

# THE STAR.

VOL. I.]

RALEIGH, APRIL 13, 1809.

[No. 24.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY JONES & HENDERSON, AT THE UPPER END OF FAYETTEVILLE STREET, NEAR CASSO'S CORNER.—PRICE THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE HALY YEARLY IN ADVANCE.—SINGLE PAPER 10 CENTS.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

Tracts, Pamphlets, Hand-Bills, and all kinds of Job Printing executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch at this Office.

### GOOD WRITING PAPER

For sale at the Star Office.

Whoever has taken, either with or without leave, a number of the European Magazine from this Office, is requested to return it.

### Green and white Coffee.

FOUR Thousand Five Hundred weight of the best Green and White Coffee for sale at my Store, in Scotland Neck, Halifax county, by the quantity, on very good terms. JAMES SMITH, jr. April 2, 1809.

### Lost or Mislaid,

A NOTE OF HAND for 14 Pounds, Virginia money, on Simon Green, of Franklin county, dated April 20th last; payable, I believe, the 1st of September last. This is to notify to the said Simon Green, not to pay the said Note to any one but myself or order, as I have not traded or assigned it to any person whatever. RICHARD D. COOKE. Granville county March, 29, 1809.

### A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office at RALEIGH, quarter ending 31st of March, 1809.

- (A.) Samuel Andrews.
- (B.) Jamina Buttler, James Buffalow, Christopher Babb, Akel Burgess, Jacob Brooks, Burwell Brown, Wm. Buffalow, Burwell Battle, Thomas Beavers, Jacob Bieles.
- (C.) Mark Cook, Mark Christopher, Christopher Curtis, Isaac T. Cushing, John Chaves, Mrs. Nancy Cook, Wm. Copeland, Collin Cambell, 2.
- (D.) Wm. Daniel, Lewis Davis, Lewis Dupree, Benjamin Daniel.
- (E.) Samuel Fackler.
- (F.) Miss J. Guffey, Silas Green, John Green, John W. Guion, George Gillispie.
- (G.) Stephen Haywood, Henry Hunter, Isham Holding, Isaac Hunter, Wm. Hinton, Wm. Haliburton, Anderson Harrison, John Harrison, David Horton, 2.
- (H.) Lemuel Jackson, Charles Ivey, Nathan Ivey.
- (I.) William Kerney, James Kimbrough, Charles Kennon.
- (L.) Mrs Sarah Langley, 2.
- (M.) David Martin, John Maderis, Josiah Massey, Edward Morris, Miss Nancy Morris, Josiah Moody, Wm. Merritt, Coleman Miller, Robert Montgomery, Allen Mobley.
- (N.) Elhanon Nutt, Willis Nelliams, John Nicks.
- (O.) John Owen.
- (P.) John Purify, Thomas Pair, Thomas Price, John Peebles, Wm. Parsons, Hinton Pugh, 3; Thomas Proctor, 3.
- (R.) Lott Robertson, John H. Rieves, Apple W. Richerson, Clerk of the Superior Court, 2.
- (S.) Jesse Smith, Bart Smith, John Stuart, the Sheriff of Wake, 2; Wm. Suggs, Isham Sims, Zachariah Stephens.
- (T.) Solomon Terril, Moses Todd, John Tilly, Robt. Tarwick, Willie Tipper, Patrick Terrill.
- (W.) Charles Wood, Solomon Willowby, Branch Withall, Corbell Woodward, Hartwell Winn, Thomas L. Williams, William White, 9.
- (V.) Elias Vinson. WILLIAM SHAW, P. M.

### Bank of Newbern, RALEIGH OFFICE.

THE President and Directors having established an Office of Discount in the City of Raleigh, under the Agency of the Subscriber, notice is hereby given that the business of it will be transacted under the following Rules: 1. Bills, Bonds and Notes made negotiable at the Bank of Newbern and payable at its Office in Raleigh, at or within sixty days, in which two solvent individuals shall be bound, will be discounted at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. 2. Three days of grace will be allowed and interest taken therefor. 3. All paper to be offered for Discount will be expected to be left with the Agent on Wednesday before 10 o'clock, A. M. and the Discount will be declared and payment made at 3 o'clock, P. M. SHERWOOD HAYWOOD, Agent. March 30, 1809.

State of North Carolina, } Court of Pleas & Quarter  
Johnston County. } Sessions,  
February Term, 1809.

Willis Watson, Esq. } Petition for division  
of Lands.

The Heirs of John Smith Dec'd }  
IT appearing to the Court that William Allen, one of the Defendants in this case, is an inhabitant of another State, Ordered, therefore, that Publication be made for the space of 6 weeks successively in the STAR of Raleigh, that the said William Allen appear at the next Court to be held for said County, on the fourth Monday in May next, and shew cause, if any he has, wherefore the prayer of this petition shall not be granted.

Attest R. SANDERS, C. C. C.

### Irish Potatoes.

JUST received, to sell for a friend, Fifty Bushels of IRISH POTATOES, Northern growth, and of an excellent quality, by JOHN & ROBERT STUART. Raleigh, March 14, 1809.

### AN ADDRESS OF President Washington

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. September, 1796.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens,

THE period for a new election of a Citizen, to administer the executive government of the United States, being not far distant, and the time actually arrived, when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person,

who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprise you of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those, out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you, at the same time, to do me the justice to be assured, that this resolution has not been taken, without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation, which binds a dutiful citizen to his country; and that in withdrawing the tender of service which silence in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest; no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness: but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.

The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in the office to which your suffrages have twice called me, have been a uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty, and to a deference for what appeared to be your desire. I constantly hoped, that it would have been much earlier in my power, consistently with motives, which I was not at liberty to disregard, to return to that retirement, from which I had been reluctantly drawn. The strength of my inclination to do this, previous to the last election, had even led to the preparation of an address to declare it to you; but mature reflection on the then perplexed & critical posture of our affairs with foreign nations, and the unanimous advice of persons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea.

I rejoice, that the state of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the pursuit of inclination incompatible with the sentiment of duty, or propriety: and am persuaded whatever partiality may be retained for my services, that in the present circumstances of our country, you will not disapprove of my determination to retire.

The impressions with which I first undertook the arduous trust, were explained on the proper occasion. In the discharge of this trust, I will only say, that I have with good intentions, contributed towards the organization and administration of the government, the best exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable. Not unconscious, in the outset, of the inferiority of my qualifications, experience in my own eyes, perhaps still more in the eyes of others, has strengthened the motives to diffidence of myself: and every day the increasing weight of years admonishes me more and more, that the shade of retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome.—Satisfied that if any circumstances have given peculiar value to my services, they were temporary, I have the consolation to believe, that while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political scene, patriotism does not forbid it.

In looking forward to the moment, which is intended to terminate the career of my public life, my feelings do not permit me to suspend the deep acknowledgment of that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country, for the many honours it has conferred upon me; still more for the steadfast confidence with which it has supported me; and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifesting my inviolable attachment, by services faithful and persevering, though in usefulness unequal to my zeal. If benefits have resulted to our country from these services, let it always be remembered to our praise, and as an instructive example in our annals, that under circumstances in which the passions, agitated in every direction, were liable to mislead, amidst appearances sometimes dubious—vicissitudes of fortune often discouraging—in situations in which not unfrequently want of success has countenanced the spirit of criticism—the constancy of your support was the essential prop of the efforts, and a guarantee of the plans by which they were effected.—Profoundly penetrated with this idea, I shall carry it with me to my grave, as a strong incitement to unceasing vows that Heaven may continue to you the choicest tokens of its beneficence:—that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual—that the free constitution, which is the work of your hands, may be sacredly maintained—that its administration in every department may be stamped with wisdom and virtue—that in fine, the happiness of the people of these States, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete, by so careful a preservation and so prudent a use of this blessing, as will acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the applause, the affection and adoption of every nation which is yet a stranger to it.

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop. But a solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger, natural to that solicitude, urge me on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments; which are

the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. These will be offered to you with the more freedom, as you can only feel in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel. Nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The unity of government which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee, that from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insiduously) directed, it is of infinite moment, that you should properly estimate the immense value of your National Union, to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity;—watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of AMERICAN, which belongs to you, in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits and political principles. You have in a common cause fought and triumphed together; the Independence and Liberty you possess are the work and joint councils and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings and successes.

But these considerations, however powerfully they address themselves to your sensibility, are greatly outweighed by those which apply more immediately to your interest.—Here every portion of our country finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the Union of the whole.

The North, in an unrestrained intercourse with the South, protected by the equal laws of a common government, finds in the production of the latter, great additional resources of maritime and commercial enterprize and precious materials of manufacturing industry. The South in the same intercourse, benefiting by the agency of the North, sees its agriculture grow and its commerce expand. Turning partly into its own channels the sea-men of the North, it finds its particular navigation invigorated—and while it contributes, in different ways to nourish and increase the general mass of the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime strength, to which itself is unequally adapted.—The East in a like intercourse with the West, already finds, and in the progressive improvement of interior communications, by land and water, will more and more find a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad, or manufactures at home. The West derives from the East supplies requisite to its growth and comfort—and what is perhaps of still greater consequence, it must of necessity owe the secure enjoyment of indispensable outlets for its own productions to the weight, influence and the future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the Union, directed by an indissoluble community of interest as one nation. Any other tenure by which the West can hold this essential advantage, whether derived from its own separate strength, or from an apostate and unnatural connection with any foreign power, must be intrinsically precarious.

While then every part of our country thus feels an immediate and particular interest in Union, all the parts combined cannot fail to find in the united mass of means and efforts greater strength, greater resource, proportionably greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations; and what is of inestimable value! they must derive from Union an exemption from those broils and wars between

themselves, which so frequently afflict neighbouring countries, not tied together by the same government; which their own rivalships alone would be sufficient to produce, but which opposite foreign alliances, attachments and intrigues, would stimulate and embitter. Hence likewise they will avoid the necessity of those overgrown military establishments, which under any form of government are inconsistent to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to Republican Liberty: In this sense it is, that your Union ought to be considered as a main prop of your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear to you the preservation of the other.

These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of the Union as a primary object of Patriotic desire. Is there a doubt, whether a common government can embrace so large a sphere?—Let experience solve it. To listen to mere speculation in such a case were criminal. We are authorized to hope that a proper organization of the whole, with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford a happy issue to the experiment. 'Tis well worth a fair and full experiment. With such powerful and obvious motives to Union, affecting all parts of our country, while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those, who in any quarter may endeavour to weaken its bands.

In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs as matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterising parties by Geographical discriminations—Northern and Southern—Atlantic and Western; whence designing men may endeavour to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence, within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart-burnings which spring from those misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. The inhabitants of our western country have lately had a useful lesson on this head: they have seen, in the negotiation by the Executive, and in the unanimous ratification by the Senate, of the treaty with Spain, and in the universal satisfaction at that event, throughout the United States, a decisive proof how unfounded were the suspicions propagated among them of a policy in the general government and in the Atlantic States unfriendly to their interests in regard to the MISSISSIPPI: they have been witnesses to the formation of two treaties, that with Great Britain and that with Spain, which secure to them every thing they could desire, in respect to our foreign relations, towards confirming their prosperity.—Will it not be their wisdom to rely for the preservation of these advantages on the UNION by which they were procured? Will they not henceforth be deaf to those advisers, if such there are, who would sever them from their brethren and connect them with aliens?

To the efficacy and permanency of your Union, a Government for the whole is indispensable—No alliances, however strict, between the parts can be an adequate substitute; they must inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions which all alliances in all times have experienced. Sensible of this momentous truth, you have improved upon your first essay, by the adoption of a Constitution of Government better calculated than your former for an intimate Union, and for the efficacious management of your common concerns. This Government, the offspring of our own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers, uniting security with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true Liberty. The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their Constitutions of Government.—But, the Constitution which at any time exists, till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish Government, presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established Government.

All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constitu-

(Continued in Page 96.)