

THE STAR.

Vol. 1.]

RALEIGH, SEPTEMBER 21, 1809.

[No. 47.]

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARRIAGE

And Windsor-Chair Making.

THE subscriber wishes to take one or two boys of about fifteen or sixteen years of age, as apprentices to learn the above business.

WESLEY WHITAKER.

Raleigh, September 8, 1809.

Daniel Peck

informs 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 fine Guns, Rifles, and Pistols can be bought 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,

Best of any dimensions, can be had on the shortest notice. *BRANDIN'S 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 subscriber 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 HUBBEN 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.

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 industry 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 improve the heart as well as enlighten the understanding.

JAMES K. BURCH.

August 29, 1809.

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: free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding—Entrance, eight dollars.

Second day, Jockey Club purse, 100 dollars, two mile heats: free 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 24, 1809.

North-Carolina.

TREASURY OFFICE, 1st of August, 1809.

THE SHERIFFS and other Revenue Officers of the State aforesaid, &c. 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,

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 stone-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.

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
OF THE

RIVER LEHIGH LOTTERY.

The capital prices are, viz.
2 of \$10,000 3 of \$1000
2 of 5,000 6 of 500
2 of 2,500 12 of 250, &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 Audbone, 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 wishes 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 15th of September.

GEO. TAYLOR, JUNIOR,

No. 83, south Second-street.

MATTHEW MCCONNELL,

No. 82, Chestnut-street.

HOPE & CO.

State Lottery Office, 63, Chestnut-street.

PK. BYRNE.

Corner of 5th and Chestnut-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 KEENIN } Original Attachment.

vs. } Levied on Lands.

ANDREW CRISTLE }

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 in case the defendant appear and make his defence within the first days of next Court, to be held for the County in Lincoln, at the Court House in Lincolnton, 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 this 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 superintendence of the Principal of the Academy (taught in separate Buildings erected for the 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 hilly 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.

N. JONELL, Treas.

Wm. L. Turner

OFFERS for Sale his HOUSE and LOT situated in a retired part of the Town, near the Academy, and convenient to the best Spring in the City. A small stock of House-hold and Kitchen Furniture, if desired, may be had with it. What is not sold at private sale will be publicly sold about the 14th of November.

Raleigh, August 24. 45—Jicow.

EDUCATION.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

An Account of a remarkable establishment of Education at Paris.

"Your theories are good, but impracticable." This is the answer which every man who proposes a new plan of education must expect. He is sent away without examination, as a mere schemer, and blind practice still follows the old beaten path, conducted therein by another blind being, called custom.

The plan here detailed will not give room for this continual objection. It is not a romance that is now presented to amuse the public; it is the history of an institution which actually exists at Paris. There is a good sketch of it in the journal of Geneva, of December, 1787. But the chevalier Paulet has enabled the writer of this to examine and verify every thing: he has recounted to him the progress of his thoughts on education; and it is from the chevalier's own relation that the following particulars are faithfully recited.

This gentleman, born of an Irish family settled in France, served in the French army during the latter part of the German war. He quitted it at the peace, and lived at Paris in the midst of society, where he soon experienced that amusements do not form happiness. He might never-the-less have continued to spend his life in dissipation, had not a fortunate circumstance drawn forth both his virtues and his talents.

As he was hunting in the forest of Vincennes, he was struck with the cries of a child. He sought and found him in the bottom of a ditch, in which the water was accumulating from all sides. The poor child resigned to life, told his story to his benefactor. Son of an invalid, and an orphan by the death of his mother, being left alone on the highway, he had subsisted on the generosity of travellers. Illness had prevented him during two days from coming out of the forest, and he had fallen into this ditch which he had not strength to quit.

The chevalier, from this moment adopted and took the greatest care of him, and made it his pleasure to become his instructor. After a few weeks his ward, with tears in his eyes, brought him two children of his own age, who were beggars and hungry. Having been the companion of his adversity, he wished them to participate in his good fortune, and he had promised them that his friend would also be theirs. "But I cannot (said the chevalier) take them, I am not rich enough. Are you willing to share with them what I give you; your cloaths and your meals? The child accepted the proposition with joy, and the chevalier, satisfied with the trial he had made, scrupled not to increase his family. He now becomes the father of three children; and as the desire of doing good is augmented by doing it, he took in more orphans of the neighbourhood, among whom he equally divided his care and his bounty. Growing more and more eager for such benevolent employments, he knew no other pleasure. Each day he retrenched some superfluity of his own expences, and was astonished to find how easy it is to become truly rich, by reducing one's-self to that alone which is necessary. But all his economy could do, did not satisfy his wishes. Fortune, however, soon seconded his designs. Hearing that a considerable inheritance had fallen to him, he made a vow of poverty. His plan, till then bounded by his circumstances, extended itself successively to two hundred children, whom he chose from the class of poor soldiers, or of gentlemen of no fortune to whom he intends that education should restore that which distress had taken away. There are besides these, one hundred of his pupils, who serve apprenticeships to different trades, and he reserves room also for twenty four young persons, to be able to encourage those who are recommended to him for talents and good behaviour.

This seminary founded, by the beneficence and cares of one man, is excellent in its detail with respect to order, instruction and morality. The chevalier Paulet, though he gives his young people a civil education, yet has preferred a military form, either from a remaining partiality for his first profession, or from the opinion that young people, being easily captivated by the dazzling appearance of a military life, can better submit to the strict discipline it imposes. Besides, he was well aware of the defects of the common schools, and has avoided them as much as the difficulties with which he is surrounded have permitted.

3. The pupils govern themselves.—They are formed into divisions of forty, each of which has its captain; and there are besides, a major, a commander, &c. These officers are members of a permanent council, which meeting every night in public, hears all reports, judges all faults, and keeps a register. The internal police is entrusted to a guard, which is relieved. A centry at the door alone has power to open and shut it. All the particulars of their administration are regulated by articles, which form the code of the commonwealth. When any new question arises, or when an appeal is made, the council addresses itself to their Wise Mentor, who gives his advice, but never constrains; seeming rather to follow than guide them. He has thus often had reason to be surprised at the good sense of these children, who being accustomed to make use of their intellects, know how to examine the different sides of a question; and direct themselves of all partiality to pronounce a sentence that gains universal applause. He has not admitted those servile and arbitrary punishments, of which the least inconvenience is, that children disregard them, either through custom or false pride, and whose severity must be increased to preserve their effect. He has rejected the mistaken notion of those masters, who have found no better expedient than to condemn young people to an excess of labour, in order to punish them. In his house the guilty are condemned to idleness; standing fixed against a wall, they are subjected to a state of inaction, which is continued in proportion to the faults. If the crime is great the party is deprived of his uniform; and one may easily perceive how much the desire of regaining it is conducive to the fulfilling of the necessary condition.

The care of instructing is partly given to the pupils themselves. The chevalier having made choice of able masters and had the art of simplifying all methods of instruction, has by degrees acquired scholars capable of giving lessons to beginners. Nothing can be more interesting than to see in a large hall, several different classes, each of which occupies a table, over which presides a young master who exercises his utmost attention to prepare the members of it for passing into the hands of the professors. The young director cannot, however, grow too proud of his place; for when he leaves the table where he sat as master, he goes to another in quality of a scholar; perhaps under one of his juniors whom he had just before superintended. The chevalier related with pleasure, that the under drawing master, a youth of ten years old, giving an account of those under his care, said of one of them, "I think we shall never be able to do any thing with him; and I am afraid he will turn out ill in life." This anecdote is related amongst others of the same kind, to show that the children attach themselves to the institution, and consider their honour as interested in its success. They are instructed in languages, history, literature, geography, mathematics, drawing, music, fencing and dancing. Care is taken to communicate learning to them gradually; and, as ostentation is of no account, they are not in a hurry to acquire learning only for show. He rather prefers leaving their minds long on the same study; that they may the better imbibe it; and his method of employing the more able to assist the less able, is also very proper to make that enter into the judgment, which most masters only place in the memory.

3. The chevalier Paulet derives an advantage from his situation which cannot belong to every schoolmaster. Being at liberty to apply his pupils to the profession for which they seem most fit, he is not afraid of being desired to make a mathematician of one whom nature has designed for some mechanic employment. The caprices of parents do not here frustrate the intentions of nature. It is true that gentlemen's sons are qualified for study, while the children whom he intends for trade only learn reading, writing and accounts. But the Chevalier stops nobody in the full exertion of their talents; and having acquired by a long observation, the art of seeing the extent of a child's genius, and of perceiving their turn of mind, in spite of their inconstancy, his success is incredible. A boy, twelve years old, the son of a soldier, read to us a pastoral of his own composition in three languages; and the purity of the Latin and French gave us a good opinion of the German. Many of them are good translators, and some speak English tolerably well. A youth of 14 had himself the charge of a class of geometry, and read to us, at the same time, a dissertation on Horace and Boileau, which shewed wit and judgment. Two of his pupils have been sent to Rome, to perfect themselves in painting; the apartments are ornamented with their drawings. The chevalier pointed out a picture to us, which one of them had finished.

(Continued in P. 21128.)