

THE STAR.

VOL. I.]

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[No. 39.]

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Grand Lodge OF NORTH-CAROLINA & TENNESSEE

WILL convene in their Lodge Room in this City, on the Evening of Tuesday the 30th day of November next, at which time and place the Officers, Members, and Representatives are required to attend. By order of the most worshipful Major-General BENJAMIN SMITH, Grand Master. THOMAS L. WILLIAMS, Grand Secretary.

Raleigh, July 13th, A. L. 5809 }
A. D. 1809.

Caswell Academy.

THE semi-annual Examination of the Students of the Caswell Academy was held on the 28th and 29th ult. and the result was highly satisfactory to the Trustees and Visitors. The Classes in the Greek and Latin languages were particularly approved. On the 1st inst. 13 Students delivered Orations in competition. The first and equal honours were awarded to Romulus M. Sanders, and John Louis Graves. The first delivered a Valedictory Address to the Trustees, Preceptor and Audience, being about to leave this place for the University of this State. From the proficiency of the Students in their studies manifested at this Exhibition, and the strict morality and decorum observed by them, the most flattering passages are formed of the continued and increasing prosperity of this Institution. Its exercises will recommence on the 15th instant. July 4, 1809.

Good Tar River Land FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a Tract of LAND of about 300 Acres, lying on the North side of Tar River, and three miles below the Falls. The Improvements on this land are tolerably good, there being a convenient Dwelling House, Kitchen, and other necessary out Houses. Also a young Orchard. For Terms apply to the Subscriber, near the Premises. ALFRED L. BATTLE, Edgecombe, July 14, 1809.

William Browder,

BORN in Dinwiddie county, Virginia, aged twenty-three years, six feet high, of dark complexion, black eyes, and black hair, by occupation a Farmer, and well known in the county of Guilford, has deserted my Company of Infantry in the 3rd Regiment of the United States Army. Whoever, therefore, shall have apprehended said BROWDER, and lodged him in any Jail, or delivered him to any Recruiting Officer, shall, by giving due notice thereof, receive Ten Dollars reward. JOHN NICKS, Captain 3rd Reg. U. S. Infantry. Cantonment, near Washington, }
N. C. Jan. 4, 1809.

50 Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the Subscriber on the 24th day of July, 1808, a Negro Man, named DAVY, 28 or 29 years of age, about five feet nine or ten inches high, of black complexion, slow spoken and rather a down look—took with him some good home-spun clothes. He can write, and perhaps has procured a free pass—I am apprehensive he has attempted to get to the State of Ohio, where he has once been. Any person that will deliver me the above described Negro or secure him in Jail so that I get him shall have the above reward. WILLIAM BRANTLY, Deep River, Chatham county, }
N. C. 10th July, 1809.

Strayed

FROM the Subscriber, living near the Old Nation Ford, on the Catawba, about the first of May last, a HORSE, fifteen hands high, and five years old, with his right hind foot white, and a large blaze in his face. When he left me he had a small bell tied on with a crupper of a saddle. His brands are not at present recollected.—Any person who will give me information where I may find him shall be generously rewarded. SAMUEL HENRY, July 1st, 1809.

Committed

TO the Jail of Rockingham county, (N. C.) on the 25th ult. a Negro Fellow, who says his name is JOHN ARMSTRONG, and that he is a free Man—says his father was emancipated by a family of the name of Ladd, near Richmond—says he lived with Mr. Ratford, who formerly kept the Eagle Tavern in that place, and that he also lived several years with Mr. Smoke, who now keeps the Eagle Tavern in the capacity of Ostler. JOHN is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, is very much pitted with the small-pox, and when apprehended, said he was on his way to Tennessee, where his wife resides. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges and take him away. JOHN LILLIARD, Jailor. 7th June, 1809.

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!! IN THE THIRD CLASS OF THE River Lehigh Lottery.

The capital prizes are, viz. 2 of \$10,000 3 of \$1000 2 of 5,000 6 of 500 2 of 2,500 15 of 200, &c. Less than two and an half blanks to a prize, the lowest of which is 5 dollars.

To draw 500 numbers each day, at the state-house in Philadelphia, where the prizes will be paid by Thomas Alibone, 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 chuses 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. 30—3m.

TICKETS in the above LOTTERY for sale at the Star Office. Price \$3.

One Dollar Reward

WILL be given to any person who shall apprehend and deliver to the Subscriber, JOHN PHILIPS, an apprentice boy, who absconded from my service a few days since.

JOHN BROWER, Randolph county, }
June 28, 1809.

CONGRESS,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13.
DEBATE ON

The petition of Americans concerned in MIRANDA'S EXPEDITION.

The House in committee of the whole on the following resolution reported by a committee appointed to consider the petition of 36 American citizens concerned in Miranda's expedition, and now confined in the vaults of Carthage, South-America:

Resolved, That the President of the United States 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. McKim moved to fill the blank with 3,500 dollars.

Mr. Randolph said he believed there would be no better time than on this motion to express the disapprobation which he felt of the report; for he was unwilling, in his representative capacity, to give one cent of the public money for bringing back into the bosom of the body politic these unfortunate but guilty men. He knew how invidious a task it was to lean to the side of inhumanity; he knew how very natural it was for the mind of man to relent, after the commission of a crime, and to see nothing in a culprit but his misfortunes, forgetting his guilt; but there were occasions, and he took this to be one, where to lean apparently to the side of humanity is an act of as great injustice and cruelty to society as the legislature can commit. What were the House about to do? To make an appropriation of money for an extraordinary purpose of foreign intercourse. Was not the President of the United States already invested with power to negotiate with the Spanish government on this, as well as with any other government on any subject? Was the President of the United States presumed to have turned a deaf ear to the cries of our suffering countrymen in captivity in a foreign nation? Mr. R. said this was not like a question of redeeming our countrymen from slavery in Barbary or Tripoli; but it was a question whether this government would lend its countenance to that class of men who were concerned in the expeditions of Miranda and Aarou Burr. He for one said that he would not consent to it; and that those persons who, above the dull pursuits of civil life, had enlisted under these leaders, might take, for him, however he might feel for their situation as men, the lot which themselves had selected. He said he considered them as voluntarily expatriated from this country; & among

the articles of commerce and manufacture which it might be contemplated to encourage by bounty and premiums he confessed for one that the importation of such citizens as these was not an article of traffic which would meet with any encouragement from him. So far from being afraid of any ill consequences resulting from the sparseness of our population, he was afraid that our population (and experience had tested the fact) sparse as it was in number, in quality was redundant. We have been told (said Mr. R.) and I believe it, that but the other day the Foreign Office in Great-Britain cast its eyes on Col. Burr, and that they either did commit him—I understand that he was committed and stood so for some time, and was only released on condition of quitting the country—that they either did commit or threaten to imprison that unfortunate man. I want to know, sir, if he had stood so committed; in what respect his case, in a political point of view, would have stood contradistinguished from that of these petitioners? I can see no difference but such as in my mind would have operated to his advantage. There is an equality of guilt, but on his part a superiority of intellectual character which would have rendered him, if there is to be an accession to the state by bringing back to its bosom those who have voluntarily thrown themselves out of the protection of the country, a more valuable acquisition, or rather a less valuable loss, than these unfortunate men.

It appears to me, sir, that in passing this resolution we shall hold up a premium to vice; for if this proposition be agreed to, when some new Miranda or Burr comes forward with his project, he will tell his conspirators that they will have nothing more to do, should the matter turn out adversely, than to put up a face and tell Congress that they were involuntarily drawn into it—an extraordinary mode to be sure of volunteering to go against their will. These involuntary volunteers will be told they will have nothing to do but to throw the whole weight of the blame on the original mover of the expedition, and Congress will tax their fellow-creatures who (poor souls!) had not enlarged and liberal minds and were not content with the dull pursuits of civil life, for redeeming them, clothing them and bringing them back again to society! I wish the committee to take the thing into consideration. As men and christians our conduct is to be governed by one rule; as Representatives of the people other considerations are proper. There is in the proposed interference no justice; there may be much mercy, but it is a mercy which carries cruelty, if not deliberate, the most pernicious of all possible species of cruelty, along with it. Suppose these men had been arrested and tried in this country, what would have been their lot? It is difficult for me to say; I am no lawyer; but I suppose, under the mild institutions in some of our states they would have been condemned to hard labour for life. In what do they differ to their advantage from other felons? In nothing. Who would step forward to rescue them from that punishment due to their crime if convicted by our own courts? Nobody. Every body would have said that they deserved it. Now, on the contrary, having escaped the hand of justice in this country and fallen into the grasp of the strong hand of power in another country, we are not contented to let them reap what they have sown; we are not contented to leave them in the hands of justice. I believe that there exists a proper disposition in the Executive to interfere where American citizens are wrongfully treated abroad. And shall we come forward and open the public purse, and assume on ourselves the responsibility of that act which the President refuses to do, and thus share among us the imputation, such as it may be, which society chuses to cast upon us in consequence of it, instead of letting it fall singly and individually upon him in case he chuse to incur it? No, sir. I have no disposition to pass this resolution to take the responsibility upon myself. In short, I should have been glad, instead of telling us that these men are unfortunate and miserable—for who are so unfortunate and miserable as the truly guilty?—that the members of that committee or the respectable chairman himself had come forward and shewn the claim of these petitioners to the peculiar patronage of the country. So far from any disposition to bring them back, I would allow a drawback or bounty on the exportation of every man of similar principles.

Mr. Emott then read the following, and other extracts from the report of the trials of Messieurs Smith and Ogden.

JOHN PINK, Sworn.

Q. Do you know col. Smith?
A. Yes. He applied to me last winter to enlist some men, or rather to engage some men for government service. I told him I did not know of any men. But a few butchers were idle. I was to give the col. news next morning. Instead of six, as he told me yesterday, there was wanted twelve men, a sergeant and

corporal. They asked a good price, it was \$15 per month. There were fourteen at that time and went on as far as twenty. I was authorized by him. He represented to me that they were for the service of the U. S. but it was afterwards found they were to go on board the Leander. He would not tell us where they were going to. He said he could not disclose the particular object. That he could have a great deal of money to explain it to a certain man, and therefore could not tell the sergeant or me. These men saw col. Smith. Several of them not at all. I saw him often; he said they were to go on a detachment. They boarded at my house. His son was to command the company and had a commission for to go. I have seen Smith several times at my house. He shewed me a bundle of papers which he said were his orders to get these men. Smith informed me that an expedition similar to this was to go from other states. He said his son was a captain. They went on board; the mate abused them, and they would not stay. There was \$15 1-2 a piece given to them. There were twenty of them. I received this money from col. Smith. He put it in parcels for each man, and delivered it to me for them. It was a month's pay. The men came to my house after they left the Leander. They would not go on board the vessel.

Q. By Hoffman. Was it intimated to them that they would stop at a place where they would have an opportunity to return if they did not like the service?

A. I believe it was mentioned to them.

Q. By Colden. Was it not communicated to them that when the vessel arrived they would be at liberty to return, and a passage be provided for them, but that he could not tell what part they would be sent to?

A. Yes.

Peter Rose Sworn.

Q. Did you sail in the Leander on her last voyage?

A. Yes. I was employed by captain Gardner, who told me he wanted me to go to New-Orleans—that we were to sail from here to Washington, and go from Washington by land.

Q. Have you been at New-Orleans?

A. No.

Q. When did you discover the Leander had a different object in view?

A. As soon as I got on board; and I wanted to return, but they would not let me—they would not allow me even to send a letter to shore.

On the same trial there was one of the persons who was actually enlisted who deposed that the same information which Peter Rose received was given to others. This man also was a private in the expedition, and swears that the person who employed him told him that he was to be employed in the service of the government; that he was to be carried to Washington by water and thence to New-Orleans. The men who now petition Congress are persons who are placed precisely in the same situation. We find in the course of the trial that the person employed to enlist the men declares that the person employed him refused to tell him for what purpose they were to be enlisted and of course he could not inform those whom he enlisted.

Mr. E. remarked on the extreme difficulty under which these persons laboured, that they were at a distance of several thousand miles from this country, incarcerated and friendless. He had satisfied his mind that they had engaged in this business unknowingly and unwillingly—and what was now asked of the government? That they should expend large sums of money for the purpose of buying them out? No. All that the Spanish government wanted, he undertook to say; was that a request should be made by the government of this country for those men, and all the money required for this service was money enough to send an agent there and facilitate his return.

Nothing had been said by him, Mr. Emott said, of the peculiar sufferings of these men; but there were representations enough to shew that they were chained naked in a dungeon, without clothing and without wood. Some had died & others must die. All were wretched in the extreme.

Mr. Bacon. The fact in relation to these men appears to be that they were involuntarily, that their offence was involuntary, not as respected engaging in what they thought the service of the United States, but as to going abroad, for against their consent they were forced into the service. Therefore with great reason it might be said that they were scourged to the service. If this was the fact, as the committee appear to have believed, I ask in what their case differs from that of men taken captives by the Algerines? These men taken by the Algerines are engaged in a lawful commerce; these poor men were engaged in an unlawful act, but not knowing it to be