

# THE STAR.

Vol. I.]

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[No. 48.

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## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### A Teacher wanted.

A YOUNG man who can come well recommended as a Teacher of the English Language, would meet with liberal encouragement by applying to the subscribers. O. HUNTER. EDWIN SMITH. JOHN SANDERS. Johnston County, September 25. 4 w.—pd.

### Notice.

TO prevent the disagreeable necessity of having recourse to law, I most earnestly request those in arrears to come forward and make immediate payment or settlement. From those whom I think unable to pay cash, old Corn will be taken at twenty shillings, and new at fifteen shillings per barrel. Brandy, or any thing else that I may want, will be received at the market price, delivered at my house. Tallow, Brandy, and some Corn are wanted at the present time. I also wish to hire a young man who can come well recommended as a Bar-keeper.—Generous wages will be allowed. The Public's humble Servant, ARCHIBALD WILLS. Raleigh, September 23, 1809.

### 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.

### 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 9, 1809. 3 w.

### 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 finished with gold in the neatest manner.

### Door and Furniture Locks

Repaired, and KEYS made of any description.

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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 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.—He flatters himself with the hope of giving general satisfaction to those who may think proper to favour him with their patronage. Raleigh, September 14, 1809. 11.

### 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 estate to bring them forward authenticated as the law directs, and in the time prescribed by act of Assembly, or they will be barred. WILLIAM ROBARDS, Adm'r. of H. M. Kinchen. Williamsborough, Sept. 1, 1809. 46-4w

### 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 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. JONES, Pres.

## 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.

### 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.

### POLITICAL.

Extracts from Mr. Clarke's Pamphlet.

Letter from General Wilkinson to Governor Gayoso, Fort Washington, Sept. 22, 1796.

Ill health and many pressing engagements, must be my apology for a short letter. I must refer you to my letter to the Baron for several particulars, and to a detail of my perils and abuses, I must beg leave to refer you to our friend Power, whom I find of youthful enterprise and fidelity; he certainly deserves well of the court, and I don't doubt that he will be rewarded.

What a political crisis is the present! and how deeply interesting is its probable results, in all its tendencies, and thereby must hope it may not be carried into execution. It is, an entire reform in the police and the military establishments of Louisiana will be found immediately indispensable to the Mexican provinces. I beg you to write me fully on the question in cypher by Power, whose presence in Philadelphia is necessary, as well to clear his own character, attacked by Wayne, as to support the fact of the outrage recently offered to the Spanish crown in his person and bring me either the person or the deposition, now under your command, who has been suborned by Wayne, to bear false witness against me, and afterwards for fear he should recant, bribed him to leave Kentucky. Power will give you the perfect account of this infamous transaction, and I conjure you, by all the ties of friendship and of policy, to assist him on this occasion.

If Spain does not resent the outrage offered to Power in the face of all Kentucky. My letter to the Baron will explain the motives which carry me to Philadelphia, from whence I will write again to you. Power will explain to you circumstances which justify the belief of the great treachery that has been practised with respect to the money lately sent me.—For the love of God and Friendship, enjoin great secrecy and caution in all our concerns. Never suffer my name to be written or spoken. The suspicion of WASHINGTON is wide awake.

Beware of Bradford, the Fort-Pitt refugee; he seeks to make peace—there are spies every where. We have a report here that you are appointed Governor of Louisiana.—God grant it, as I presume the Baron will be promoted. I am your affectionate friend. W.

Copy of a letter in cypher received from Wilkinson.—Natchez, Feb. 6th, 1797.

(Signed) Manuel Gayoso de Lemos.

In a separate paper he says what follows: This letter will be delivered to you by Noland whom you know is a child of my own raising, true to his profession, and firm in his attachment to Spain I consider him a powerful instrument in our hands should occasion offer; I will answer for his conduct. I am deeply interested in whatsoever concerns him, and I confidently recommend him to your warmest confidence. I am evidently your's affectionately. WILKINSON.

(A copy,) Signed Manuel Gayoso de Lemos. This letter was written in cypher, which may account for the unguarded language in which it is couched. The perils and abuses of which he complains, were the suspicions of his countrymen and the vigilance of his commander. The crisis of which he speaks, was the prospect of a rupture between the king who corrupted him and the nation he betrayed.

This evidence comes in a shape that cannot be questioned: it not only carries with it the proof of its veracity, but it is invested with the forms of law, and would be received in any tribunals of the country where it was written. It is a copy certified by governor Gayoso from his records; every record authenticated in this way has, under the Spanish government, the force of an exemplification in England or the United States, and an officer who should certify a fabrication of this kind would incur the same penalties that are inflicted on the highest forgery with us. This copy is altogether in the hand-writing of governor Gayoso, who has added his signature; both are extremely well known, and have been proved by two witnesses, and can be by a thousand in this territory.

[While the Baron de Carondelet was governor of New-Orleans, Mr. Thomas Power was sent on an Embassy to Kentucky, of which the pamphlet gives the following account.]

"For this purpose Mr. Power is furnished with an official letter directed to the commander of the Ame-

rican army. (No. 39.) This he tells us is the ostensible purport of this mission. The second object which he warns him "no one ought to discover, and which for this reason he ought to retain in his memory, is to sound and examine the disposition of the people of the western country, the militia of which it is said had received orders to march;" in which case he is directed to give information to the commandant of New-Madrid. He then gives him a kind of cypher, in which he is to communicate the most material facts on this point. After some artful instructions as to the language he is to hold to the people of Kentucky, the Baron confers at once to the point and says, "if a hundred thousand dollars distributed in Kentucky would be sufficient to raise an insurrection, I am sure the minister would sacrifice them with pleasure, and you may promise them, without much risk, to those who enjoy the confidence of the people; with a like sum for the army in a case of necessity, and twenty pieces of cannon." On the subject of Wilkinson he says, "You will endeavour to discover with your natural penetration the disposition of the general. I doubt very much whether a person of his disposition can through vanity prefer the advantage of commanding the army of the Atlantic states, to that of being the founder, the deliverer—in fine, the Washington of the western country; his part is as brilliant as it is easy to perform.—All eyes are fixed upon him, he possesses the confidence of his fellow-citizens and of the volunteers of Kentucky; on the slightest movement the people will name him general of the new republic; his reputation will form an army, and Spain as well as France will furnish him the means of paying it. Let him seize Fort Massack, and we will immediately send him arms and artillery, and Spain, confining itself to the possession of the forts of Natchez and the Walnut-hills, until the confederation takes place, will yield to the states of the west all the eastern shore to the Ohio, which will make an extensive and powerful republic, united by its interest and by its situation with Spain, who, in concert with it, will force the savages to make a part with it, and to mix in time with its citizens. The people are discontented with the new taxes.—Spain and France are disgusted by the connections of the United States with England.—The army is weak and devoted to Wilkinson."

This evidence is furnished by Mr. Power on oath, who is stated to be a man of the first character and connections.



"He comes The noisy herald of a busy world."

### FOREIGN.

#### Twenty-sixth French Bulletin.

WOLDERSDORFF, July 9.

The enemy's retreat is a defeat. We have collected a part of his baggage. His wounded have fallen into our hands; we have already counted more than 12,000; all the villages are filled with them. In five or six hospitals alone, we have found more than 6000.

The Duke de Ragusa had at first followed on the road to Brunn, which he quitted at Waldersdorf, in order to take that of Znaim.

At nine o'clock this morning, he met at Laa a rear-guard, which he routed: he took 900 of them prisoners. He will be to-morrow at Znaim.

The Emperor of Austria, Prince Anthony, with a suit of about 200 chariots, coaches, and other carriages, slept on the 6th at Ernsbrunn, the 7th at Hollabrunn, the 8th at Znaim, whence they set out at nine of the morning. According to the relation of the country people who conducted them, their dejection was extreme.

The horse chasseurs of the guard charged, and drove back on the day of the battle of Wagram, three squares of infantry. They took four pieces of cannon. The light-horse Polcs of the guard charged a regiment of pike-men. They took the Prince of Auersburg prisoner, and captured two pieces of cannon.

The Saxon Hussars d'Albert charged the Cuirassiers d'Albert, and took their colours. It was a very singular thing to see two regiments belong to the same Colonel, fighting one against the other.

It appears that the enemy is abandoning Moravia and Hungary, and is retiring into Bohemia.

The roads are covered with the men belonging to the landwehr and the levy en masse, who are returning to their houses.

Now that the Austrian Monarchy is without hope, it would evince being ill acquainted with the character of those who govern it, not to expect that they will humiliate themselves as they did after the battle of Austerlitz. At that epoch they were as now, without hope; and they exhausted all their protections, and oaths.

There are great quantities of wine. In one village 3,000,000 pints were found. It has happily no bad quality.

Twelve of the most considerable villages in the beautiful plain of Vienna, such as are

seen in the neighbourhood of a great capital, have been burnt during the battle. The just hatred of the nation is found against the guilty men who have drawn upon them these calamities.

#### From the Twenty-Seventh Bulletin.

ZNAIM, July 12.

"On the 10th the Duke of Rivoli beat the rear guard of the enemy before Holbrunn.

"On the 11th, at noon, the emperor arrived opposite Znaim. The battle had begun. The Duke of Ragusa had attacked the city, and the Duke of Rivoli had taken the bridge and occupied the Tobacco Manufactory. We took from the enemy in the different engagements on this day, 3000 men, 2 standards, and 3 pieces of cannon.

"The Emperor, informed that Prince John of Lichtenstein had entered our out posts, ordered the firing to cease. The annexed armistice was signed at the Prince of Neufchattel's—Prince Lichtenstein was presented to the Emperor, at two in the morning in his tent.

[Here follows the Armistice already published in our paper.]

#### Twenty-Eighth Bulletin.

The Danube has risen six feet. The bridges of boats which had been constructed before Vienna since the battle of Wagram have been broken by effect of this rise; but the bridges at Elbersdorf are solid and permanent; none of them have suffered. Those bridges, and the works of the island of Loban, are the admiration of the military persons of Austria.—They avow that such works are without example since the time of the Romans.

The Archduke Charles having sent Major General Weissevor to compliment the Emperor, and since that the Baron de Winnlen and Prince John of Lichtenstein having come upon the same courteous errand in his name, his majesty has thought proper to send to the Archduke Fritil, Grand Marshal of Palatz; who found him at Butwets, and passed part of yesterday at his head quarters.

His majesty has visited the environs of the village of Spits, which forms tete-de-pont of Vienna. General Beterand has been charged with the execution of different works which must be marked out and begun this day.

The bridge of piles at Vienna will be re-established with the least delay possible.

His majesty has named as Marshals of the Empire General Oudinot, the Duke of Ragusa and General Maedonald. The number of Marshals was eleven; this nomination will make it 14. There still remains two vacancies.

The number of wounded Austrians in our hands amounts to 12 or 13,000.

The Austrians have had nineteen Generals killed or wounded. It has been remarked as a singular fact, that most of the French Officers, whether of old France or of the new provinces, who were in the Austrian service, have perished.

Several Couriers have been intercepted, and among their letters have been found a regular correspondence of Gentz with Count Stadion. The influence of this wretch in the leading determinations of the Austrian Cabinet is hereby materially proved. Such are the instruments which England employs, like a new Pandora's box, to raise storms, and spread poison's on the continent.

The Duke of Rivoli's corps encamps in the Circle of Znaim; that of the Duke of Austerlitz in the Circle of Brunn; that of the Duke of Ragusa in the Circle of Kom-Neubourg; that of Marshal Oudinot before Vienna, at Spits; that of the Viceroy on Presbourg and Gratz. The Imperial Guard returns to the environs of Schoenbrunn.

The harvest is very fine, and abundant every where. The army is cantoned in a beautiful country, rich in provisions of all kinds, wine particularly.

The ship Russell, captain Allen, arrived at New York from Liverpool, which place she left on the 3d August.

Captain A. informs, that the embargo fit England was raised on the 29th of July. The Grand Expedition, with 90,000 troops on board, sailed on the 24th and 25th of July, destined, as was supposed in Liverpool, for the coast of Holland.

The American government schooner Enterprise, had arrived off the Texel.

LONDON, July 28.

An article, dated from Petersburg on the 5th, states that an English squadron has made its appearance between Hochland and Cronstadt, in presence of the Russian fleet, and that a naval engagement was expected. We trust the expectation will not be disappointed.—Letters from Petersburg of the 6th and 7th, state the English squadron consisted of six sail of the line, and twenty other vessels—and that