

THE STAR.

VOL. I.]

RALEIGH, SEPTEMBER 14, 1809.

[No. 46.]

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Daniel Peck

Inform the Public that he has removed to Raleigh, where he intends carrying on the

Gunsmith's Business,

In all its various branches, such as making, repairing, &c. Gentlemen's Guns, Rifles, and Pistols can be finished with gold in the neatest manner.

All Kinds of

Door and Furniture Locks

Repaired, and KEYS made of any description.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

SWORDS AND SIDE-ARMS

Repaired, ground, and polished in the best order.

ELASTIC TRUSSES

Made to suit any size, age, or constitution, and warranted to afford relief in almost any stage of the complaint, where the patient applies for them personally.

MILLER'S INKS,

Cast to any dimension, can be had on the shortest notice. BRANDING-IRONS cut to any figure.

HOUSE BELLS

Will be hung in town, or at a small distance in the country, and materials found for the purpose. In fine, all kinds of the like work executed with neatness and dispatch. The Masters himself with the hope of giving general satisfaction to those who may think proper to favour him with their patronage.

Raleigh, September 14, 1809.

HENDERSON'S

STAR ALMANACK, FOR

1810,

Will be published at this Office in the course of the present month. It will contain, besides the Astronomical Calculations, &c. a great variety of useful and entertaining matter, which has been selected with much care. Merchants and others will be supplied with any quantity on the usual terms.

September 7.

The Copartnership

OF REUBEN SANDERS & JAMES THOMPSON being dissolved by mutual consent, Therefore all Persons indebted to said firm are desired to make immediate payment; and all persons to whom the firm stands indebted are requested to present their claims for payment.

SANDERS & THOMPSON.

Raleigh, Sept. 4, 1809.

45-3wp.

WILLIAMSBOROUGH FALL RACES

WILL COMMENCE ON THE 12TH OF OCT. NEXT.

FIRST Day, the Proprietor's purse, 75 dollars, one mile heats, best three in five; five for any Horse, Mare or Gelding—Entrance, eight dollars.

Second day, Jockey Club purse, 100 dollars, two mile heats; five for any Horse, Mare or Gelding, except the winner the preceding day—Entrance 10 dollars.

On each day the Proprietor puts up an elegant Saddle, to be run for by untired Horses, owned by citizens of the county or members of the Jockey Club; Entrance 2 dollars, mile heats.

Entrance to be made with Stephen Sneed the day preceding each day's race. Weights as established by the Rules of the Jockey Club.

A subscription for a Produce Sweepstake is open, and to be closed the first of February—Entrance 100 dollars—Those disposed can subscribe with Stephen Sneed, personally or by letter.

By order of the

JOCKEY CLUB.

September 3d, 1809.

45-3w.

Education.

ON Monday the 16th of October next I shall open a SCHOOL at my place near Williamsborough, Granville county, in which will be taught the English, Latin and Greek Languages, together with such of the Sciences as are commonly studied in American Schools.

I have engaged as an Assistant Teacher Mr. Benjamin Rice, of Virginia, a young gentleman of unquestionable morality and of liberal education.

Those who may send their children or wards to this School may rely on the greatest exertion of the Teachers to attend the heart as well as enlighten the understanding.

JAMES K. BURCH.

August 28, 1809.

44-3p.

Notice.

THOSE indebted to the estate of the late P. Conway, decd, will please call on Mark Cooke, Esquire, and settle their respective accounts, &c. he being fully authorized to receive all monies now due the estate and give discharges.

Those indebted are further notified that Mr. Cooke is instructed to place all such notes and accounts in the hands of the proper officers for collection, if not paid in a very short time.

JAMES HENDERSON, Adm'r.

Raleigh, August 26, 1809.

Five Cents Reward

Will be given to any person who will apprehend and deliver to the subscriber an indebted apprentice by the name of *Archie Reeves*, who has lately left my service, and who I suppose is lurking about this place. I hereby forbear all reasons from harboring or employing the said Arthur in any manner whatsoever, as I am determined to put the law in force against any such offenders.

CH. CHRISTOPHERS.

Raleigh, August 33, 1809.

44-3t.

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.

50 Dollars Reward.



RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on the 24th day of July, 1809, a Negro Man, named DAVEY, 23 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-made 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.

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 and 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, Attorneys in fact for the Trustees of Jacob Mordecai.

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

Positively to commence Drawing

On Monday the 9th of October next.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

May be gained for the small sum of Three Dollars in the THIRD CLASS

RIVER LEHIGH LOTTERY.

The capital prizes are, VIZ: 2 of \$10,000 5 of \$1,000 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 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 Seventy-Five 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 in lotteries of this city and of New York, as well as bank notes of the different states; received in payment.

Whole tickets, \$3 Half do. 1.50 Quarter do. 75 cents.

The price of the tickets will advance to \$3.50 on the 25th of September.

GEO. TAYLOR, JUNIOR,

No. 85, south Second-street.

MATTHEW MCCONNELL,

No. 82, Chesnut-street.

HOPE, & CO.

State Lottery Office, 63, Chesnut-street.

Pk. BYRNE,

Corner of 5th and Chesnut-streets.

JAMES HUMPHREYS,

Change-Walk, corner of Walnut & 2d-streets.

MICHAEL FORTUNE,

No. 39, Walnut Street.

N. B. The earliest information will be given to distant purchasers, of the fate of their tickets. July 24, 1809.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Lincoln County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions July Term A. D. 1809.

JOHN KEENEA } Original Attachment.

ANDREW CRISTLE } Levied on Lands.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Andrew Cristle, is an inhabitant of another State; It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made three weeks successively in the Star, that unless the defendant appear and make his defence within the three first days of next Court, he shall be held for the County in Lincoln, at the Court House in that County, on the third Monday of October next; final judgment will be taken against him.

(Copy) Teste, DANIEL L. FORNEY, C. C.

PRINCIPAL OF AN ACADEMY AND PASTOR WANTED.

THE Rev. WILLIAM L. TURNER, Principal of the Raleigh Academy, and Pastor of the City, having signified his intention of resigning his situation at the close of the present Session, the Trustees of the Academy, and the inhabitants of the City are desirous of procuring a suitable character to supply his place. To a Clergyman of finished education and unexceptionable moral character, a liberal salary will be given, or the whole profits of the Academy (after paying the Assistant Teachers) with a handsome subscription from the inhabitants of the City and neighbourhood, for his Clerical services.

This Academy has at present one hundred and fifty Students, about sixty of which are Females, principally in the care of a Female Teacher, under the superintendance of the Principal of the Academy (taught in separate Buildings erected for this purpose on a four-acre square of the city, granted to the Trustees by the Legislature) and the number of Students heretofore has annually increased.

Raleigh being the Seat of Government of North-Carolina, a very healthy and pleasant situation, in the hill country, containing a moral and respectable society, where every necessary of life can be had in plenty on reasonable terms, and where most of the principal inhabitants are guardians of the Academy, it is presumed that this Seminary will always have a preference to any other Academy in the Southern States.

A Lady, of talents and acquirements equal to the undertaking, is also wanted to take charge of the Female Department of the Academy; and a Young Gentleman, suitably qualified, as an Assistant Teacher of the Latin and Greek Languages, &c.

Applications for any of these situations, made to the Trustees of the Raleigh Academy, by letter, post paid, will be duly attended to, and immediately answered, and such further information given as may be required.

Aug. 30.

N. JONES, Pres.

AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY.

Extracted from Dr. Ramsay's History of South-Carolina.

JOHN LAURENS,

Son of Henry Laurens, was born in Charleston in 1755. His early education was conducted by Benjamin Lord, reverend Messieurs Himeli and Pantou. In youth he discovered that energy of character which distinguished him through life. When a lad, though labouring under a fever, on the cry of fire he leaped from his bed, hastened to the scene of danger, and was in a few minutes on the top of the exposed houses risking his life to arrest the progress of the flames. This is the more worthy of notice, for precisely in the same way, and under a similar, but higher impulse of ardent patriotism, he lost his life in the year seventeen hundred & eighty two.

At the age of sixteen he was taken to Europe by his father, and there put under the best means of instruction in Geneva; & afterwards in London.

In the course of his useful studies, he united the plodding diligence of the mere scholar and the refinement of the gentleman. By a judicious distribution of his time, and going with his might whatever he engaged in, he acquired as much solid useful learning as could be expected from one, who, immuring himself in the walls of a college, renounced society; and at the same time as many accomplishments as are usually attained by those who, neglecting all study, aim at nothing more than the exterior polish of an elegant education. In classical learning, the French and Italian languages, Mathematics, Philosophy, Geography, History, and the ordinary circle of Sciences, he was an adept; and also excelled in drawing, dancing, fencing, riding, and all the graces and refined manners of a man of fashion. He was entered a student of law at the temple in 1774, and was daily improving in legal knowledge till the disputes between Great Britain and her Colonies arrested his attention. He soon found that the claims of the mother country struck at the root of liberty in the colonies, and that she perseveringly resolved to enforce these claims at every hazard. Fain would he have come out to join his countrymen in arms at the commencement of the contest; but the peremptory order of his father enjoined his continuance in England, to prosecute his studies and finish his education. As a dutiful son he obeyed these orders; but as a patriot burning with desire to defend his country, he dismissed Coke, Littleton, and all the tribes of jurists, and substituted in their place Vauban, Polard, and other writers on war. He also availed himself of the excellent opportunities which London affords of acquiring practical knowledge in the manual exercise, of tactics, and the mechanism of war. Thus instructed, as soon as he was a free man of legal age he quitted England for France, and by a circuitous voyage in neutral vessels, and at considerable risk made his way good in the year 1777 to Charleston. Independence had been declared—The American army was raised, officered and in the field. He who by his attainments in general science, and particularly in the military art, deserved high rank, had no ordinary door left open to serve his country but by entering in the lowest grade of an army abounding with officers. Gen. Washington, ever attentive to merit, instantly took him into his family as a supernumerary aid-de-camp. Shortly after this appointment he had an opportunity of indulging his military ardour. He fought and

was wounded in the battle of Germantown, October 4th 1777. He continued in General Washington's family in the middle states till the British had retreated from Philadelphia to New-York; and was engaged in the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778. After this the war being transferred more Northwardly, he was induced in attaching himself to the army in Rhode-Island where the most active operations were expected soon to take place.

There he was intrusted with the command of some light troops. The bravery and good conduct which he displayed on this occasion was honoured by Congress. On the 3th of Nov. 1778 they resolved "that John Laurens Esq. aid-de-camp to Gen. Washington, be with presented a continental commission of lieutenant-colonel in testimony of the sense which Congress entertain of his patriotic and spirited services as a volunteer in the American army; and of his brave conduct in several actions, particularly in that of Rhode-Island on the 29th of August last; and that General Washington be directed whenever an opportunity shall offer to give lieutenant-colonel Laurens command agreeable to his rank." On the next day a letter from lieutenant-colonel Laurens was read in Congress, expressing "his gratitude for the unexpected honour which Congress were pleased to confer on him by the resolution passed the day before; & the high satisfaction it would have afforded him could he have accepted it without injuring the rights of the officers in the line of the army, and doing an evident injustice to his colleagues in the family of the commander in chief—that having been a spectator of the convulsions occasioned in the army by disputes of rank, he held the tranquillity of it too dear to be instrumental in disturbing it, and therefore entreated Congress to suppress the resolve of yesterday, ordering him a commission of lieutenant-colonel, and to accept his sincere thanks for the intended honour." In this relinquishment there was a victory gained by patriotism over self-love. Lieutenant-colonel Laurens loved military fame and rank; but he loved his country more, and sacrificed the former to preserve the peace and promote the interest of the latter.

In the next year the British directed their military operations chiefly against the most southern states. Lieutenant-colonel John Laurens was induced by double motives to repair to South-Carolina. The post of danger was always the object of his preference. His native state was become the theatre of war. To its aid he repaired, and in May 1779, with a party of light troops, had a skirmish with the British at Lullinny. In endeavouring to obstruct their progress towards Charleston, he received a wound. This was no sooner cured than he rejoined the army and was engaged in the unsuccessful attack on Savannah 9th Oct. of the same year. To prepare for the defence of Charleston, the reduction of which was known to be contemplated by the British, was the next object of attention among the Americans. To this Col. Laurens devoted all the energies of his active mind. In the progress of the siege which commenced in 1780, the success of defensive operations became doubtful. Councils of war were frequent—several of the citizens were known to wish for a surrender as a termination of their toils and dangers. In these councils, and on proper occasions, Col. Laurens advocated the abandonment of the front lines and to retire to new ones to be erected within the old ones and to risk an assault. When these spirited measures were proposed on the suggestion that the inhabitants preferred a capitulation, he declared that he would direct his sword to the heart of the first citizen who would urge a capitulation against the opinion of the commander in chief. When his superior officers, convinced of the efficacy of further resistance, were disposed to surrender on terms of capitulation, he yielded to the necessity of the case and became prisoner of war. This reverse of fortune opened a new door for serving his country in a higher line than he ever yet had done. He was soon exchanged and reinstated in a capacity for acting. In expediting his exchange, Congress had the ulterior view of sending him as a special minister to Paris that he might urge the necessity of a vigorous co-operation on the part of France with the United States against Great Britain. When this was proposed to Col. Laurens, he recommended and urged that Col. Alexander Hamilton should be employed in preference to himself. Congress adhered to their first choice. Colonel Laurens sailed for France in the latter end of 1780; and there in conjunction with Dr. Franklin, and count De Vergeunes, and marquis De Castries, arranged the plan of the campaign for 1781; which eventuated in the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, and finally in a termination of the war. Within six months from the day Col. Laurens left America, he returned to it and brought with him the concerted plan of combined operations. Ardent