

# THE STAR.

VOL. I.]

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[No. 56.]

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## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### FRANKLIN ACADEMY.

#### EXAMINATION.

ON Monday the 21st day of December, the Examination of the Students of the Franklin Academy will commence, and continue two days. On the evening of the second day a Play and Farce will be exhibited for the benefit of the Academy.

GREEN HILL, Sec'y.

### Franklin Academy.

THE Trustees of the Franklin Academy have the pleasure to inform the Parents and Guardians of Children that they have engaged as Principal of this Institution, Mr. JAMES BOGLE, who will enter on the duties of his appointment, on the first day of January next. The degree of reputation this gentleman has enjoyed while Assistant of the Academy in Raleigh, renders it unnecessary to say more of this than that he has the following:—(from a letter written by the Rev. William L. Turner, then Principal of the Academy, to Dr. Fendler, Vice-President of the Trustees of the Cambridge Academy, dated 18th Nov. 1809, and signed by the Trustees of the Cambridge Academy, who were at Mr. Bogle's residence, and as a long and intimate acquaintance, has resided between himself and this gentleman, I feel it a duty to express my opinion of him as an instructor of youth. I assure you, sir, that in my opinion no young man who has come under my notice possesses superior qualifications for the arduous duties of a Teacher. His happy talent to communicate instruction is not among his highest accomplishments—his desire to amend the hearts and strengthen the morals of his Pupils—his conscientiousness to exhibit the beauties of learning and the necessity of regularity and decency of behaviour, render him deserving of the praise of Parents. As a linguist, he is distinguished; in fine, he is every way qualified for his situation, and a short trial will convince you that the choice of the Trustees of your Academy is a wise one.

Board on moderate terms may be had for a considerable number of Students. Tuition as usual, which has been lower than at the neighbouring Academies. The Trustees have in contemplation a plan for establishing a library of the most useful books immediately, which will be the healthiness of the Students generally, render the Franklin Academy highly deserving of public notice.

GREEN HILL, Sec'y.

November 13, 1809.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL persons having any demands against CULLEN EDWARDS, late of Greenville, Pitt county, in the State of North Carolina, are required to take notice that he is dead, and that administration on his estate was granted to the Subscriber at November Term, of Pitt County Court of Pleas and Quarter-Sessions, 1809—They will therefore be barred of recovery if their claims are not presented, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law. All persons indebted to the said Cullen Edwards will please call and settle their accounts, or they will be put in suit.

DAVID SMITH, Adm'r.

November 8, 1809.

### BOARDING-HOUSE,

Opposite C. Parish's Tavern, Raleigh.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Members of the General Assembly that he has made ample provision for the accommodation of three or four. He will also have room to accommodate Travellers—his charges will be reasonable. He expects shortly to receive a supply of OYSTERS, and would be thankful for custom. To those who have favoured him with their custom he tenders his sincere thanks, and assures them that his exertions to please will not diminish.

The public's humble and grateful servant,

ARCHIBALD WILLS.

Raleigh Nov. 16, 1809.

### THE SUBSCRIBER

#### WISHES TO EMPLOY

#### A JOURNEYMAN TAYLOR.

A steady good workman will meet with constant employment.

JOHN S. RABOTEAU.

Raleigh, November 7, 1809.

An active boy of 13 or 14 years of age would be taken as an apprentice.

### A WAGGON WANTED.

Two or three weeks employ for a waggon can be had in this city and neighbourhood if application is made soon at the Star Office.

### RAN-AWAY



FROM the Subscriber on the 10th day of September, a bright mulatto fellow by the name of Ralph. He is about 35 years old—a number of his fore teeth are missing—several before, so as to disqualify him from guaging any thing hard. He has every down look. He had on when he left me cotton clothes, except his coat, which was cotton country, of a brown 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, run for Richmond, in Virginia, where he was raised. He is the former master, whose name was Jefferys, (lived in South Carolina,) and passed for a free man about fifteen months in the counties of Duplin, Baden, and Jones, where he was at length taken up and committed to Wilmington Jail, where his master got him. Any person who will catch and send him 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. 23, 1809.

### An English & Latin School



WILL commence at Westrayville, in Nash county, the first day of January next, under the superintendence of Mr. JAMES ROBERTS, who will teach the English Language in all its various branches, with the Latin, Greek and French. The Subscriber has erected a large two-story house for that purpose, on the road leading from Tarborough to Lenoir, five miles from Nash County House. The place is healthy, and the water good. Those who wish to send their children may rest assured that strict attention will be paid to their morals as well as education. Board may be had at Fifty Dollars. The Subscriber, with the board of Trustees, will see that the Students have strict attention paid to them in all respects.

Nov. 14, 1809.

SAMUEL WESTRAY.

55—sep

### Notice.

THE Subscriber at Wake County Court, in August last, qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Lewis Pool, dec. All persons indebted to the said deceased are desired to make payment, without delay, and all persons having accounts or demands, of any kind, or claim, to present them to the subscriber within the time limited by law, otherwise they will be barred of recovery.

November, 20, 1809.

JOHN CURTIS, Ex'r.

### Caton Decosta, JEWELLER & SILVER SMITH,

INFORMS the public that he has commenced business for himself in Raleigh, (next door to R. Cannon's Store, and nearly opposite Cassa's Tavern,) where he solicits patronage. Having acquired a thorough knowledge of his business, under the first masters in Europe, and having considerable experience in some of the principal workshops in America, he is confident in being able to give satisfaction to those who may employ him. For specimens of his skill he refers to the *diamonds, fine, and elegant work* which has been done for two or three years past in this City.

As the advertiser is master of the business he professes, he deems it unnecessary to enumerate the kinds of work which he will undertake. All Gold and Silver, Table and Buffet Furniture, Ladies' Ornaments, Engraving, Hair-work, Gold Letters, and every thing appertaining to his business will be neatly and expeditiously executed, and on reasonable terms.

He has employed a gentleman who understands repairing Clocks and Watches, and will be glad to receive favours in that line.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1809.

Cash given for Old Gold and Silver.

### JUST PUBLISHED

HENDERSON'S

### STAR ALMANACK,

For 1810,

And for sale at \$40 per thousand, \$7 per gross, \$1 per half gross, 75 cents per dozen, or 10 cents single, by the Publisher in Raleigh: Henry Branson, Fayetteville; William Lockhart, Hillsborough; Stephen Sneed, Granville; Davis & Anderson, Warrenton; William Barr, Halifax; David Redmond, Tarboro; Thos. Watson, printer, Newbern; and by various 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.

Raleigh, October 19, 1809.



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

### FOREIGN.

Bonaparte by a Mandate dated Schoenbrunn Sept. 7, 1809, has ordered the Governor commanding Flushing [Mennot] to be tried by a Court Martial on the following charges:—Not having executed the order which we had given him, of opening the dykes and inundating the island of Walcheren, as soon as a superior hostile force should have disembarked on its shores. Of having surrendered the place which we had entrusted to his care, not only before the enemy had crossed the moat, and when no breach had been effected in the ramparts which remained whole, and in consequence had not once been stormed, but even when the trenches of the enemy were at a distance of 150 toises from the town, and he had still 4000 men in arms capable of doing duty.

The British navy, according to the return corrected up to Saturday, comprised one thousand and fifty seven vessels, of which 265 are of the line. Of these, 94 of the line are at sea, with 15 frigates, 136 frigates, 149 sloops, 70 brigs, and 147 smaller vessels.—*London Courier, Sept. 22.*

General Palafox, the Hero of Saragossa, now a prisoner in France, in a recent letter to the Supreme Junta, has offered the rents and proceeds of his estates in Spain, valued at \$0,000 dollars per annum, during the war, to the Widows and Orphans of the army of the kingdom of Arragon.

### THEATRICAL HUBBUB.

OR, JOHN BULL VS. JOHN KEMBLE.

Our readers are aware that there have been for many years past, only two regular winter

theatres in London; those of Drury Lane & Covent Garden. Both these theatres were lately burnt down and while the embarrassments in which the various proprietors of the former were involved, leaves their theatre, like their finances, in a confused heap of ruins, Covent Garden theatre has been rebuilt in about nine months, and opened on the 18th inst. when in the true spirit of monopoly, the prices of admittance were raised. This it seems John Bull was determined to resist, and a systematic opposition has been accordingly made every night since the opening of the theatre by a sort of peaceable rioting, which, it is conceived, does not warrant the interference of the police. It consists of a confused din of every species of noise—hissing, hooting, whistling, bugle-horns, cat-calls, haranguing and shrieking, which nightly overpowers the dialogue and songs of the actors and reduces them to mutes. Great numbers of persons have been nightly sent into the house by orders, to form a party in favour of the managers, but the greater part of these have joined the people, who seem resolved in spite of constables and Bow-street officers, to be sovereign at least in the theatre, the noise has been diversified by innumerable, boxing matches, in pit, boxes, and galleries, and many champions from each have been taken into custody. The crowd insist and persist still—not only as to the reduction of the prices; but they do not like the arrangement of private boxes, and the suspected intention of refinery upon the drama by the introduction of Italian singing, with Madame Catalani. Among the labels and placards scattered about the house, the London papers give us the following:

Kemble, remember the Dublin Tinker!

John Kemble versus John Bull.

No advance—no private (alias annual) boxes!

No Bow-street officers!—Persevere and succeed!

No stage tricks!

Old pay—or no play.

A representation of Kemble suspended from a gallows—motto, A cure for my aitches."

Mr. Kemble has frequently addressed the house, proposing an adjustment of the contested points, but the audience seemed determined upon the reduction of the prices; & if they persevere, they must ultimately succeed. Among the *jeux d'esprit* which this contest has given birth to, is the following:

This is the house that Jack built.

These are boxes, let to the great that visit the house that Jack built.

These are the pigeon holes over the boxes let to the great that visit the house that Jack built.

This is the Cat; engaged to squall to the poor in the pigeon holes over the boxes let to the great that visit the house that Jack built.

This is the thief-taker shaven and shorn. That took up John Bull with his bugle horn, who hissed the Cat—engaged to squall to the poor in the pigeon holes over the boxes let to the great that visit the house that Jack built.

The contest which had been continued nightly, far from being subdued, seems to have acquired additional strength and consistency on Saturday, when the curtain rose amidst a full chorus of cat-calls, rattles, trumpets, whistles, &c. Among the many placards displayed were—"British merit for ever, and no Catalani."—Another displayed a coffin, with the epitaph,

"Here lies the body of *New Price*, an ugly child and base born, who died of the *hooping cough*."

"John Kemble alone is the cause of this riot, When he lowers his prices John Bull will be quiet."

At length, after a hubbub of some hours, Mr Kemble proposed from the stage, that the points in dispute should be investigated by a committee of disinterested persons, and till a decision be known, the house should be shut up; and in the mean time he assured the audience that Madame Catalani's engagement at that house was at an end.—This declaration & arrangement was received with the shouts of victory, and here the business rests.

### DOMESTIC.

In the course of the correspondence, which, it seems, has taken place between the Secretary of State and Mr. Jackson, we understand that Mr. Jackson had stated that the dispatch from Mr. Canning to Mr. Erskine, of the 33d January was the only dispatch by which the conditions were prescribed to Mr. Erskine for the conclusion of an arrangement with this country, on the matter to which it related—that Mr. Smith in his reply had assured Mr. Jackson that no such declaration had ever before been made to the government, and added, that if that dispatch had been communicated at the time of the arrangement, or if it had

been known that the propositions contained in it were the only ones on which he was authorized to make an arrangement, the arrangement would not have been made—that, notwithstanding this assurance, Mr. Jackson, in his next letter, indecorously used a language implying that Mr. Erskine's instructions were at the time made known to this government—that in Mr. Smith's answer an intimation was distinctly given to him that such an intimation was inadmissible, and especially after the explicit avowal of this government that they had no such knowledge, and that with such knowledge such an arrangement would not have been made—that in Mr. Jackson's next letter the same gross insinuation having been reiterated, and even aggravated, it only remained, in order to preclude opportunities which had been thus abused, to inform Mr. Jackson, as Mr. Smith did, that no further communications would be received from him, and that the necessity of this determination would, without delay, be made known to his government, with an assurance to it, at the same time, that a ready attention would be given to any communications affecting the interests of the two nations, through any other functionary that may be substituted.

National Intelligencer, Nov. 12.

On the night of the 10th instant Meriwether Lewis, Esq. Governor-General of Upper Louisiana, on his way to Washington City, came to the house of Mr. Grider, near the Indian line, in this state (Tennessee)—called for his supper and some spirits, of which he partook, and gave some to his servants. Mr. Grider not being at home, Mrs. Grider retired to the kitchen with her children, and the servants (after the Governor went to bed, which he did in good order) went to a stable, about three hundred yards distant, to sleep—no one in the house with the Governor—and some time before midnight Mrs. Grider was alarmed by the firing of two pistols in the house—she called to the servants without effect; and at the appearance of daylight the servants came to the house, when the Governor said he had now done for himself. They asked what? and he said he had shot himself and would die, and requested them to bring him water, he then laying on the floor, where he expired about seven o'clock on the morning of the 11th. He had shot a ball that grazed the top of his head, and another through his intestines, and cut his neck, arm, and hand with a razor. When in his last agonies he spoke about a trunk of papers that he said would be of great value to our government. He had been under the influence of a deranging malady for about six weeks, the cause of which is unknown, unless it was from a protest to a draft which he drew on the Secretary at War, which he considered tantamount to a disgrace by government.

Nashville Clarion.

David Ballie Warden, Secretary to General Armstrong, American Minister at Paris, in a communication received by the Wasp, and now circulating in the News Papers, dated Paris, September 13, 1809, has undertaken to vindicate General A. from the charges which have been exhibited against him by several American captains. We subjoin an analysis of this vindication.

1st. "Hopkins had declared that General A. had refused him a passport without a doubloon of ten or twelve francs, and that he had given his secretary orders to that effect in presence of all." This Mr. Warden, on oath, declares to be false—that in all cases passports and official acts were given gratis.

The aforesaid Hopkins is also made to declare (on the authority of Captain William Nichols) that, "when he (Nichols) called on the minister to inform him that Captain Waterman, whose ship had been burnt at sea, was near Paris, and on his way to Arras prison, that the General refused to interfere for, or in any way to assist, the said Waterman."

Mr. Nichols, in a letter to a friend in Paris, dated Amsterdam, July 5, 1809, does not remember having any conversation with Hopkins about General A. but if he had, is confident he said nothing disrespectful of him.

2nd. John Wyle, mate of the Two Brothers, in a letter addressed to Messrs. Hathaway and Russell, merchants of New York, and dated the 18th April, 1809, says, "that he and others having been made prisoners at Charente, were marched to Arras; and that they frequently applied to General Armstrong for relief, but that he would not even answer their letters."

3d. Isaac Doolittle, mate of the ship Neptune, of Portland, Massachusetts, and who, like Wyle, had been arrested at Charente, and marched to Arras, in a letter published by Coleman, in his evening Post of August the 9th, complains in nearly the same style with Wyle, but admits that General Armstrong did answer his first letter."