was borne by our common country in that ever-memorable controversy.

When the British, deluded by false and mischievous counsels, arrogated the power of taxing America without her consent, the latter instantly resisted the assumption...

In the early part of the year 1775 the British troops were stationed in the City of Boston, and as that City had always been distinguished for its enthusiasm in the case of the colonies...

Accordingly an order was issued by the Colonel Commandant of the County, directing every militia company to elect two delegates—and to vest them with unlimited powers for the general good and safety.

Meetings, in every section of the country, had been held, where discussions were freely and fully entertained on the usurpations of the mother country and the means of organized resistance to her tyrannical claims.

But, fellow citizens, to our beloved State, and to our immediate section of that State, belongs, in an especial manner, the high and single honor of having first publicly proclaimed to the world that we would no longer sub-

mit to the lawless demands of a tyrannical parliament, in which we were unrepresented; to us belongs the glorious distinction of leading off in the race of freedom, and of declaring long before all others, that we were a sovereign people recognizing no other power but that of our God, and the government of our own creation.

Let us, my friends, for a while recur to the history of this memorable transaction. Let us contemplate the character of an event which has placed the names of our Revolutionary Whigs in the boldest relief, and which has become distinguished in our State and throughout the Union.

The truth of the Mecklenburg Declaration of independence, is now placed beyond the contingency of doubt. The praise-worthy exertion of our native sons, and public acts of our legislature have established, beyond the reach of controversy, and made known throughout the land, an era in our history, which was attempted (for reasons, it is not now necessary to examine) to be thrown in the shade, and perhaps, obliterated from the memories of men.

Previous to and on the 20th of May 1775, the present County of Cabarras, as you all know, was a part of the old County of Mecklenburg and so continued till 1792, as therefore, this county was a constituent part of Mecklenburg at that time and was fully represented in her famous convention.

In May of that year, the then county of Mecklenburg, always conspicuous for its attachment to the Whig cause of the revolution and once honored by Cornwallis with the compliment of being denounced as "the most rebellious County in America," held detached meetings of the people in the different neighborhoods...

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irresistible incentive to that noble deed which has crowned our patriotic forefathers with imperishable renown. Suppose, Fellow-Citizens, our beloved Country now insulted—and our right trampled under foot by an imperious enemy, suppose that enemy to invade our shores with an hired soldiery—and beseege our cities—and to complete the climax of insult and injury, suppose that enemy to make our free soil drink the blood of Amerin Citizens, inhumanly butchered!

When the messenger arrived and communicated the momentous purport of his intelligence, our delegates were surrounded, but not overwhelmed with new difficulties and still greater responsibilities. They still proceeded in their noble work, with unflinching firmness. The 19th passed over. The night was consumed in sleepless and grave but unwearied deliberations.

After devising measures for the safety of their new government, and for the security of the persons and property of the citizens, and the future progress and success of the Whig cause in our section of State, our Convention dissolved; and its delegates again returned to the ranks of the people, but with the feelings of the heart, and the feelings of the heart, were not the same as when they first departed.

Look, then, my friends at the glorious deed as we have described it—a deed worthy the cause of liberty, and the praise and gratitude of her friends as long as she can find a home upon the earth. For this noble deed, we are assembled to do grateful homage, not to an illustrious line of titled nobility, not to the memory of a military despot, whose laurels have been dyed in the blood of thousands, ingloriously slain, but to the patriotism, the energy, the prudence, and unyielding firmness of a small but fearless band of plain but intelligent men, who knew their rights, and dared to maintain them; of men, who, allured by no promptings of personal aggrandizement, and unwaved by all the frowns of power, took the first bold step in the history of our liberty;—of men, who, unaided but by the common sympathy of our people, and unconcurred by a knowledge of their rights, were the precursors of all others, in proclaiming themselves free from the shackles of royal dominion.

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in connection with a government on which they had been so long dependent, proclaim themselves a free and self-governing association, and pledge their lives, their fortunes and their most sacred honour in defence of their principles! And against whom, my countrymen, was this pledge given? Why, against the then most powerful kingdom on the globe, against a nation whose prowess had humbled the proudest armies of Europe, whose wealth abounded in every land, whose commerce whitened every sea, whose victorious armies were spread in every quarter of the world, and whose navies had won her the proud title of "Mistress of the Ocean."

But, fellow-citizens, our forefathers were men, not only of words and professions. They practiced what they taught, and acted out what they professed. The delegates of the 20th of May 1775, were the heroes of many a well-fought battle-field.

The influence of their fearless example, pervaded all ranks of society; and our part of the State became proverbial for its ardent devotion to the common cause—a reputation which it ever evinced the same intrepid courage, and immovable constancy. The influence of their fearless example, pervaded all ranks of society; and our part of the State became proverbial for its ardent devotion to the common cause—a reputation which it ever evinced the same intrepid courage, and immovable constancy.

Suffer me here to say, my friends, that although our State may not, with a false ambition and overbearing vanity, have blazoned forth her praise to the disparagement of her sisters, none have adhered with more rigid consistency to the free principles she was the first to proclaim.

Fellow Citizens: We have derived a grateful joy in the contemplation of the event we have this day brought to our remembrance: shall we not also, learn wisdom from the same source? We should never suffer occasions like the present to pass unimproved. (History is philosophy, teaching by example.) It is good policy often to recur to purer and better times. Let us, then, imitate the example, and emulate the virtues of our ancestors. We may never be compelled to make another declaration of independence under similar circumstances. That is an epoch that can happen but once in the life of a republic. Yet still we have duties to perform. We have need to guard the gift, and improve the lega-