

...to keep up her spirits until she gets to sleep. And old George Ganderop declares upon the honor of a soldier, that did he not pay his court so exclusively to Bezzub, he should have no rest. Here I accidentally made some noise in changing my position among the branches, which greatly alarmed the old orator, and while he was peeping about, with spectacles on nose, to discover the cause of his alarm, I winged my way to town, and aided by the most zephyr, once more regained my leafy habitation.

Mr. Addison gives the following humorous account of *Clay of Duclerfa*, erected in the reign of King Charles the Second, into which none was to be admitted that had not fought his man.

The President of it was said to have killed half a dozen in single combat; and as for the other members they took their seats according to the number of their slain. There was likewise a side table for such as had only drawn blood, and shewn a laudable ambition of taking the first opportunity to qualify themselves for the first table. This club consisting only of men of honour, did not continue long, most of the members of it being put to the sword, or hanged a little after its institution.

...atched from 23 to 31 guineas each, on an average 45 1-2 guineas; the ewes 51, from 14 to 30 guineas. The whole number (100) produced about 3,723 guineas. Among the company present, were the duke of Kent, Lord Bessie, Sir C. Talbot, Sir J. Banks, and a great number of gentlemen and agriculturists.

At the annual wool fair held at Dorchester, in Oxfordshire, on the 18th inst, a considerable quantity was sold at prices somewhat lower than last year: Leicestershire wool, 82s. per ton and upwards; Berkshire, from 33s. to 40s. South Down, from 60s. to 70s. *Ibid.*

A British Officer writes from Messina, of date the 14th April last:—I returned a few days ago from a trip to Mount Etna, where we had been to see the effects of an eruption, which took place on the 20th ult. The preceding day we were all much surprised at seeing the streets of Messina covered with a quantity of fire ashes something like gun-powder, which were driven by a strong south wind from the top of the mountain, a distance of sixty miles. It appears that these ashes are thrown up before an eruption of fire; they come to Messina in such quantities that it was unpleasant to walk the streets, especially against the wind. On the 28th ult. volumes of smoke and fire burst out from several craters, which the volcanick matter made of itself, about six miles above the village of Lingua Glassa; it is impossible for words to convey, or colours to paint, the awful grandeur of this at once grand and terrific scene. Figure to yourself the highest mountain in Arran vomiting fire from a dozen of different places, and throwing up immense heaps of red hot stones to the heights of one thousand feet, attended with a terrific noise, like the roaring of many cannon. Conceive quantities of melted lava issuing from each crater like metal from a furnace, and every obstacle that presents itself to impede its progress, & you may have some faint idea of an eruption of Mount Etna.

In three days the lava proceeded six miles, but very fortunately did not overwhelm any village; it has, however, destroyed a quantity of timber, many vineyards, and some corn fields. It was lamentable to witness the distress of the inhabitants that were unfortunately situated in the neighbourhood; they cried, tore their hair, prayed to all their saints and images, and carried them in procession to the lava, in hopes that their presence would stop the devouring element, but to no purpose. The wooden St. Joseph and all the rest of them were deaf to their prayers, and the lava continued to roll on for more than ten days, when the volcanick matter being exhausted, the fire became extinct. Had it continued a few days longer, several villages must have been burnt down. I was not more than 500 yards from one of the craters, but some of the stones lying over my head, I was obliged to scamper off. The effect at night is beyond all description magnificent.



FOREIGN.

ST. THOMAS, AUG. 31.

Translation of the interesting *Accouns* brought here by a *felicito*, on Tuesday last, from Porto Rico. —

Translation of a Dispatch.

Gen. Cuesta says, from the Camp of Talavera on the 29th of July, that being informed that the enemy, in number forty thousand men, were preparing themselves to attack him, he passed the Alberches and took a convenient position with the English general. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 27th, the enemy charged them with the greatest fury with the bayonet: they were with equal fury repulsed, and the battle ceased at 8 o'clock in the evening with the greatest loss. The 28th, at day break, the enemy repeated their attacks till 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when they were again routed; and the general hopes that they will be successively beaten. The English and Spanish armies behaved themselves with a bravery worthy of their nations. The *intruded King* (Joseph Bonaparte) assisted in person, & he retired in the afternoon to Santa Olalla, accompanied with *nineteen* *waggons* loaded with wounded. The division of Lacy is at Toledo and yesterday they were expecting the army of Venegas in Aranjuez, in order to pass to Madrid.

P. S. We have just now received the news by an express, that the enemy were completely routed.

[There is official confirmation of the above in a proclamation of the commandant of Cadiz, stating the information to have been received from the Secretary of the supreme junta.]

From St. Bartholomews, Aug. 25.

The British have declared Guadaloupe, St. Martin, and St. Eustatia, in a state of blockade. We have just learned that a French squadron has entered Guadaloupe with troops. The British have endeavored to do the same—that all neutrals shall carry the production of their own country to British ports in the West Indies—so a Swedish vessel cannot carry to Antigua, &c. a cargo of American produce from St. Bartholomews.—*Relif.*

Yesterday the Austrian messenger arrived with dispatches to Prince Stahremberg, who immediately after communicated their contents to Mr. Canning. We hear that they are dated on the 9th ult. and announce the necessity to which the Imperial army was reduced of suiting for a suspension of hostilities. It was last night confidently stated, that these dispatches represent the overture intended to be made to the enemy, as being merely for the establishment of a truce, and expressing a hope that the successful co-operation of England in the war might enable the emperor Francis to renew hostilities.—*London Paper of August 10.*

Vienna July 15.—Yesterday afternoon Prince John of Lichtenstein, who has been very graciously received in his audience, by Napoleon, arrived here, to negotiate the peace with the French Minister of State, Count Champagny.

The Emperor Francis, as is generally asserted here, is much in favour of peace; and charged the Archduke in writing to open the negotiations for it, even with considerable sacrifices, in order to put an end to the dreadful effusion of blood. Previously to the signing of the armistice, some chief points had been agreed upon, which are to form the basis of the peace about to be made. An immediate peace was expected, nay betts were made that the Emperor Napoleon will be at Paris by his birth day, the 15th of Aug.

HAMET CARAMALLI, the ex-bashaw of Tripoli, has been formally invited Dey of Berne, and has taken possession of his government. Through the influence of Dr. DAVIS, agent of the United States, that province was ceded to him, and its revenues (12000 sc. d'ins) confirmed to him and his heirs for ever.—*New York Paper.*

COTTON.—From the apprehension of some interruption of our commerce with America, in consequence of our non-ratification of Mr. Esckin's treaty with that government, the sales of cotton have been this week unprecedently large, amounting to 14,000 bags chiefly to the regular trade, but with some considerable speculation.

TOBACCO.—Eagerly sought after, and considerable sales made, but holders are become more tenacious.—*London Paper.*

Wednesday at 12 o'clock, a very numerous company of agriculturists assembled in Richmond Gardens, to attend the sale by auction, of 100 sheep, selected from his Majesty's flock of Merino sheep, as advertised in last week's paper. The rams were 39 in number, which

...undred and forty yards from a mound of clay 11 feet in thickness, faced in front by three inch oak plank, secured to pieces of timber 6 inches thick, and the feet by 2 inch pine—three of the sheet pierced through, and rested upwards of 200 yards beyond the mound.—*National Intelligencer.*

On Sunday evening of last week, says the *Connecticut Mirror*, Mr. JEREMIAH R. WILLIAMS, of Glastenbury, was killed by lightning—aged 25 years.

The circumstances of his death, as near as we have been able to collect, are:—That about six o'clock that evening, he left his residence at Glastenbury, with an intention to go to Weatherfield, where he had for some time been paying his attention to a young lady, to whom he was to have been married in a few days. He arrived at the ferry between six and seven o'clock—hailed the ferrymen, who were on the opposite side of the river; but who seeing the storm so near, thought it imprudent to go after him—Mr. Williams retired a short distance from the shore to take shelter under the boughs of a large tree—after the storm had abated, and hearing no more from him, the ferrymen concluded he had returned home—the next morning hearing it observed that, during the storm, a large ball of fire was seen to pass down a tree on the opposite shore, one of the ferrymen had the curiosity to cross the river and see what effect it had on the tree—When to his astonishment, he found the body of Mr. Williams burnt in a most shocking manner, and very black. He lay upon his back, his feet about eight feet from the western-most shoot of the tree, (which was formed of two shoots from an ancient stump of a Button wood, dividing at the ground and running yery high,) his body inclining to the north east—he held in his left hand the stick of an umbrella, in his right a handkerchief of apples; at a small distance from his head lay his hat. On examination, there appeared a perforation in the hat between the crown and the brim, directly over the left temple when on the head. The metallic top of the umbrella was gone, a part where there was some solder was melted, the stick split, and part of it gone down to the insertion of the iron spring that elevates the top, the silk mostly burned; the arm and hand that held the stick little injured; the handkerchief and apples uninjured. The stroke appeared to have taken place on the left temple, corresponding with the perforation in the hat. Blood issued from the left ear and nostrils; the left cheek, the neck, shoulder, and breast, were crisped, and places across the body down the right thigh to the ankle. The right thigh of the patient, which were woollen, was much torn, some of the pieces scattered to a distance. A silver watch which had been in the fob, was found at about eight or ten feet distance; the watch and case separated, though not essentially injured, save the china face being broken, and the chain melted or gone. The left leg of the pantaloon was not much torn, though several places on the limb were burned, and his shoes which were new were burst; and the quarters burned. The coat, except about the left shoulder and breast, not greatly damaged, though the gilding was melted from some of the buttons. The front of the vest, shirt, and cravat, which were of cotton, much burned. He had in his pocket a piece of beeswax, which was not melted.

It appears that he took shelter under the western branch of the tree, the wind blowing from the south-west. The shaft, or rather column of lightning, (two persons that saw it strike the tree, one of them south easterly, and the other south-westerly from the tree, describe it, one of them as a ball of fire of the size of a two bushel basket—the other as about the size of a barrel) struck both branches of the tree near the top, on the eastern-most branch, it followed the grain of the wood, rending the bark in spots, to the ground; but no trace appears in the earth. It ran on the western-most branch, within about twelve feet of the ground, to the stump of a limb which had been cut, about a foot from the trunk, when it left the trunk, and followed a sapling limb directly to the metallic top of the umbrella, which served as a conductor to destroy the holder. As he stood, and as from appearance the umbrella must have been held, it was in a proper situation to have attracted the electric fluid, and conducted it to the perforation in the hat, which would be about even with the iron spring in the handle. Near the place where the right foot stood, was a perforation in the earth, where the lightning spent itself. His face and neck were of a liver colour, which induced those who first found him to suppose that he was a black man, but on examination he was found to be a white man, & by his friends (to whom his body and the articles were delivered) and others, recognized as Mr. Jeremiah Williams.

The Star. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1809.

The Superior Court for Wake is now sitting; Judge Henderson presides. The trial of John Owen, arraigned for the murder of Patrick Conway, late merchant of this city, was postponed to next term, on the ground that the public prejudices against the prisoner were such as to preclude the probability of an impartial trial. At the late Hillsborough Superior Court Andrew Peddy and Lewis Barker were sentenced to two months imprisonment, and to stand one hour in the pillory for making an erasure in a Commission to take depositions, in a cause pending in court. William Speight, after the finding a bill against him for passing counterfeit dollars, made his escape from court, and forfeited his recognizance. The dollars were passed at a late cock fight in Hillsborough and are said to have been made at the Mint supposed size of in operation near the Neuse Fish-dam Ford. Howell, mentioned in our last as being sentenced to Hillsborough jail for passing counterfeit dollars, is the son-in-law of Ben Clark, silversmith, &c. &c. near the Fishdam Ford.

The Virginia Gazette says, it is reported that General Wilkinson has been superceded in the command of the Army by General Wade Hampton of South-Carolina.

Whether General Wilkinson is really guilty or not of the charges which have for years existed against him, or whether a quarter part of those charges be true, the President may have deemed his unpopularity a sufficient cause for his removal. It appears that many of his offi-

...ers distrust him, and are unwilling to serve under his command. Almost the entire population of the Orleans and Mississippi Territories, and a great majority of the whole American people firmly believe him to have been in the first instance a party to Burr's treason, and that he has been a Spanish pensioner; and it has been held that the Chief of an army should be like Caesar's wife, not only innocent but above suspicion. If this report of his removal be true we believe all will be satisfied with the appointment of General Hampton as Commander in Chief.—Neither his bravery, his talents, his honourable conduct as an officer, or his attachment to his country will be called in question. We are proud to mention that Gen. Hampton is a native of North-Carolina, though now and for many years past he has been an inhabitant of South-Carolina.

The English expedition is expected to proceed to attack the city of Antwerp. The British have declared all the ports of Holland in a state of blockade. A negotiation for peace is now progressing at Vienna between Austria and France.

Several spirited and patriotic Citizens of Wake county have projected the establishment of a Society for the encouragement of Agriculture and Useful Arts in said county. Articles of Association are today offering to obtain signatures. All who are well wishers to the prosperity and independence of our country are expected to patronize the design. It is hoped that every county in the State will follow so praise-worthy an example.

During the session of the Legislature an attempt will be made to establish a society for the whole State, to form a centre of communication for the county societies, in the promotion of the foregoing objects.

As the Star has been and will continue to be devoted to whatever is calculated to advance the real interests of our country, a due portion of its columns is offered to such publications as those associations may render necessary; and the best exertions of the Editor shall be lent in aid of their formation and useful progress.

The pages of the Star, which have often been enriched with the labours of Agricultural Societies in different parts of the United States must have offered abundant proofs of their utility; and the rapid improvement of those states in which they have existed, contrasted with the state of the Useful Arts in this and its comparatively slow state. A progression, calls loudly upon us to avail ourselves to the utmost of the advantages which Nature has so profusely offered us. Our citizens we are proud to believe, want neither enterprise or patriotism. We hope every thing from their exertions, and that our State, now among the first in population, will ere long rank among the first in those arts which constitute wealth, and furnish the means of happiness.

The Lynchburg Press has stated as an important discovery, from trials in that vicinity, that European grape vines will grow and flourish in the United States, and an article to that effect is now publishing in many of our newspapers. This discovery is not a recent one—the experiment of transplanting grafts from Europe into the soil of Pennsylvania was many years ago successfully made; and General Davis when he returned from his mission to France bro' with him the scions of several kinds of French and Spanish grapes, which have prospered in such a manner in several places in this state, particularly in &c near Halifax, as to prove that vineyards might be cultivated here with advantage.

A valuable communication from Mr. Joseph Cooper, of New Jersey, on the best method of making Wine from native grapes will appear in our next.



COMMUNICATED. MARRIED. In Caswell County, near Red House, Charles Moore Esq. aged 53, to Miss Geyllar Dunning, by the Rev. Mr. Ward 10 o'clock. On the same day, James Nipper to Miss Susa Fupper, daughter of J. sept. Fupper, Esq.

Cash Store. The Subscriber has just received from New York a fresh supply of GOODS. Among which are the following (selected and useful) Articles: H. RNESS Mounting complete; Sursingles, rollers and common buckles; Flett Setts, steel-heads and hats; Inlets, plated; Buckles, tips and slides; Saddle Nails; plated and common Stirrup Irons; plated Bitting, carb and snaffle; common do do; Straining and Woollen Webbing; Linen Girt do; Saddle Tacks, from 6 to 20 oz. two-penny, three-penny, and four-penny Clouts, cut and wrought; Knives and Forks; Stock, Pad, Chest, and Frunk Locks; Plane Irons and Socket Chisels; Nails of all kinds; Mill and Cross-Cut Saws; Power Half Pint Tumblers; Leather and Calfskin covered Travelling Trunks; Williamson's celebrated patent Three-all Pens; White Threads; Irish Linens and Cotton Shirtings; Stays; Lybon, and Malaga Wines; first quality, &c. &c. &c. Philadelphia bottled Porter, &c. &c. &c. all of which are sold at a very moderate profit for cash. WILLIAM SHAW. Raleigh, Oct. 5, 1809. 49—4f

J. Scott RETURNS thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh and the Public at large, for the liberal encouragement he has received, and informs them that he now has (and will continue to keep) a more extensive assortment of Jewelry and Plate-ware, Gold and Silver Watches, &c. &c. than he has ever had. He wishes to inform the Members of the ensuing General Assembly, and the Public generally, that he has employed a young man from London, of superior talents, as a Watch and Clock Maker, to any he knows in the United States—therefore, those who please to honour him with their custom may rely on having it executed in the best manner, and with dispatch, and warranted. He repairs Marine Time-keepers; Duplex, Horizontal, Lever, Virgule, Alarm and Repeating Watches, and Clocks of every description, &c. &c. Every kind of work in his line will be done with accuracy and dispatch. Old Gold and Silver, Cob Pieces, State Gold, &c. received in payment. Raleigh, October 5, 1809. 49—5