

THE STAR.

Vol. 1.

RALEIGH, DECEMBER 7, 1869.

[No. 58.]

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A large, superb and very elegant Map of the World for sale at this Office—Price \$12.50.

Wanted at this Office, as an apprentice to the Printing Business, a lad of 14 or 16 years of age, of respectable connections, who can read, write and spell well.

Strayed

FROM my wagon on Wednesday the 23d ult. about twenty-five miles south of Raleigh, on the Fayetteville road, a bright sorrel horse, with a black face, his hind legs white near his hocks; no brand; and about 10 or 11 years old. As he was raised in Wayne county I have some expectation that he has gone that route. He was sold at the Wagon Runners' sale in said county. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will take up the above described horse, and give me information thereof, so that I get him again.

DAVID S. GOOLGE.

Granville County, about 5 miles from Col. J. Sutherland's Store, Dec. 4th 1869. 58-3w.

NEW GOODS, ROBERT CANNON

Has received from New-York, a Large and Elegant Assortment of

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

WHICH he offers for sale on the most liberal terms, at his Store on Fayetteville Street, Raleigh. He returns his thanks to those who have hitherto favoured him with their custom, and assures them that his assortment of Goods is equal to any ever before in Raleigh, and which he is determined to sell low for cash, or on credit to those on whose punctuality he can rely.

37-38 Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1869.

LOST

OR mislaid a Note of hand, given by Cato DeCosta to Ingram Banks for \$30, placed in my hands for collection. I forwarn all persons against trading for it, or the said DeCosta paying it to any one but me.

JEHU SCOTT.

Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1869.

New-Goods.

For the information of the Members of the General Assembly,

THOMAS D. BURCH

WOULD just observe that he is, as since the close of the last session removed to Mr. Ross's corner, near Mr. Greenleaf's and immediately opposite the State House, where he has on hand a general assortment of Dry Goods, having just received and opened his full supply. He has also a few groceries, to wit, Ham, Port Wine, Cogniac, Malt, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Almonds, Raisins, Spanish and American Segars, Confectionaries, &c. &c. &c. &c. all of which articles he will sell at the most reduced prices for cash, or on a short credit to those on whose punctuality he can rely. Persons who will purchase an unusual quantity of any article, will have a liberal deduction made them.

Raleigh 9th Nov. 1869.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Rutherford County, George M. Logan, Guardian of Sally S. Logan, only heir of Isaac Logan, deceased,

COURT OF EQUITY,

John Chisholm, senior, and John Chisholm, junior, October Term, 1869.

ORDERED, That unless John Chisholm, junior, file his Plea, Answer or Demurrer within the three next days of next term, the bill as to him shall be taken, pro confesso, and heard pro parte.

Ordered, That this order be published three weeks successively in the STAR. Issued the 13th day of Nov. 1869. Copy at call. NOAH HAMPTON, C. M. E.

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.

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 BOGGS, 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 on this head than to make the following extract from a letter written by the Rev. William L. Turner, then Principal of that Academy, to Dr. Fenner, President of the Trustees of the Louisville Academy, who employed Mr. Boggs to take charge of the institution under their care, and as a long and intimate acquaintance has subsisted between myself and that 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 convincing methods to exhibit the beauties of learning and the necessity of regularity and decency of behaviour, render him deserving of the patronage of Parents. As a linguist, he stands unrivalled; 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 ever 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 with the headship of the Students generally, render the Franklin Academy highly desirable of public notice.

GREEN HILL, Secy.

November 13, 1869.

JUST PUBLISHED HENDERSON'S STAR ALMANACK, For 1870.

And for sale at \$4 per thousand, \$7 per gross, \$4 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 Bart, Halifax; Daniel Ledmond, Tarboro; Tho. 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, 1869.

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO EMPLOY A JOURNEYMAN TAYLOR.

A Steady good workman will meet with constant employment.

JOHN S. RABOTEAU.

Raleigh, November 7, 1869. 58-1f
An active boy of 13 or 14 years of age would be taken as an apprentice.

RAN-AWAY

FROM the Subscriber on the 10th day of September, a bright miniature fellow by the name of Ralph. He is about 33 years old—a number of his fore teeth are missing—several before, so as to disqualify him from chewing any thing hard. He has every down look. He had on when he left me, homespun clothes, except his coat, which was cotton cambric, 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, aim for 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 Duplin, Bladen, and Jones, where he was at length taken up and committed to Wilmington Jail, where his master got him. Any person who will confine said Negro in any Jail in this State and get him again, shall receive a reward of ten dollars and be delivered to me in Wadesborough, 25 dollars.

JOHN JENNINGS.

Wadesborough, Sept. 25, 1869. 59-3m.

An English & Latin School

WILL commence at Westrayville, in Nash county, the first day of January next, under the superintendence of Mr. JOHN BOBBITT, 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 Louisburg, five miles from Nash Court-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.

SAMUEL WESTRAY.

Nov. 14, 1869. 55-4p.

UNITED STATES.



CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 29.

The President of the United States this day communicated to Congress, by Mr. Graham, the following

MESSAGE:

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.

At the period of our last meeting, I had the satisfaction of communicating an adjustment with one of the principal belligerent nations, highly important in itself, and still more so as presaging a more extended accommodation.—It is with deep concern, I am now to inform you, that the favourable prospect has been overclouded, by a refusal of the British government to abide by the act of its Minister Plenipotentiary, and by its ensuing policy towards the United States, as seen through the communications of the minister sent to replace him.

Whatever pleas may be urged for a disavowal of engagements formed by diplomatic functionaries, in cases where by the terms of the engagements a mutual ratification is reserved; or where notice at the time may have been given, of a departure from instructions; or in extraordinary cases, essentially violating the principles of equity; a disavowal could not have been apprehended in a case, where no such notice or violation existed; where no such ratification was reserved; and more especially, where, as is now in proof, an engagement, to be executed without any such ratification, was contemplated by the instructions given, and

where it had, with good faith, been carried into immediate execution, on the part of the United States.

These considerations, not having restrained the British government from disavowing the arrangement, by virtue of which its Orders in Council were to be revoked, and the event authorising the renewal of commercial intercourse, having thus not taken place; it necessarily became a question of equal urgency and importance, whether the act prohibiting that intercourse was not to be considered as remaining in legal force. This question being, after due deliberation, determined in the affirmative, a proclamation to that effect was issued. It could not but happen, however, that a return to this state of things, from that which had followed an execution of the arrangement by the United States, would involve difficulties. With a view to diminish these as much as possible, the instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, now laid before you, were transmitted to the Collectors of the several ports. If in permitting British vessels to depart, without giving bonds not to proceed to their own ports, it should appear that the tenor of legal authority has not been strictly pursued, it is to be ascribed to the anxious desire which was felt, that no individuals should be injured by so unforeseen an occurrence: And I rely on the regard of Congress for the equitable interests of our own citizens, to adopt whatever further provisions may be found requisite, for a general remission of penalties involuntarily incurred.

The recall of the disavowed Minister having been followed by the appointment of a successor, hopes were indulged that the new mission would contribute to alleviate the disappointment which had been produced, and to remove the causes which had so long embarrassed the good understanding of the two nations. It could not be doubted, that it would at least be charged with conciliatory explanations of the step which had been taken, and with proposals to be substituted for the rejected arrangement. Reasonable and universal as this expectation was, it also has not been fulfilled. From the first official disclosures of the new Minister, it was found that he had received no authority to enter into explanations relative to either branch of the arrangement disavowed; nor any authority to substitute proposals, as to that branch, which concerned the British Orders in Council: And finally, that his proposals with respect to the other branch, the attack on the frigate Chesapeake, were founded on a presumption, repeatedly declared to be inadmissible by the United States, that the first step towards adjustment was due from them; the proposals at the same time, omitting even a reference to the officer answerable for the murderous aggression, and asserting a claim not less contrary to the British laws, and British practice, than to the principles and obligations of the United States.

The correspondence between the Department of State and this Minister will show, how essentially the features presented in its commencement have been varied in its progress. It will show also, that forgetting the respect due to all governments, he did not refrain from imputations on this, which required that no further communications should be received from him. The necessity of this step will be made known to his Britannic Majesty through the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States in London. And it would indicate a want of confidence due to a government which so well understands and exacts what becomes foreign Ministers near it, not to infer that the misconduct of its own Representative will be viewed in the same light, in which it has been regarded here. The British government will learn, at the same time, that a ready attention will be given to communications, through any channel which may be substituted. It will be happy, if the change in this respect should be accompanied by a favourable revision of the unfriendly policy, which has been so long pursued towards the United States.

With France, the other belligerent, whose trespasses on our commercial rights have long been the subject of our just remonstrances, the posture of our relations does not correspond with the measures, taken on the part of the United States, to effect a favourable change. The result of the several communications made to her government, in pursuance of the authorities vested by Congress in the Executive, is contained in the correspondence of our Minister at Paris, now laid before you.

By some of the other belligerents, although professing just and amicable dispositions, injuries materially affecting our commerce have not been duly controlled or repressed. In these cases, the interpositions deemed proper on our part have not been omitted. But it well deserves the consideration of the Legislature, how far both the safety and the honour of the American flag may be consulted, by adequate provisions against that collusive prostitution of it, by individuals, unworthy of the American name, which has so much favoured the real or

pretended suspicions, under which the honest commerce of their fellow-citizens has suffered.

In relation to the powers on the coast of Barbary, nothing has occurred which is not of a nature rather to inspire confidence than distrust, as to the continuance of the existing amity. With our Indian neighbours, the just and benevolent system continued toward them, has also preserved peace, and is more and more advancing habits favourable to their civilization and happiness.

From a statement which will be made by the Secretary of War, it will be seen that the fortifications on our maritime frontier are in many of the ports completed; affording the defence which was contemplated, and that a further time will be required to render complete the works in the harbour of New-York, and in some other places. By the enlargement of the works, and the employment of a greater number of hands at the public armories, the supply of small arms, of an improving quality, appears to be annually increasing, at a rate, that with those made on private contract, may be expected to go far towards providing for the public exigency.

The act of Congress providing for the equipment of our vessels of war, having been fully carried into execution, I refer to the statement of the Secretary of the Navy to the information which may be proper on that subject. To that statement is added a view of the transfers of appropriations, authorised by the act of the session preceding the last, and of the grounds on which the transfers were made.

Whatever may be the course of your deliberations on the subject of our military establishments, I should fail in my duty in not recommending to your serious attention the importance of giving to our Militia, the great bulwark of our security, and resource of our power, an organization the best adapted to eventual situations for which the United States ought to be prepared.

The sums which had been previously accumulated in the Treasury, together with the receipts during the year ending on the 30th of September last (and amounting to more than nine millions of dollars) have enabled us to fulfil all our engagements, and to defray the current expences of government without recurring to any loan. But the insecurity of our commerce, and the consequent diminution of the public revenue, will probably produce a deficiency in the receipts of the ensuing year, for which, and for other details, I refer to the statements which will be transmitted from the Treasury.

In the state which has been presented of our affairs with the great parties to a disastrous and protracted war, carried on in a mode equally injurious and unjust to the United States as a neutral nation, the wisdom of the National Legislature will be again summoned to the important decision of the alternatives before them. That these will be met in a spirit, worthy the councils of a nation, conscious both of its rectitude and of its rights, and careful as well of its honour as of its peace, I have an entire confidence. And that the result will be stamped by a unanimity becoming the occasion, and be supported by every portion of our citizens, with a patriotism enlightened and invigorated by experience, ought as little to be doubted.

In the midst of the wrongs and vexations experienced from external causes, there is much room for congratulation on the prosperity and happiness flowing from our situation at home. The blessing of health has never been more universal. The fruits of the seasons, though in particular articles and districts short of their usual redundancy, are more than sufficient for our wants and our comforts. The fact of our country every where presents the evidence of laudable enterprise, of extensive capital, and of durable improvement. In a cultivation of the materials, and the extension of useful manufactures, more especially, in the general application to household fabrics, we behold a rapid diminution of our dependence on foreign supplies. Nor is it unworthy of reflection, that this revolution in our pursuits and habits, is in no slight degree a consequence of those impolitic and arbitrary Edicts, by which the contending nations, in endeavoring each of them to obstruct our trade with the other, have so far abridged our means of procuring the productions and manufactures, of which our own are now taking the place.

Recollecting always, that for every advantage which may contribute to distinguish our lot, from that to which others are doomed by the unhappy spirit of the times, we are indebted to that Divine Providence whose goodness has been so remarkably extended to this rising nation, it becomes us to cherish a devout gratitude, and to implore from the same omnipotent source a blessing on the consultations and measures about to be undertaken for the welfare of our beloved country.

JAMES MADISON.