

# THE STAR.

VOL. I.]

RALEIGH, OCTOBER 26, 1869.

[No. 52.]

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

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

State of North Carolina, } Court of Pleas and  
Montgomery County. } Quarter Sessions.  
October Term, 1869.

Henry Lashbaker and Nancy his wife  
vs.  
Lewis Loftin and Polly his wife, William Loftin and Mary his wife, John Kirby and Dolly his wife.

In this case it appearing to the Court that the Defendants William Loftin and wife Louisa, John Kirby and wife Dolly, are not residents of this State; it is therefore ordered, that unless they appear at the next Court to be held for said county and show cause why the Prayer of the Petition should not be granted, it will be taken pro confesso against them.  
It is further ordered, That a copy of this order be put in each of the News-Papers printed in Raleigh, to three weeks successively.

JOHN SMITH, CLK.

### A Bargain.

On Saturday the 18th of November ensuing, at the market-house in the City of Raleigh, W. John L. Furber will offer for sale his House and Lot (see advertisement in this issue) together with such articles of household furniture, stock, &c. as he cannot conveniently carry with him.  
Raleigh, October 9, 1869.

### Notice.

THE Subscriber having a wish to remove to the western country in the spring, requests all those indebted to him and Citizens and Burrow, to make immediate payment in order that they may meet the demands against them. A failure in any creditor to comply with the above request will inevitably involve them in law in the course of thirty days, as the accounts have been in full standing.  
HENRY BURROW.  
Randolph County, October 6, 1869.

### RAN-AWAY

FROM the Subscriber on the 10th day of September, a bright mounted fellow of the name of Ralph. He is about 35 years of age—a number of his fore-teeth are missing—several before, so as to disqualify him from chewing any thing hard. He has a very down look. He had on when he left me cotton clothes, except his coat, which was cotton cambric, of a blue colour, made in the present fashion. The coat had a pocket on the inside of the left lapel. He is about five feet, eight or ten inches high—thick built. I expect he will attempt to pass for a free man, and perhaps, under the name of Richmond, in Virginia, where he was raised. He left his former master, whose name was Jeffery, (lived in South Carolina,) and passed for a free man about fifteen months in the counties of Dublin, Raden, and Jones, where he was at length taken up and committed to Wilmington Jail, where his master got him. Any person who will confine and deliver in any Jail in this State so I get him again, shall receive a reward of ten dollars, and if delivered to me in Wadesborough, 25 dollars.  
JOHN JENNINGS.  
Wadesborough, Sept 25 1869.

### Cash Store.

The Subscriber has just received from New York a fresh supply of

### GOODS,

Among which are the following (some and useful) Articles:  
HARNESS Mounting complete; Sursingles, rollers and harness buckles; Felt shoes, accessories and harness; Breeches, plated; Buckles, tips and snaffles; Saddle, various plated; common and heavy; plated Bits, Curbs and snaffles; common and heavy; Saddling and Woolen Working; Leather and Saddle Tacks, from 6 to 20 oz. brass, brass, and full-prime; Colours, cut and wrought; Knives and Forks; Stock, Paw, Chest, and Trunk Locks; Plain Irons and Socket Cisterns; Nails of all kinds; Min. and Cross-cut Saws; Power Hand Planes; Trunks; Leather and Calfskin covered Travelling Trunks; Williamson's celebrated patent Truss-sin Pens; Wink Threads; Irish Linens and Cotton Shirtings; Shirts, Collars, and Shirts; Wines, best quality; best Champagne bottled; Porters, &c. &c. all of which will be sold at a very moderate price.  
WILLIAM SHAW.  
Raleigh, Oct. 5, 1869.

### 100 Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on the 10th of August, from the subscriber, an African male, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet high, stout and well made; of a yellow complexion; much marked on the right side by whippings—suspected to be in company with a white man. Any person apprehending the above described Negro, and lodging him in any Jail, shall be reasonably rewarded. Any person apprehending said Negro and white man, shall, by lodging both in any Jail, receive one hundred dollars.  
ROBERT SMYTH.  
September 2, 1869.

### NOTICE.

IN the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Johnston, last August Term, the Subscriber qualified as Administrator (with the will annexed) to the Estate of the late Col. Samuel Smith dec. Therefore all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment immediately; and those having claims against the same are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated, within the time limited by law, or they will be barred of recovery.  
E. SMITH, Adm'r.  
October 14th, 1869.

### JUST PUBLISHED HENDERSON'S STAR ALMANACK, For 1870,

And for sale at \$40 per thousand, \$7 per gross, \$4 per half gross, 75 cents per dozen, or 10 cents single, by the Publisher in Raleigh: Henry B. Anson, Fayetteville; William Lutz, Fort, Hillsborough; Stephen Snow, Granville; Peter B. Davis, Warrenton; William Bart, Halifax; Daniel Redmond, Tarborough; and by various other Merchants throughout the State.  
This Almanack contains, besides the Astronomical Calculations, a great variety of useful and entertaining matter, which has been selected with much care.  
P. Smith, October 19, 1869.

### Fayetteville Academy.

THE Trustees of the Fayetteville Academy with pleasure inform the Parents and Guardians of Children, that the Rev. William L. Turner is engaged as Principal Teacher in this Seminary, and will enter upon the duties of his appointment about the middle of November. The degree of Reputation this gentleman has deserved and enjoyed as Principal of the Academy in Raleigh, renders unnecessary the addition of any thing on his behalf. It forms a sure pledge to those who purpose sending their Children at this School, that the utmost attention will be paid to their advancement in Literature, and the improvement of their morals. The Trustees assure the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to promote the future usefulness of the Students that may depend on a steady discharge of the duties of their trust. They contemplate and have partly arranged an enlarged plan of Education in the Female Department, and the addition of a Teacher in Music.  
The convenience of the Students, as respects board, fees, and engaged the particular attention of the Trustees. Accommodation for a large number of each sex, in the principal families of the town, may be had at the rate of six or seven dollars per month.  
The central situation of Fayetteville—the very ready communication with all parts of the State—the degree of wealth enjoyed by its inhabitants, joined to the known and approved abilities of the Teachers, render the Fayetteville Academy highly deserving of public notice and patronage.

DAVID ANDERSON, President.  
Fayetteville, Oct. 5, 1869.

### Mrs. CASO

RESPECTFULLY informs her Friends and the public that she has removed to the new Tavern, near the State House Square, in order for the reception of Travellers, and ample accommodations are provided for 30 or 40 members of the coming General Assembly.  
Besides the main house, which is spacious, there are detached buildings well furnished for private accommodation. The Stables are excellent, well provided with orange and attended by careful hostlers. A good assortment of the best Equines are kept, and the table will be provided with whatever the country affords, served up in the best manner.  
As Mrs. C. is determined to keep a good House, and to use every possible exertion to please, she hopes to be favoured with the patronage of the Members of the General Assembly, and of the public in general.  
Raleigh, Oct. 10, 1869.

### NOTICE.

On Monday the 20th of November next, at the late dwelling house of Col. Samuel Smith dec.  
WILL commence the sale of the perishable part of the Estate of said dec. consisting of a STOCK of Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep—Cotton and Fodder, Flour and other provisions, Plantation Utensils &c. &c.—The sale will commence from day to day till all is sold—Credit will be given the purchasers until the first day of November 1870, on their giving bond and approved security to  
E. SMITH, Adm'r.  
October 14th, 1869.

### A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office at Raleigh, N. C. the quarter ending the 1st of October, 1869.  
HUTCHINS Atkins, Benjamin Allen, George Allen, Robert Allen, William Andrews, Sterling Anderson, Thomas H. Buckell, John Bowen, David Bogert, Shadrach Postwar, Mark Barker, Peter Brown, Thomas Bevis, Joseph Brasfield, John Busber, William Brown, Peter Bird.  
J. Jesse H. Croam, Christopher Curtis, Mrs. Polly Christian, Mr. Carthy 2, Thomas Crowder, Blount Cooper, Spencer Colburn, Col. H. Cooke.  
D. Jonathan Davis, Sen. David Darr, H. Josiah Dillard, E. William Evans, Thomas Edwards, Henry Evans.  
E. Hugh French, Joel Ferguson, Omer Pitts.  
G. Henry Goodloe, George Grimes, Henry L. Gorman, Samuel Gunder, Thomas Gunn 2, Betsey Gay, Joseph Gales.  
H. Elsie Harris, Thomas House, George Herndon, David Houston, Wm. Hunt, Hanson House, William H. J. Joseph Hootch, John Henderson, John Harrison, Archibald Henderson, George Harland, Moses Horton, Mr. Holloman, Sally Hunter, Robert Hall.  
I. James Jackson, Newman Jackson 2, Martha Johnson, Young Jones, Willie Jones 2, Matthew Jordan.  
K. Richard King, Jesse Kemp.  
L. Lewis Lashley, Wm. Lashley, Isaac Lane 2, Jehu Lee 2, Joshua Lee 2, Edward Lane, Samuel Lee, William Lancaster.  
M. W. Wm. M. Corly, Morgan Morrey, Allen Mobley 2, John Moring, Bennet M. Menden, Mrs. Ann Mendenburg, Y. George Noyce 2, Capt. J. Nicks 2, Justus Nichols, O. Mr. O'Kiley.  
P. James Putney, Thomas Page, Seth Perkins, Joseph Pearce, John Perkins, Daniel P. Price, Francis Perry, R. Thomas Robertson, John Ruby, John Rex, James Topley, Henry Ray, Polly Row, Edith Rhodes, Joel Rivers, David Ruth, Mrs. Emma Rowland, John S. R. Beteau.  
S. Thomas Spain, G. Land Shadrick 2, Henry Seawell, William Smith, James Stewart, Richard Smith, John Smith, Shion Smith, William S. Shaw, J. & Brant Stephens.  
T. Titus Turner, Jack Tatam, Paschal Tucker.  
W. Grey Williford, Lewis Webb, Benjamin Ward, Mrs. Cressy Wallace, Solomon Williams, Henry Warren, Ewell Wats, George Welsh, Charles Winfrey, Briton Utley, John Whitaker, Doctor S. Heathon, William White 2.  
F. James Vinson. W. M. SHAW, P. M.

### 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 the Seminary will always have a preference to any other Academy in the Southern States.  
A Lady, of talents and acquisitions equal to the undertaking, is also wanted to take charge of the Female Department of the Academy; and a Young Gentleman, eminently 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.  
Aug. 30.

### HISTORICAL

### CHARACTERS OF THE TWO CATOS,

Compared, by the Manuscript of Argenson.

I have read the lives of the two Catos with an intention of judging to which of them the expression afterwards a proverb, *He is as wise as Cato*, was most applicable; and think Cato of Utica ought to be preferred to his grandfather. In order to form a better judgment, let us compare their actions, considering at the same time, their respective situations. The Censor was more austere, and lived at a time when it was less necessary to be so; consequently his austerity might be suspected of proceeding from a particular turn of mind. He gained at first, some reputation as an orator, but it was because he was very violent in his pleading against the adverse parties: he showed an excessive zeal for virtue and the laws, and criticised severely, those who acted contrary to either. He was named Quæstor, in the army of Scipio Africanus: and disapproved of the most trifling recompence, which that general wished to make to his soldiers. Scipio very justly observed, he thought himself more responsible for the success of the great enterprises with which he was charged, than the economy of the public treasure: Cato fell into a passion, and abandoned both the quæstorship, and the army. When he was Prætor, he was a judge of the most perfect integrity; but his severity was insupportable. Arrived at the honours of the consular office, he was sent into Spain, where he soon found himself surrounded with enemies, which he owed, perhaps, to the stubbornness of his character. Perceiving, that it was necessary to relax from his severity, he took out from the public treasure two hundred talents, with which he corrupted part of the Spaniards, and opposing them to each other, conquered them all; razed the walls of their cities, and received in Rome triumphal honours. After having been ten years Consul, he solicited the censorship which he obtained: and never was that place filled with so much integrity and rigour as by Cato. He paid no respect to persons, senators, knights, or men of consular dignity: it drove from the senate those whom he found culpable, of whatever birth they were. He was exact, severe, incorruptible, inflexible, and resolute: he made himself dreaded by those who infringed the laws; but he did not render the execution of them easy; he took no pains to make them esteemed, and never thought of rewarding those who conformed to what they prescribed. He declared war against luxury, not by publishing any sumptuary law, but by taxing the citizens according to their expences; without paying the least attention to their real fortunes. At the end of his censorship a statue was erected to him, and received the sur-name of Censor, which he bore the remainder of his life; and preserved the inclination of censuring and criticising his countrymen. He made it a duty, and perhaps a pleasure, to accuse them in open senate: this was repaid him—he was accused in his turn—and it happened, that he was more than once condemned to pay a fine. He was already advanced in age, when the Athenians came to Rome, and made it the fashion to study the literature and philosophy of Greece—Cato disapproved of this study—he opposed its progress—and cried loudly, that it was a species of mental luxury, which would ruin the republic. He went into Africa, and lived at Carthage, between the second and third pu-

lic wars. He saw that this old rival of Rome was full of flourishing youth; that the country was populous, rich, and commercial:—finally, that if Carthage was left too long in repose, it might again make Rome tremble, as it had done in the time of Hannibal. From that moment, he gave it in the senate as his opinion, that Carthage should be destroyed; and he was the cause of the third punic war, which was terminated by the entire destruction of that city. Cato died at the age of ninety, without having ever been ill, or had recourse to medicine.

Many things may be said against this austere censor of the vices and manners of his country: he took up for his model Curius Dentatus, a Roman in the beginning of the Republic; who was three times Consul, received twice triumphal honours, but returned always after his victories to the plough, and lived humbly in his farms. It was this Curius, who, receiving from certain ambassadors considerable offers of gold and silver, shewed them his kettle full of radishes & greens, saying, "Judge of a man who is contented with such a repast, has a need of your riches."

Cato affected to lead as frugal a life; but Curius, by living in this manner, only imitated his countrymen and contemporaries, Cincinnatus, Fabricius, Cæcilius, &c. instead of which, Cato made himself singular, and wished to be remarkable. We have some fragments of his writings; vanity, affectation of singularity, excessive economy and even avarice, are manifested in them. He wrote upon a country life, and said, that nothing was so agreeable as augmenting our patrimony, & becoming rich; that slaves were the instruments of labour, of culture, of economy, and commerce; that they ought to be made use of to improve our fortune, and not to be considered but with this view. Plutarch, however indulgent he might be to these who so little he wrote, could not refrain from blaming this manner of thinking, which he looked upon to be inhuman and unjust.

It is remarked that Cato, who condemned so many vices during the course of his severe censorship, was favourable to those with which he was himself infected; such as usury, which it is asserted he practised in the most oppressive manner. When he was reproached with it, he answered that there was no law which forbade it expressly: it might be so at the same time, but did it not become Cato to attach himself strictly to the letter of the law, and not to distinguish that which is just and fitting from what was not so? Cato the Censor, was, therefore, self-interested, avaricious, full of vanity, and perhaps jealous of the great and powerful personages whom he persecuted openly. He was severe to his equals, and inhuman to his inferiors: finally, his virtue was austere and cruel; which as Montaigne says, with reason, is a *triste et d'espèral ornament for philosophy*. What are called his *Distichs*, are full of good sense and reason; but they are certainly not by Cato the Censor: let us see if they do not better become his grandsons.

Cato of Utica, lived in times less happy than those of his grandfather; and although the age in which he lived had no particular defect, he criticised it, much more by being virtuous, than by declaiming furiously against vices.—His wisdom was neither cynical, jealous, nor haughty. He sought not riches, but made use of those he had, in being generous, and liberal on proper occasions: equally incapable of a blind friendship, and an inveterate hatred: he loved above all things, justice and the republic. He was, when very young, under the tyranny of Sylla; and it is said of him, that he asked of every body he met, a sword to plunge into the bosom of that oppressor of his country.—Forty years afterwards he killed himself, rather than be obedient to Cæsar. He saw, especially in a republic, that dignities were not vain honours, but real charges; for the exercise of which, men were answerable to their country. He was at first Quæstor, as his grandfather had been, and he conducted himself in that office like an honest man, without being more difficult than was necessary, preferring the good application of public money to rigid economy. A virtue which never ceases for an instant, cannot fail of being known; for which reason, he enjoyed the reputation he merited; but the republic was not very anxious to employ him a second time; his way of thinking, far from being agreeable to his fellow citizens, inspired them with fear. He was himself little desirous of making a figure; but seeing the people ready to elect for tribune an unworthy citizen, and fearing the evils which might be the consequence, he presented himself with confidence, and was created. In fact he found himself in a situation to prevent, under the pretence of the conspiracy of Catiline, the recall of Pompey and his army to Rome, who was at war with Mithridates, and who had not yet conquered the