

# THE STAR.

Vol. 1.

RALEIGH, AUGUST 17, 1809.

[No. 42.]

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

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### An Overseer wanted.

ON APPLICATION to the Editors hereof, a Person who can come well recommended as an OVERSEER to take charge of about Ten Hands in Wake county will find a place. The application must be made before the 10th of September.

August 10, 1809.

### Latin & English School.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to inform the Public, that a School will commence on the first day of January next at his house in Warren county, thirteen miles north-west of Warrenton, and seven miles from Williamsboro, under the superintendance of Mr. JOHN H. PICKARD, who will teach the Latin and Greek Languages, English Grammar, Geography, &c.

The Terms of Tuition will be Ten Dollars for Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and English Grammar, and Sixteen Dollars for the Latin, Greek and Sciences.

Ten or twelve Boarders will be received by the Subscriber at the rate of fifty Dollars per Year. Those who come as Boarders are requested to bring with them a pair of Sheets, a Blanket and Counterpane. From the Healthfulness of the Situation, being within about 250 yards of the celebrated Mineral Springs, the Subscriber hopes that he will meet with a liberal Encouragement.

Parents who Board their Children with him, may rest assured that particular Attention will be paid to their Morals as well as Tuition.

JOHN SIMS.

July 30, 34-42.

### The Subscribers

HAVE qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of George W. Smart, Esq. at the Mecklenburg County Court Session of 1809. Those indebted to the estate of the deceased are requested to call upon John Kendrick, who is in possession of the papers, and make payment without delay. The situation of the estate will admit of no indulgence.

Such as have demands will make them known to John Kendrick, within the time prescribed by Act of Assembly for presenting claims against the estate of deceased persons, otherwise they will be barred payment.

WILLIAM POLK, } Executors.  
JOHN KENDRICK, }

Mecklenburg County, Aug. 4, 1809.

### For Public Sale,

UPON a credit of nine and eighteen months, in the town of Warrenton, on the second day of October next, the Houses and Lots occupied by Mr. Jacob Mordecai, and possession given the 25th day of December next.

The Dwelling House is finished in a handsome style, and well calculated for the comfortable accommodation of a family. The out-houses are convenient, the garden fertile and well enclosed.

On a Lot adjoining these premises is a well-constructed Store-House, with Counting at 1 Lodging-Rooms, and a commodious Cellar, walled up with stone. These buildings are in good repair, and the situation is eligible for a public or private pursuit.

Also several unimproved Town Lots, well situated and convenient to good springs.

To the purchaser a discount of 10 per cent. will be made for a cash prompt payment.

Warrenton is an improving situation, high and healthy, the society genteel and pleasant.

OLIVER FITTS,  
ROBERT H. JONES, Attornies in fact  
for the Trustees of Jacob Mordecai.

Warrenton, 7th of August, 1809. 41-6 #.

### Notice.

THE Subscriber, at the last term of Person County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, qualified as Administrator of the estate of Maj. John Ogilby, late of said county; Notice is therefore given to those indebted to said estate, that unless they make immediate payment necessary 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 estate will present them, properly authenticated, within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

RICHARD OGILBY, Adm'r.

Red-House July, 15th, 1809.

### NOTICE.



ON WEDNESDAY the 4th day of October next, will be exposed to public Sale, for ready money, (on the premises) Lot No. 146 in the city of Raleigh, agreeably to a decree of the Court of Equity, at Spring Term, 1809, in a suit there pending, wherein James Buse and David Green were complainants, and Calvin Wheaton, Adm'r. &c. of Daniel Wheaton, Sterling Wheaton and John Lord Wheaton, heirs of the said Daniel Wheaton, were defendants. This Lot is situated in the most public part of the city, on Fayetteville Street, nearly opposite Mr. Charles Parish's Tavern.

Wm. SCOTT, Deputy Sheriff.

August 10, 1809.

### North-Carolina.

TREASURY OFFICE, 1st of August, 1809.

THE SHERIFFS and other Revenue Officers of the State aforesaid, by a punctual and faithful discharge of the duties required of them by Law, in regard to the collection and payment into the Treasury of the Taxes and other Public dues for the current year, will do themselves credit and foreclose the possibility of penalty or forfeiture. Should any, unfortunately, fail in this very essential point, they will bear in mind that the Public Treasurer has no option with respect to the course to be pursued, his duty being imperative; and that therefore all such will be proceeded against according to Law, and in the Superior Court for the county of Wake, which will happen in October next.

JOHN HAYWOOD,  
Public Treasurer.

### Committed



TO the Jail of Raleigh, on the 21st of July, a Negro man who says his name is COVE, otherwise MOSES, about 2 feet 8 inches high, and 25 years of age. Says he belongs to John Massey, of Chesterfield, S. Carolina. The owner is desirous to claim his property, pay charges, and take him away.

Wm. SCOTT, Jailor.  
August 1, 1809.

### 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 15th, A. D. 1809.

### 50 Dollars Reward.



RAN-AWAY from the Subscriber on the 24th day of July, 1808, a Negro Man, named DAYV, 28 or 29 years of age, about five feet nine or ten inches high, of black complexion, slow spoken and rather a down look—look 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. 18th July, 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 Allison, 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, Penneck 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, 1809. 30-3m.

### FOREIGN.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons, July 13.  
TREATY WITH AMERICA.

Lord H. PETTY rose, pursuant to his notice, to move for certain papers relating to the attack on the Chesapeake, in addition to those already on their table. The instructions given to Mr. Erskine on that subject he thought ought to be produced, as well as the communication he must necessarily have made to government, explaining the motives for his recent conduct, for without them, no judgment could be formed of the degree in which he had violated his instructions or indeed of the general conduct of the American Government. It was necessary that the House should be informed of the instructions given to Mr. Erskine on the subject of the attack on the Chesapeake, he would therefore make that the subject of a motion. If the right hon. gentleman opposite, from information which he might possess, but which he (Lord H. Petty) had not, should state to the house, that the instructions given to that gentleman could not be made public without detriment to the public service; he would not press his motion, for the present, but the communication from Mr. Erskine, in which he assigned his motives for making those arrangements with America, which had excited so much attention, he thought of such importance, that it ought to be immediately laid on their table, the noble lord concluded

by moving, "that there be laid before the house a copy of the instructions given to Mr. Erskine on the subject of the attack on the Chesapeake, as also any communication that his majesty's Ministers might be possessed of from Mr. Erskine, explaining his motives for making the late arrangements with America."

Mr. Canning thought the reasons he should give for not concurring with the motion, would be satisfactory to the noble lord. It had been rumoured abroad that Mr. Erskine had not departed from his instructions, he thought it was proper to prove to this country, to America and to the world, that such a report was not founded in fact. The fact, whether the arrangements he had made, were or were not in conformity to the instructions he had received, was not the point in question. How far those arrangements might be improved might hereafter be the subject of consideration. The papers already produced were, he thought, sufficient to substantiate the fact of Mr. Erskine's having gone beyond his instructions. The propriety of giving those instructions might become a political question: but that the arrangements he had made were unauthorised by the instructions he had received, the documents already before them, he thought completely established.

When the intelligence of the arrangements entered into with America first came over, not transmitted by the minister to government, but through the medium of the American papers, and by them immediately laid before the public, it only remained for ministers to acknowledge a treaty, the conclusion of which, the instructions given by them did not authorise, or disavow it altogether. It had accordingly been stated by them, that it was not sanctioned by the instructions they had issued; but nothing had been said with respect to the conduct of Mr. Erskine that could be avoided while they did justice to themselves. It had been said, that probably Mr. Erskine had received some verbal assurances from the American government which, in his own opinion, might justify him in concluding such a treaty. He did not know what verbal assurances he might have received; but that verbal assurances should be taken in case of such importance, he thought, was more than any government could expect, or than any ministers would consent to. Of the three points laid down as the price of the repeal of our orders in council, not one had been obtained by the treaty concluded by Mr. Erskine. Even the *sine qua non* of our propositions, had not been gained. With respect to England's being left at liberty to capture American vessels trading to the ports of our enemies, the accepting that as a concession was merely courtesy on our part. Whatever might be the laws of America with respect to the belligerent powers, Great Britain could enforce her right of capturing neutral vessels trading with her enemies when in a state of blockade, and capture them she would.

The instruction given to Mr. Erskine, with respect to the "Non-intercourse and Non-importation acts," had two distinct branches. It was not enough that those acts ceased to remain in force against England, but it was further to be stipulated that they should remain in force against France, and those powers who were under her influence. It might be said that G. Britain was put out from the number of those to whom those acts were to extend, while France remained one of them. But it should be remembered, the "Non-Intercourse and Non-Importation acts," were but a temporary measure. They were to expire on the 20th of May. Through the treaty, therefore, concluded by Mr. Erskine, we might be made to pay for the repeal of it, by recalling our Orders in Council, while France would enjoy the advantages resulting from it, for nothing at all. It was therefore necessary that some pledge should be given, that those acts would be renewed, and continued in force against France, otherwise, while we paid all the expense, our enemies might reap half the benefit. For America, by the treaty concluded, was not bound to continue those acts against France, and perhaps at the present time her ports were as open to the French as to the English. Was it to be supposed his majesty's ministers could agree to withdraw those retaliatory measures, which they had been compelled to adopt against France with respect to America while America was leaving her ports alike open to both the belligerent powers? When our often repeated offer of reparation for the attack on the Chesapeake was first made, Mr. Rose was only instructed to procure the recall of the proclamation, interdicting our ships from their waters. Every power when aggrieved had a right to revenge the injuries it might have received, or to expect an atonement from the offending party; but it could not possess a right to both. If an atonement were expected, revenge was not to be attempted, and if revenge were attempted, an atonement could not be expected; America thought proper to revenge herself. Our ships were interdicted from her waters while those of France were allowed an asylum, in her harbors.

This resolution on the part of America made a great difference between the belligerent powers, as it gave France an advantage which G. Britain was denied. When the interdicted was extended to both, had a disposition to cavil existed on our side, we might have found even then cause for complaint, as while they interdicted our enemies they excluded us also. But this the English government was far from doing, our offer of reparation was then again renewed. That proclamation had never been properly recalled, it had only been merged in the "Non-intercourse and Non-importation acts," and thus put the two belligerents, England and France, on a footing of equality. The Non-intercourse and Non-importation acts being, as he before stated, but a temporary measure, and expiring on the 20th May, agreeing to the treaty made by Mr. Erskine, we should have paid the price of our Orders in Council for having about six weeks the advantage of France, in being admitted to enter the harbours of America exclusively; at the expiration of that time we might have been excluded, and France permitted to have the advantage over us in her turn. Could it be thought that government ought to have confirmed such a treaty as this? Could they have been justified had they been content to have waited six weeks to learn the effect? Surely it could not be thought so. Had Mr. Erskine transmitted to ministers the treaty before he concluded it, their disapprobation of such an arrangement would have been immediately expressed, and there never would have been a question of such a nature before the House. Mr. Erskine would have been instructed to have set it right, as he was sure no disposition existed on the part of government to take it out of his hands. But the treaty being concluded as it was, they had only to adopt it or not to adopt it, they were bound to prove, that it had been concluded contrary to the instructions they had given. Thus situated they were compelled to make the disclosures which had been made, but to go further, to communicate every circumstance at present, might tend to embarrass and mar the negotiations still pending between the two countries, which he still cherished a hope would be finally terminated to the satisfaction of both parties. Mr. Erskine was instructed to obtain a continuation of the interdiction of commerce, not only with respect to France, but to every power dependent on her. Whoever imagined that any one would have been extravagant enough to view Holland as not under the influence of France? Holland could only be considered as an exemption, from two opposite admissions; as if dependent on France, she must share the fate of France; and if independent, she was the more offensive to England, as voluntarily espousing the cause of her enemy. Mr. Erskine, on signing, might have been led into an error by verbal assurances as to France, but not so, with respect to Holland, as he must have known that she had been exempted from the "non-intercourse act." It might be said, that he expected Holland would be placed on the same footing as France. But this, if true, would be strange indeed, when the neutrality of Holland had been distinctly recognised, while that of Italy, (Italy, whose crown was on the head of Bonaparte) was only doubted.

Mr. Erskine was instructed to require, not only that the non-intercourse act should be repealed, but that England should have the benefit of a partial repeal. If such were the instructions given, he would ask the Noble Lord if they had been fulfilled, when, though he had gone to the full extent of the concessions he was authorised to make, he had not gained even one of the conditions he was instructed to obtain, as would appear on a perusal of the papers before the House. If those did not carry conviction of the fact, nothing he could bring forward, would. For reasons already stated, he should decline entering at present farther into the subject. Before he resumed his seat he must however state, that he did not personally know Mr. Erskine; he never entertained any prejudice against that gentleman; but with respect to his conduct on receiving a note from the American Secretary of State, he thought him censurable. He ought to have returned it unanswered, and put an end at once to the correspondence, on receiving such an extraordinary communication.

Mr. Norris would not have risen had not the right honourable gentleman stated that it had been rumoured out of doors that Mr. Erskine had not exceeded his instructions. He did not think such rumours could originate with the relations of that gentleman, nor did he believe that Mr. Erskine had written a line to them on the subject. He would not then enter into a defence of his relation, as he was certain that he would suffer any thing rather than have one word uttered in his behalf that might be detrimental to the public service. Mr. Canning did not make the assertion from his own knowledge. An honourable gentleman had stated, when making a motion