

THE STAR.

VOL. I.]

RALEIGH, JUNE 29, 1869.

[No. 35.]

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY THOMAS HENDERSON, JUN. FOR SELBY & CO. AT THE UPPER END OF FAYETTEVILLE STREET, NEAR CASO'S CORNER.—PRICE THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.—SINGLE PAPER 10 CENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisement.

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber on the 16th day of May last, a Negro fellow named JACK, but perhaps he may have gotten a pass by the name of EZEKIEL WATKINS. He is about 30 years of age, about 5 feet eight or nine inches high, has lost some of his fore-teeth, and is much marked with the small-pox; very sensible, smooth and plausible in conversation. A generous reward will be given for taking up the said Negro, and securing him in goal so that the subscriber may get him again.
DANIEL WOOD,
Rowan County, near Salisbury, June 18, 1869.

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator of the Estate, with the Will annexed, of **ALEXANDER WORKE**, late of Iredell County, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims or demands against the said Estate, that they exhibit such claims or accounts properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law for presenting demands against the Estates of deceased persons, or they will be barred of a recovery. It is the desire of the Heirs and Legatees of the late Alexander Worke, and it accords with my own wishes, that a speedy settlement and distribution of the Estate be made. Those indebted will therefore be pleased to make payment of their respective debts, as soon as possible. The Heirs and Legatees who are not indebted more than their distributive shares of the said Estate, will not be required to make payment of their debts, but they must give such bonds as will be a sufficient security and indemnity for what they have thus received.
M. STOKES, Administrator
of Alex. Worke, deceased.
Salisbury, May 23, 1869.

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife Susannah Bressie hath deserted my bed and board without having any cause, and has, therefore, ceased to perform the duties of a virtuous wife, by which conduct she has caused me to experience all the horrors of a miserable life; I am, therefore, compelled in this public manner to caution all persons from boarding, trading with, or crediting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts which she may contract.
IRBY BRESSIE,
Granville County, N. C. June 14th, 1869. 34—3w. pd

Caton Decosta,

Jeweller & Silver-Smith, from Europe,
Next door to Mr. Robert Cannon's Store, and nearly opposite Caso's Tavern,
INFORMS the Public, that he has commenced business for himself in Raleigh, where he solicits patronage.—Having acquired a thorough knowledge of his business, under the first masters in Europe, and having considerable experience in some of the principal Work-shops in America, he is confident in being able to give satisfaction to those who may employ him. For specimens of his skill he refers to the *dresses, furs, and elegant work* which has been done for two or three years past in Mr. Jehu Scott's shop in this city, which has been done by C. D. As the advertiser is master of the business he professes, he deems it unnecessary to enumerate the kinds of work which he will undertake. All Gold and Silver, table and beaver furniture, Ladies ornaments, engraving, hair-work, gold letters, and every thing appertaining to his business will be neatly and expeditiously executed, and on reasonable terms.
Raleigh, June 1, 1869.
N. B. Cash given for old Gold and Silver.

Positively to commence drawing,
On Monday the 9th of October next.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
May be gained for the small sum of two and an half dollars!

BY THE THIRD CLASS
OF THE

River Lehigh Lottery.

The capital prizes are, viz.
2 of \$10,000 3 of \$1000
3 of 5,000 6 of 500
3 of 2,500 15 of 250, &c.
Less than two and an half dollars to a prize, the lowest of which is \$50.
To draw 300 numbers each day, at the state-house in Philadelphia, where the prizes will be paid by Thomas Allibone, Esq., the Treasurer, 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing; subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.—This is one of the richest Lotteries published here for many years, and the moderate price of the tickets places the grand prizes within the reach of every individual who chooses to become an adventurer, which he may do for so small a sum as sixty-two and an half cents. The object, moreover, is such as must interest every well-wisher to the internal improvement of the state.
Letters post paid, and inclosing the cash, will be duly attended to, and prizes of lotteries of this city and of New York, as well as bank notes of the different states, received in payment. The price of the tickets will advance with the approach of the drawing.
Whole tickets, \$2 50
Half do. 1 25
Quarter do. 62 1/2 cents.
GEO. TAYLOR, junior,
No. 85, South Second-street, Philadelphia.

N. B. The earliest information will be given to distant purchasers of the state of their tickets. Those of the Second Baptist Church, Universalist Church, Pennepack Academy, and Vineyard Lotteries, also for sale as above.
The price of Tickets will be raised to three dollars on the 15th of July next.
May 1, 1869. 30—Gm.
TICKETS in the above Lottery for sale at the Star Office.

Notice.

THE Subscriber at the last Term of Wake County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, qualified as Administrator of the estate of Patrick Conway, deceased, late a resident of the City of Raleigh. Notice is therefore given to those indebted to the said deceased, that unless they make immediate payment, necessity will compel the Administrator to have recourse to measures as unpleasant to himself as they will be disagreeable to others. Those having claims against the said deceased will present them properly authenticated within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
JAMES HENDERSON, Adm'r.
No. 22, 1869.

Public Auction.

On Saturday the first day of July next, at the Store-House lately occupied by Patrick Conway, dec. in Raleigh, WILL commence the sale, at Public Auction, of the Personal Estate of said deceased, and as the whole, or nearly so, consists in a well chosen assortment of DRY GOODS, and some valuable GROCERIES, it is useless to attempt to enumerate the different articles, and only observe that the sale may be well worth the attention of those who wish to purchase valuable articles at a reduced price. The sale will continue from day to day until the whole is sold (Sundays excepted.) A credit until the first day of May next will be allowed for all sums over Four Dollars, the purchasers giving bonds with approved security before the delivery of the property.
JAMES HENDERSON, Adm'r.
May 22, 1869.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Edgcombe County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1869.
Evans and Hines, }
vs. }
Heirs of Abraham Combs, dec. } CITATION.
IN this case it appearing to the Court that the personal estate of the said deceased is insufficient to discharge his debts; and on motion it appearing that the heirs of said deceased are not residents of this State.—The Court therefore Order, that unless the heirs of said deceased do appear at the next Court, to be held for the said county of Edgcombe, at the Court-house in Tarborough on the fourth Monday in August next, to shew cause, &c. that the real estate of said deceased will be condemned for the payment of his debts.
It is further Ordered, That a copy of this order be published in the Raleigh Star for three weeks successively.
Extract from the Minutes, }
E. HALL, Ck.

Notice

IS hereby given to all the Creditors of the late **JOHN GALBRAITH**, of Orange County, that the Subscribers at the last Orange County Court took the Administration upon the Estate of the deceased: It is therefore requested that they will bring forward their Claims, properly authenticated, within the time limited by Law, otherwise this Notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. Those indebted to said Estate must make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be given.
MAT. CUNNINGHAM,
ROBERT DIXON, } Adm'r.
WALTER GALBRAITH, }
March 28, 1869. 31—3w.

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Neatly printed and bound—For sale at the Star Office

UNITED STATES.



CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, June 1.

Mr. Gardener's Speech on Mr. Randolph's Motion for approving the late conduct of the President of the United States is a very long one. We have room only to give his Introductory Remarks:

MR. GARDENIER said, that having been one of those who had looked up to the elevation of the present Chief Magistrate as one of the most calamitous events to this country that could take place, he rose to make that atonement which was in his power for that error. Yes, sir, (said Mr. G.) this tree from which I honestly expected so much bad fruit is bearing fruit of gladness and rejoicing for our country. I am not only willing but take pleasure in making this avowal. The first important act of the Chief Magistrate of the U. S. is one, which, while it calls for the confidence of the nation, demands no less the expression of it by this House. Being of the old school, sir, I am not of course very much frightened at the speech—not from the throne; thank God we have none, and I hope we shall long be without any—but by the idea of the terrors which are carried in the countenance of the Executive Magistrate. If he would favour us with his presence to make his speech, my poor eyes would stand the dazzling glare of such an exhibition. Even in the British Parliament I have never understood that a speech from the throne jum-

bles that body. I have never seen in their debate that the minority have been abashed by it; for notwithstanding the speech, they have carried the terrors of their eloquence to the throne itself, and they have carried it by means of the answer to the speech from the throne. On that occasion it is that the rights of the minority are unrestrained; it is then that they speak to the throne in the language of freemen—for the House of Commons, elected by the people, though irregularly, constitute the democratic and consequently free part of the English constitution. If you were to exclude them from the right of expressing their opinion on public measures, they would say with great justice that an ancient and constitutional right was withheld from them. They would protest against any measures calculated to deprive them of the right of speaking with freedom of the measures of the ministry and king. The course which has been here pursued, in theory though pleasant to the eye, has in practice been a course which has fortified the Executive magistrate, and built around him a wall which prevented approach, through which the measures of his administration could not be reviewed by any members of this House; because forsooth, the House might be disposed to press a flattering reply upon him—but, in point of fact that this minority, a strong ungovernable animal might be muzzled. Your President was not unwilling to turn the delighted ear to the addresses of citizens assembled in meetings; and at no time has he frowned with severity at that courtly adulation of the Legislatures who have sung his own language in his own ears. He has thanked them for their patriotism, and republicanism too, in addressing him in this way. But if the Executive Magistrate was, under the good old practice, flattered by these addresses in answer to his speeches, it was here to be canvassed whether he was entitled to that incense to be offered up by the majority; and I much doubt, when the praise of the majority was mixed up with the dispraised of the minority, if the bitter did not prevail over the sweet. The practice of communicating by message was one I will not say gone into for the purpose of precluding debate, but the effect has been that if we ever did examine the measures of administration, we were obliged to examine them piece-meal. We could not take them all in one view to make that impression, which is so proper for keeping in check the Executive branch of the government. There might have been an apology made for the late President of the United States, which, if my late information be correct, could hardly be made for the present. I understand that in Great-Britain the king can speak but cannot write. Now I think it very well there that the king should have at least something to do in public concerns, and inasmuch as he cannot write, let him speak (for the king of England was never remarkable for great natural gifts) what others have written for him. And if we have had a President of the United States who would write but could not speak, it was very well to reverse the usual order of proceeding under this government.—Whenever, sir, we have a President who can first write his speech and then deliver it to the House, I should like to see it, because it would shew our superiority as a nation in point of talents. I wish to put down monarchy, sir—I am a republican, sir, and wish to shew the men who will live the slaves of monarchy that they have nothing to boast of. It is therefore with these views of the subject that I could have been very well satisfied to have seen revived the good old way of the Executive Magistrate of the people meeting the Representatives of the people face to face. I should like to receive a communication from the Executive, into which he could throw something of his own soul. On the other hand when a message is sent, what practical good result from the change? I presume to say none at all. The only principle on which it could be excused is that the President could not read it to so august a body as this. If this were the case, it might be excused, but on that principle alone.

Wednesday June, 14.

MIRANDA'S EXPEDITION

On motion of Mr. McKim, the house resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday being the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the U. S. be requested to adopt the most immediate and efficacious means in his power, to obtain the liberation of the prisoners, if it shall appear to his satisfaction, that they were involuntarily drawn into the unlawful enterprise in which they were engaged; and that dollars be appropriated for that purpose.

Mr. Upham moved to strike out the words in Italic. Motion lost.—Ayes 35.

The subject was debated till five o'clock—Messrs. Ross, Upham, Livermore, Fisk, Knickerbocker, Holland, Cook and Pearson, supporting the report, and Messrs. Taylor, Randolph, Rhea and Mason, opposing it.

On the question, the votes were as follow:

YEAS—Messrs. Bacon, Baylies, Blaisdell, Breckenridge, J. Brown, Campbell, J. C. Chatham, W. Chamberlain, Champion, Chittenden, Cook, Davenport, Dawson,

Ely, Knott, Fisk, Gardner, Goldsborough, Gold, Hale, Haven, Heister, Holland, Hubbard, R. Jackson, Jenkins, Knickerbocker, Livermore, Livingston, M'Brade, Mat. Ueua, M'Kim, Miller, Minor, Montgomery, Moseley, Mumford, Nicholson, Pearson, Pitkin, P. B. Porter, Potter, Quincy, Ross, Sage, Say, Sheffield, Stanley, Steedman, Stephenson, Surges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Thompson, Tracy, Upham, Van Dyke, Van Rensselaer, Wheaton, Whitman, Willard—62.

NAVES—Messrs. L. J. Alston, W. Alston, Anderson, Bard, Bassett, Boyd, R. Brown, Brewster, Butler, Calhoun, Clay, Cobb, Cochran, Crawford, Desha, Eaves, Findley, Franklin, Garnett, Gibson, Goodwyn, Helms, Howard, Huffy, J. G. Jackson, Johnson, Jones, Kenan, Kennedy, Lyle, Macon, Marion, M'Kim, N. R. Moore, T. Moore, Morrow, Nelson, Newton, J. Porter, Randolph, Rhea, of Pennsylvania, of Ten. Richards, Roane, Root, Sammons, Sawyer, Seaver, Shaw, Smilie, G. Smith, J. Smith, S. Smith, Southard, Stanford, Swoope, Taylor, Weakly, Whitehill, Winn, Witherspoon—61.

The votes being affirmative 62, negative 61, the Speaker voted in the negative—the votes then being equal the question was lost.—This is a conclusive decision of the subject for this session.

Friday, June 16.

Mr. Randolph after quoting the law establishing the office of Secretary of the Treasury, to shew that it authorized the motion he was about to make, moved.

“That during the discussion of the bill entitled ‘An act supplementary to an act for the support of the public debt,’ the Secretary of the Treasury be required to give information to this House touching the same in person.”

The House agreed to consider the motion, by Yeas and Nays, 62 to 59.

This motion was opposed by Messrs. Findley and Smilie on the ground that it had been long settled by practice that the correspondence with the Heads of Departments should be in writing, as a more responsible mode. If further information was wished, it could be obtained in writing. If the Secretary of the Treasury were to come to this House to take part in its deliberations, and was to be answered in any thing he might say by the members of the House, it would be better at once to make him a member of the House as in monarchical governments.

The resolution was supported by Messrs. Dana and Randolph; by the former on the ground that the House ought to know more on this subject than was officially known, and that they should have the same information which appeared to be possessed by particular members on the subject of the operations of the commissioners of the sinking fund and of the treasury department. In reply to Messrs. Findley and Smilie, it was said by Mr. Randolph, that the constitution had denied the power to make the heads of departments members of the House, but not the power now proposed to be exercised.—Many questions had been stirred during the debate—and from whom could the House with greater propriety derive information as to the present and past state of the funds of the commissioners of the sinking fund, and as to what were deemed to be their resources, than from the Secretary of the Treasury? And in what manner could this information be more conveniently received than by oral testimony? It was not proposed to enlarge or decrease his sphere of action. Indeed, if he had a seat on the floor, the House would derive no slight benefit from his intelligence. As to the mode of receiving his opinion, the Secretary could give more information orally in one hour than by writing in five. The Secretary was certainly not a man who need be ashamed to shew his face on the floor; it was an honour to him to be called on, and appearing here in person would be even to him a saving of time and labour.

Mr. Randolph's motion was negatived by yeas and nays as follow:

YEAS—Messrs. Baylies, Blaisdell, Breckenridge, Campbell, Chamberlain, Champion, Chittenden, Clay, Cobb, Dana, Davenport, Ely, Emmott, Goldsborough, Gold, Hale, Hubbard, R. Jackson, Knickerbocker, Lewis, Livermore, Livingston, Lyon, Matthews, M'Brade, M'Kim, Moseley, Nicholson, Pearson, Pickman, Potter, Randolph, Sammons, S. Smith, Stanley, Stephenson, Swoope, Tallmadge, Upham, Van Dyke, Van Rensselaer—41.

NAVES—Messrs. L. J. Alston, W. Alston, Anderson, Bacon, Bard, Bassett, Bibb, Boyd, J. Brown, R. Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Cochran, Cox, Crawford, Cuts, Dawson, Desha, Eaves, Findley, Fisk, Franklin, Garnett, Gardner, Gibson, Goodwyn, Heister, Helms, Holland, Howard, Huffy, J. G. Jackson, Jenkins, Johnson, Jones, Kenan, Kennedy, Love, Lyle, Macon, Marion, M'Kim, Miller, Minor, N. R. Moore, T. Moore, Morrow, Mumford, Newton, Nicholas, Pitkin, J. Porter, Quincy, Rhea, of Pen. Rhea, of Ten. Richards, Roane, Root, Ross, Sage, Sawyer, Say, Seaver, Shaw, Sheffield, Smilie, G. Smith, J. Smith, Southard, Stanford, Taggart, Taylor, Thompson, Tracy, Truitt, Van Horn, Weakly, Wheaton, Whitehill, Winn, Witherspoon—52.

FINANCES.

Mr. Dana moved, in substance, that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before the House such information as may be in the Treasury Department touching the exercise or construction of the authority given to the commissioners of the sinking fund to borrow money on account of it; and also copies of any correspondence with the Bank of the United States touching any loan or loans for the redemption of any stock under the act for the support of public credit; and for the redemption of the whole of the public debt.

Mr. Dana's motion was adopted by yeas and nays—65 to 46.

Mr. Dana proposed the following amendment: “Provided, That no money shall be borrowed in virtue of this act until at least three months previous public notice of such loan.—Negatived by yeas and nays—74 to 47.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next—ayes 70.