

hereafter issued by government should pass current at its nominal value, and be received in payment for national estates as gold and silver.

DOMESTIC.

At Commencement, in Burlington, Vermont, on the 14th inst. the College in that town conferred the degree of Bachelor of Arts on twelve young gentlemen.

Remarkable phenomenon in natural history... In sinking a well, at Mr. Anthony Holmead's plantation, near Washington City, at the depth of 54 feet the workmen struck upon a substance, which on examination, appears to be charcoal intermixed with sulphur, and some metallic substance which gives it a shining appearance.

There are 24 Banks in Massachusetts, many of which have stopped payment. The Democratic Chronicle says the cause of the failure is attributable to the Embargo.

On the 13th inst. the great Match Race between Mr. Solomon and Wrangler, over the Norfolk and Portsmouth course, was won, at two heats, by the former with great ease.

POLITICAL.

There are some circumstances detailed in the French Bulletins, which tend to develop still further the astonishing genius of Bonaparte, the immensity of his resources, and the uncommon talents, spirit and perseverance of the French people.

The Battle of Wagram will be distinguished in the annals of the world, as the most formidable, bloody and destructive, which has been recorded in the history of modern warfare.

Peterburg Intelligence.

If the battle of Wagram has given the finishing blow to the affairs of the Continent, (and it is more than probable that such is the fact) Bonaparte will have more leisure and means to complete the subjugation of Spain and Portugal.

Mr. ERSKINE'S INSTRUCTIONS.—The North American says, "We know that our administration were informed of the nature of Mr. Erskine's Instructions, though they were not shown in extenso."

It is scarcely necessary for us to remark that the information of Mr. WAGNER, upon this subject, is as much to be depended on as that of any individual in the country, out of the Cabinet. It still

remains a question, in what manner, and to what extent, was the nature of the instructions communicated to the Executive of the United States?

From Bell's Philadelphia Gazette.

It has been with no small degree of surprise, that I have noticed the laboured attempts of certain writers in this country, to exculpate the British government, in its rejection of the settlement made between Mr. Erskine and our government.

AMERICAN REPUBLICAN.

PROBABLY THE LAST EMBASSY.

To Mr. JACKSON, ENVOY OF BRITAIN. SIR.—We rejoice at your arrival—the eyes of the whole nation are fixed upon you—some are hoping that your mission will fail—others, that an immediate peace or war is to be the result.

You will please to remember that our government is disposed to be on friendly terms with yours—it has witnessed its good intention in a recent negotiation—not only the government but the people have felt injured, deeply injured by the conduct of your Minister here, or by your Ministers at home.

Treat with us candidly, honorably & liberally—your government will find our friendship worth its every attention—we are allied to Britain by the blood which flows in our veins—we shall regret the entire destruction of that alliance, if necessity makes us forget it.

If, Sir, the enemies of Britain are gratified in their wish—if your mission fails—war must be the result—you must not calculate upon retaining one solitary American as friendly to that government whose disposition is not to be upon mutual friendly terms with us.

Think not that local political differences of opinion, which exist amongst us, will have any weight in the scale of Britain—indeed it will not—the true born SONS OF AMERICA will unite as one man in favor of their government—and that too, not only against Britain, but against all nations who may exhibit acts of hostility towards us.—Virginia Gazette.

Burr and Wilkinson.

An Extract from Mr. Clarke's Pamphlet.

"I come now to perform that part of my promise, which relates to gen. Wilkinson's connexion with Burr. Enough has already appeared before the public to convince every one, who will take the trouble of reflecting, that if the plan did not originate with Wilkinson, he was at least one of the chief conspirators.

"We have seen, from a question put by gen. W. to Mr. Graham, that he thinks my being in New-Orleans at the time Mr. Burr made a visit of ten days there, is a cause of suspicion. What then shall we say to the closest intimacy for a series of years, to the warmest professions of confidence, and to the highest degree of friendship, if indeed such a sentiment can exist with such men? What shall we say to a confidential correspondence kept up in cipher? To visits paid at the distance of many thousands miles, and conferences procured by traversing a

pathical wilderness! What shall we say to these? that they prove guilt? No; we will not be so unjust. The intimacy might have existed without a communication of illegal designs—the friendship might have had a purer basis, might itself be a source for the extraordinary interview—and the correspondence might have been on innocent subjects.

"The winter of 1804 was the last period of Mr. Burr's term of office as Vice-President. Wilkinson passed that winter with him at Washington, and in the spring the latter was named to the first, and the brother-in-law of the former to the second office in the territory of Louisiana; and Burr himself was to proceed to the western country, furnished with letters of recommendation from Gen. Wilkinson.

"On the 26th of March, the 30th April, and the 19th of May, Burr writes three letters to Wilkinson (letters which no doubt throw great light on this subject, but which the general's delicacy forbids him to produce) and having spent six weeks in the western country, on the 8th of June had an interview with gen. Wilkinson, at Fort Massie, on the Ohio. Here is the first period at which I have positive proof of the general's participation in Burr's plan.

Massac, June 9, 1805.

"MY DEAR SIR—This will be delivered to you by Col. Burr, whose worth you know well how to estimate. If the persecutions of a great and honorable man can give title to generous attentions, he has claims to all your civilities and all your services.

Daniel Clarke, Esq.

"What were these things improper to letter, for which I was referred to Col. Burr, and which he would not say to any other, I can only tell from the public exposition that afterwards took place; for Col. Burr, during our short acquaintance, hazarded no proposition of an illegal or improper nature to me. Neither the tenor of my conversation, nor my circumstances, nor standing could invite any confidence of this sort, and Col. Burr has never been charged with dullness of perception on such points.



ADDRESS TO PITY.

HAIL! gentle Pity, social power, Which cheer'st affliction's darkest hour, Still dwell within my breast; Still may my eyes with tears o'erflow At scenes of wretchedness and woe, Where Virtue is distressed.

The Star. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1809. Election Returns completed. LAWYERS—Andrew Hoyle, Senate, Robert Patterson and Daniel Hoak, Commons.

On Monday last the Wake Regiment was reviewed in this City by Major General Blount; nearly 1,500 men appeared on the parade. After the Review the General directed a few manoeuvres—They were not very skillfully executed, but a very commendable degree of subordination and obedience to orders was manifested.

The active zeal of General Blount—the military appearance of himself and his Aid-de-camp (Gen. T. H. Blount) will, we think, have a beneficial effect in awakening the military ardour of our citizens.

Willie Blount, Esq. is elected Governor of the state of Tennessee, by a majority of about 300 votes, and not Mr. Cooke as stated some papers ago.

Francis James Jackson, Esquire, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty to the United States, was on Monday the 10th inst. received by the Secretary of State, as successor to David M. Erskine, Esquire.—Nat. Intel.

A petrified land tortoise, in the highest state of preservation, was lately discovered by some labourers, who were digging in the Swanage rocks, on the Island of Purbeck, at the depth of 70 feet. The labourers sold it to a gentleman of Upway, for 8 guineas: since which 300l. has been offered for it.—The mate was subsequently dug up, but was broken to pieces and spoiled.



MARRIED.

On the 14th inst. Mr. James Daniel, of Virginia, to Mrs. Nancy Macklin, of Granville, in this state. On the 5th inst. in Bertie county, Mr. Henry Peterson, to Miss Elizabeth Freeman, daughter of Mr. Charles Freeman, all of that county. On Tuesday last, in Perquimans county Mr. Wm. Wilson, of Pasquotank county, to Miss Elizabeth Skinner, daughter of Joshua Skinner, Esq. of the former county.



DIED.

In Franklin county, on the 17th instant, after a short but distressing illness, Mr. MATTHEW DICKINSON, in the 28th year of his age. Mr. Dickinson was a native of Somers, in Connecticut, and graduated at Yale College about the year 1804. He soon after came to this state and was placed at the head of the Franklin Academy.

Wants.

A Situation, as Teacher of an English School, a person of considerable experience, who can come well recommended. A line addressed to M. G. C. and left at Andrews Tavern, on the main Stage-Road, six miles north of Raleigh, will be attended to. September 18, 1809.

State of North-Carolina.

ADMINISTRATION on the Estate of the late Henry M. Kinchen, of the county of Franklin, was granted to the subscriber by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of said County. Notice is hereby given to all persons holding demands against this intestate to bring them forward authenticated as the law directs, and in the time prescribed by act of Assembly, or they will be barred.