

# THE STAR.

VOL. II.]

RALEIGH, JANUARY 18, 1810.

[No. 3.]

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

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

**Cape-Fear Lottery Tickets, price \$6, for sale at the Star-Office. The scheme will be found in this paper.**

**Tickets in the Franklin Library Lottery, Price \$2, for sale at this Office. The highest Prize, 500 Dollars.**

### MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY virtue of a vendition exponas issuing from the Circuit Court of the United States, held for the District of North Carolina, at Raleigh, November Term, 1809, WILL BE EXPOSED TO SALE, for Cash (in gold or silver coin of the United States) at the market-house in the city of Raleigh, on the 24th day of February next, a Tract of land lying in Chatham County, on Tick creek, adjoining Lemuel Smith and others—Also EIGHT NEGROES; the property of Angus M'Neill, dec'd. taken to satisfy a Judgment obtained in said Court by Hector M'Neill, vs. said Angus M'Neill.

BEVELLY DANIEL, Marshal for the North-Carolina District.  
January 15th, 1810. 3-3w

### CASWELL ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this Institution have the pleasure of announcing to the Public that they still retain in their employment for the next year Mr. JOHN W. GALL-WEEL, a gentleman of distinguished talents and learning as a Preceptor; and under whom has been the direction of the Academy for several years. The exercises of the Academy will again commence on the 8th of January, at which time, it is hoped, a punctual attendance will be observed by those who intend coming as Students for the ensuing year.

Caswell, Dec. 30, 1809. B. YANCY, Sec'y. 3-3w

### To Journeymen Taylor's.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ a good Journeyman Taylor, one who is master of his business, and can come well recommended as to sobriety, industry, &c. will meet with good encouragement.

JAMES LONGGON.  
Louisburg, N. C. January 15, 1810.

### FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

### STOLEN

OUT of the Subscriber's Stable, on Thursday night the 14th of last month a light BAY MARE, rising seven years old and about fifteen hands high. She has a broad blaze in her face, both hind feet and one fore foot white; in each flank there is a rose, in the middle of which is a white spot. I will give Twenty Dollars to any person securing said Mare so that I get her again, and Forty Dollars for the Mare and thief; and if brought to me all reasonable expenses paid.

PHILIP COBLE.  
Allensville, Guilford County, }  
January 3, 1810. } 3-5wp

### FOR SALE OR RENT,

That well known TAVERN in the City of Raleigh, sign of the

### Indian Queen,

NEAR the Court-House, for several years kept by the Subscriber. The House is large and extremely well calculated for a Tavern. It has thirteen convenient Rooms, and a spacious Dining-Room. A large Kitchen, with two fire places, and all requisite out-houses, and a good garden; all in good repair. There is also contiguous a large Horse Lot. Terms of sale, if sold, will be made easy; and if either sold or rented possession will be given whenever required. The above Tavern has always had a large share of custom, and is well worth the attention of a man of business. For terms apply to William Northwood Esq. who will treat either for sale or rent; or for rent alone apply to the subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM SCOTT.  
Raleigh January 1, 1810.

P. S. Some Household and Kitchen Furniture will be sold; among the first a number of Beds. All persons indebted to the Subscriber are desired to make payment immediately; and those to whom he is indebted will please to present their accounts.

W. S.

State of North Carolina, } Court of Pleas and  
Person County. } Quarter Sessions,  
Nov'r. Term, 1809.

Charles Hatcher and Hugh Woods and his wife Elizabeth  
vs.  
Cary Williams, Guardian of Mary Hatcher and also Thomas Hatcher of full age.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas Hatcher, one of the defendants is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made three weeks successively in the STAR, that unless the said Thomas Hatcher appear at the next Term and plead, answer, or demur to the said Petition, the same will be heard ex parte as to the said Thomas, and decreed pro confesso against him.

JESSE DICKINS, CLE. S. C.  
3-3w

### A GOOD

### Boot and Shoe-maker

WILL meet with constant employment, and good wages, at Chapel Hill, by applying to  
WILLIAM WATSON.  
2-3w

### INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

### Lumber River Navigation LOTTERY,

AUTHORISED by an act of the Legislature of North Carolina, "to facilitate the Navigation of Lumber River from Mac Farland's Turnpike to the South Carolina line."

One Thousand Dollars may be gained for the small sum of Two Dollars.

### SCHEME.

7,001 Tickets at \$2 per ticket 14,002

1 Prize of \$1,000 say 1,000	
1 do 500	500
2 do 200	400
3 do 100	300
10 do 50	500
50 do 20	1,000
500 do 10	5,000
17,67 do 3	5,301

2,334 Prizes 14,001

4,667 Blanks 7,001

From the great quantity of white oak, juniper, cypress and large pines, equal if not superior in size and quality to any timber which is to be found in the Southern Section of the Union—a vast number of which are well calculated for Ship building and large Masts; and may be floated with ease to convenient dock yards; without mentioning the depth of the current and the sufficient quantity of water therein, besides the many never failing Streams fit for erecting Saw Mills and other Machineries, which empty into the said river, near the head of the contemplated navigation, bids fair to render the said navigation an object worthy of the attention of enterprising Gentlemen. From a view of this river, lying about the middle ground between Cape-Fear & Pee-Dee rivers may readily account for the obscurity in which the invaluable Naval Stores it abounds with have hitherto been enveloped. That by the Scheme being placed upon a fair and Equitable plan, tending to open a free navigation, exempt from toll or other restrictions—the managers do anticipate the pleasing prospect that their undertaking will meet the approbation of their fellow citizens, especially the owners of lands bordering on the navigation; the value of which inevitably will be enhanced by having this plan carried into effect. Besides, the Lottery is fixed at less than two blanks to one prize. The managers are impressed with an idea that the speedy sale of Tickets will enable them to commence drawing in a short period. The commencement of the drawing and the prizes drawn will be advertised in two News Papers in this State, and two in South Carolina; and every prize be punctually paid within thirty days after the drawing; subject to a discount of fifteen per cent. The more effectually to secure the payment, the managers have deposited a bond in the clerk's office of Robeson county court to the full amount of said Lottery for the faithful discharge of the trust reposed. Every prize not applied for within six months after the publication aforesaid, shall be considered gratuitous and be applied to the encouragement of the aforesaid navigation.

D. Mac FARLAND, JESSE LEE.  
Wm. ASHLEY, Wm. Mac NEAL,  
WYNN NANCE, EBENEZER ELLIS.

Lumberton, January 3d, 1810. 2-1m

### LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Raleigh, quarter ending the 31st of December, 1809.

- A. The Honourable the General Assembly, of N. C. P. or Anson, Samuel Alston.
- B. Edmund Busbee, Thomas Banks, Plyer Barber, William Barham, Richard Bell, Hezekiah Bledsoe, Edmund Barker, Thomas Brown 2.
- C. Reuben Carden, Spencer Colburn, John Curtis, Jno. Cooke, R. Mansuet Daur 3.
- D. Edmund Deberry, John Davis, Jeremiah Dennis, Patrick Dully, Edward Doling, Edward Duron.
- E. Frederick Ezell, William Elliott.
- F. Willis Franklin, Christopher Fitzsimons, David Fowler, Boon Filton, Jonathan Forrest.
- G. Laban Griffice, Thomas Garrett, Henry Goodloe, William H. Guy, Miss Ann Guy.
- H. Henry Hollingsworth, Asey High, Samuel High, Miss Lucy D. Hawkins, David Horton, John Hutchens, William High, Willie Harrison, Mrs. Mary Haley, Capt. Wyatt Howard.
- I. Mrs. R. or F. Jones, Nicholas Jordan 2, Darling Jones, Peter Ivy 2, Halcot Jones, Matthe W Jones.
- K. Mrs. Mary McKethen, Charles Kemm.
- L. Hardy Lewis, Lewis Lashly, Miss Harriet Lane.
- M. John M. Bride, Henry Moore, Walthul Marshall, Eluck Mobley.
- N. James Nance.
- O. J. O'Kelly.
- P. John Peebles, Mrs. E. Plumley, John Robertson, R. Henry Rose, Samuel Reates.
- S. John Spain 2, Dancy Stanly, Shion Smith, Joseph Spikes, Hugh Steel, Thomas Shadrich, Samuel Southwick, Sally Sugg.
- T. Solomon Terrell, Barry Tipper, John Tipper.
- H. Mrs. Fanny Williams, John Weathers, John Whitaker 2, Elijah Watson, John Williams, Henry C. Williams, Hickman Williams, Miss Agathy Wright, Robert and Thomas Williams, Robert Whitaker.
- Y. William Yeats.

WILLIAM SHAW, P. M.

### Runaway taken up

AND Committed to the Jail of Edgecombe County on the 20th ult. a Mulatto man, who calls himself William Cooper. Said fellow is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made and about forty years old—he says he is a free man and was raised in Petersburg Va. but has been living in Halifax county in this state for three years, with a certain William Batchelor of said county—the owner (if any) is requested to come forward, pay charges and take him away.

PAUL RANDOLPH,  
Jailor of Edgecombe County N. C.  
Tarborough 16th Dec. 1809. 61-6w.

### Mrs. Wayne

WILL take five or six Boys, Students of the Academy as Boarders, at the usual price. They will be accommodated with excellent and convenient rooms, and every necessary attention shall be paid to them.  
Raleigh, December 20, 1809.

### Cape-Fear Lottery.

THE President and Directors of the Deep and Haw River Navigation Company, having the management of the Lottery authorized by the Legislature of North Carolina, for improving the Navigation of Cape-Fear River, respectfully solicit the patronage of their Fellow-Citizens.—It is almost unnecessary to enlarge on the utility of their plan and the great advantages which are likely to result from its completion: it will bring navigation to the center of the state, and within twenty-five miles of the seat of government, a few miles of the University, which is in the neighbourhood of a rich and fertile part of the state, and forty-five miles above the head of the present navigation—the whole of the money will be deposited in the Bank of Cape-Fear, at Fayetteville, for safe-keeping; and the Managers latter themselves that the scheme is one of the most fair and equitable that has yet been offered to the public. They also assure the public, that from the number of persons concerned in the navigation there is every reason to believe that the drawing will take place before the first of March next.—Tickets will be sold at all the Post-Offices in the state, and a number of other public-places in the United States.

### SHEME.

1 Prize of 6,000 Dollars is 6,000	
3 do 2,000 do 6,000	
5 do 1,000 do 5,000	
10 do 500 do 5,000	
20 do 200 do 4,000	
40 do 100 do 4,000	
60 do 50 do 3,000	
198 do 20 do 3,960	
1,200 do 10 do 12,000	
2,100 do 8 do 17,040	

5667 Prizes. 66,000  
7,383 Blanks.

11,000 Tickets at 6 Dollars 66,000

Tickets six dollars, subject to a reduction of fifteen per cent

Part of the above Prizes to be determined in the following manner:

1st drawn Ticket after 1,000 is drawn \$100	
1st do do 2,000 do 100	
1st do do 3,000 do 100	
1st do do 4,000 do 100	
1st do do 5,000 do 100	
1st do do 6,000 do 200	
1st do do 7,000 do 500	
1st do do 8,000 do 1,000	
1st do do 9,000 do 2,000	
1st do do 10,000 do 6,000	

The drawing will commence as soon as two thirds of the tickets are sold, and continue to draw five hundred tickets per day until the drawing is completed.—All Prizes paid in 30 days after the drawing.

H. BRANSON, Pres.

Fayetteville, Dec. 15.

### UNITED STATES.



### CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Jan. 5, 1810.  
RULES AND ORDERS.

On motion of Mr. SMILIE the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee, appointed to report rules and orders for the government of the House.

This report contains the following amongst other rules:

The previous question shall be put in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" It shall only be admitted when demanded by one fifth of the members present, and, if decided in the affirmative, shall be instantly put without amendment or further debate, but if decided in the negative, the business shall progress as if the previous question had not been called.

"On a previous question there shall be no debate."

Mr. LIVERMORE moved to strike out the first of these rules.  
This motion was supported by Messrs. Livermore, Gardener, Quincy, Sheffey, Ely, Pickman, Wheaton, Dana and Emott, and opposed by Messrs. Rhea, Basset, Ross, Smilie, Southard, Boyd, Findley, W. Alston, Root and Johnson.

The arguments in favour of striking out the rule relating to the previous question were, generally, that it had for its object the abridgment of the freedom of debate, and was following too closely the practice of the British Parliament; that this House being constitutionally a deliberative assembly, it was not for the majority to say thus far shall debate be permitted, and no further—for, if they could do this, they had the same right to say that the minority should have no voice; that it would prevent the minority from shewing the enormity of the doings of the majority, and would shroud their acts in the mantle of

darkness; that at present much time might indeed be consumed in useless debate, but that this evil ought to be regulated by a sense of propriety and not by a rule of the House; that if this rule were adopted, the most important measures might be decided without a word of debate, although on hearing arguments gentlemen might have changed their opinion of them; that this rule might remind the House of the circumstance that when the Abbe Sieyes had presented a constitution to the consideration of Bonaparte, the conqueror was charmed with the feature of a *Dumb Legislature*; that legislation without debate was always favourable to tyranny; that the introduction of a rule providing for the previous question was not even necessary for the purpose which its advocates had in view, for, from late experience, it was known that whenever the majority were disposed to force a question they had it in their power so to do; that such a rule was unconstitutional, because the constitution forbade Congress to restrain the freedom of speech, and if they could not restrict the people in the freedom of speech, much less surely could they abridge that privilege in this House, the sanctuary of liberty; that every member of this House had a right to deliver his sentiments on any subject before the House, and could not be deprived of it; that this privilege, like the freedom of speech, was productive of some evil, but the moment either was restrained, such restraint was an evasion of the principles of free government; that the rule, however coloured, amounted to this, that no member of the majority should be allowed to speak until a vote of permission for that purpose was first obtained from the majority. It was asked, would the renovation in the public councils have been effected if the freedom of debate had not been permitted at the time when every thing was going to ruin? If such a rule had been proposed in 1798, the nation would have been told, by those who now support this rule, that it was the vital stab to liberty. That which had been wrong yesterday, was wrong to day; that which would have been wrong in one majority could not be right in another.—It was also said by several of the supporters of Mr. Livermore's motion, that the rule proposed to be stricken out was at war with political liberty, incompatible with freedom of debate, and in defiance of the spirit of the constitution; that majorities, who could not be supposed to be wholly exempt from the infirmities of human nature, might, from the influence of passion rush headlong into a measure without the least consideration; that rapidity was not so much an object in legislation as wisdom, and a multitude of laws often proved an evil; finally, that this rule at the present time particularly ought not to be adopted, as the House might shortly have to decide the question of peace or war, on which much deliberation undoubtedly would be requisite.

On the other hand it was remarked, in support of the rule, that the evil intended to be guarded against by it was blended perhaps with some of the best sensations of the human mind, a perseverance in what is deemed right by each, and that the question what was right could not be decided by any direct standard to which the human mind can resort that it is the principle of this as of every free government that the majority shall rule, and, without assuming that the majority is always right, its decision was the best standard to which they could resort; that the majority, being responsible for all measures adopted, ought not to be prevented from acting till too late by a determined opposition; that if the minority infringes the right of the majority to govern, there should be some rule to prevent this violation of the principle of the government; that the privilege each member possessed of delivering his sentiments, however precious, was not so valuable as the right which each member possessed of acting, and the restriction of this privilege would not be so alarming as the destruction of the government, which might be the consequence, as the rules of the House at present stood, if the minority were obstinately bent on preventing the House from acting; that although the project of a dumb legislature might have charmed Bonaparte, he never would have had an opportunity to approve any constitution, had it not been for the anarchy, confusion & unrestrained licentiousness which prevailed in the National Convention, and which finally destroyed it—and it was to prevent such anarchy and abuse of the freedom of debate that this rule had become necessary; that minorities too were subject to the failings of mankind, and that passion might operate upon them, when a most urgent law was to be passed, by speaking for six hours at a time, solely to prevent the legislature from acting, from doing that for which they were expressly chosen; that there was no fear of the measures or acts of