

Mr. Ross made another speech in favour of the rule. He wished to put an end to midnight sessions. Mr. Quincy declared that if the House adopted the rule, a rule which he deemed beyond its constitutional powers, he would disregard it, and the House might take what steps it pleased. He moved an amendment, giving every member a right to speak once upon every question. Mr. Tallmadge made similar declarations to those of Mr. Quincy. They both declared that if the House should enforce such a rule upon them, they would return to their constituents. Messrs. Rhea and Alston opposed Mr. Q's amendment.

Mr. Cox: "I shall not trouble the House with many ideas upon this occasion; I am opposed to those long speeches; I, sir, am a republican, and among republicans, it is agreed that a majority shall rule; the minority have no right to rule; I am of the majority and whenever debate is too long, I am for stopping it. I do not choose to sit here all night, but go home regular. Gentlemen get up and speak and talk, and utter ideas, without any meaning—Half the time they say nothing. Therefore I am in favour of this rule and hope it will prevail, as among Republicans the majority must rule."

Mr. Lyon came into the House in the midst of the discussion (the first of his appearance during the session) and darting into his place instantly began to speak. "I ever" said he "detested gag laws. I have suffered too much under one gag law to set silent on the passage of another. The former gag law, said Mr. L. was an invention of federalists under John Adams to stop our mouths and our pens, but helped to bring ruin on this party and humiliate them in the dust. This is an invention of the republicans of the present day to stop the mouths of those who shall oppose their projects in this House. If their projects are reasonable, they will bear discussion. Gentlemen will not be ashamed to hear them analyzed. They will brighten in the operation; they will need no gag law to aid their enforcement on the nation. I am a republican, but I am not willing to be gagged or bound hand and foot by any majority. Majorities may be wrong, yet so far as the constitution requires submission to their will we have bound ourselves to yield to it. The minority are left the right of showing the world they are right, even after the decision of the majority; much more proper is it then to admit discussion before such decision while there is a possibility of convincing their opponents of their error. I beg gentlemen to consider what the thinking people of the nation will say when they learn that the persons called the republican majority of these days have adopted such an abominable gag law, I flatter myself that the Republicans who in 1798 so nobly contended against John Adams's tyrannical unconstitutional sedition law will be found in opposition to this gag law of 1810. For one of that class I promise let the times and the rules change as they may, I will abide by the republican principles of 1776 and those of 98. The committee rose. No decision has yet taken place.

On the 27th ult. Mr. Mosely moved the following resolution: Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this House copies of the several communications made to the government of France in pursuance of the authority vested by Congress in the Executive, as mentioned in the President's message to Congress at the commencement of the session, except such parts thereof as may in his opinion require secrecy.

On motion, and with consent of Mr. Mosely, Great Britain was included. On motion that the resolution lie on the table for consideration it was agreed to, 63 to 45.

Mr. Macon's navigation bill passed its 3d reading in the House of Representatives on the 39th ult. by yeas and nays as follows:

YEAS.—L. J. Alston, W. Alston, Bacon, Bibb, Boyd, J. Brown, R. Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Cobb, Cochran, Cox, Christ, Cutts, Dawson, Eppes, Findly, Fisk, Gannett, Gardenier, Gardner, Gholson, Garland, Heister, Helms, Holland, Howard, Johnson, Jones, Kenan, Kennedy, Key, Lyon, Lyle, Macon, Marion, M. B. B. Moore, M'Kee, M'Kim, Montgomery, N. R. Moore, T. Moore, Morrow, Nelson, Newton, Pearson, P. B. Porter, Rea (P.) Richards, Roane, Sage, Seaver, Shaw, Sheffield, Smelt, Smith G. Smith, J. Smith, S. Smith Southard, Stanford, Stanley, Swopes, Taylor, Tracy, Van Horn, Whitehill, Rhea; (C) Wingo, Witherspoon, Bassett.—73.

NAYS.—Messrs. Anderson, Bard, Blaisdell, Breckenridge, J. C. Chamberlain, W. Chamberlain, Champion, Clitenden, Clay, Clopton, Crawford, Dana, Davenport, DeSha, E'y, Ewott, Goldsborough, Gold, Hale, Haven, Hubbard, Huffy, R. Jackson, Jenkins, Knickerbacker, Lewis, Livermore, Livingston, Milnor, Mosely, Mumford, Newbold, Pickman, Pitt, Potter, Quincy, Ross, Sammons, Seybert, Stedman, Stephenson, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Thompson, Troup, Upham, Van Dyke, Van Rensselaer, Whelton, Whitman, Wilson.—52.

[The provisions of this bill will be found in Vol. 1, Page 243.]

page 171.—The *Rapazans Chinensis Annona* *Olivifera*, of Linnaeus, or *Oliviferous China Radish* has been lately cultivated in the northern parts of Italy. From three ounces and a half of seed, a produce of five hundred and eighty three pounds, yielding two hundred weight of oil, was obtained. The Chinese extract half of the seed in oil, which is used in the kitchen, burns without smoke, and gives as clear a light as common oil.

"The plant is sown between the beginning of March and the middle of April, the land having been ploughed in autumn, and again before the seed is sown, but not manured. It is then rolled and the seed covered about half an inch. The plants are thinned so as to leave a distance between them not less than two inches and a half, nor more than five."

SALEM.

Small packets of Oil Radish and Benzil seed may be had by subscribers, gratis, on application at this Office.

For the benefit of Farmers and Agriculturists.

The following directions are offered to the public as an effectual remedy for Fruit Trees that are liable to be destroyed by worms.—This remedy possesses an excellent attractive nutritious quality that is salubrious, & fertilizes the trees beyond any thing that can be substituted in the room of it. The following is the process:—Take one pound of good potash, and dissolve it in one gallon of rain water, then add half a pound of quick lime, and boil it half an hour.—After cooling it will be fit for use. Make a mop of linen rags with a handle long enough to reach the lower limbs of the tree with the lie, from the ground; and the sharper and more pungent the lie is, the better. This is an infallible remedy against the worms crawling up the tree. It nourishes and invigorates the tree, and makes it fruitful, by softening the bark, attracting the nitrous acid in the air, and causing a quick circulation in the sap. Tarring the trees I think is a great damage afterwards, because it grows harder, binds the bark and prevents a free circulation; but the nature of the alkali salts is salubrious and attractive. It draws the nitrous moisture and dew to the trees, which nourishes and invigorates them beyond any thing that can be thought of. Two or three washings will do, beginning in March, before they go up, and continuing till they are done going up. I have made the experiment and found the good effects of it beyond my most sanguine expectations; and as this is the season, I hope the experiment will be made, not only with fruit trees, but with all kinds of vegetables, which I think will fully answer every expectation. It can be done with very little cost, house ashes leached will do, if the lie is strong and pungent; for though it is death to the insect, it is life and nourishment to vegetables. As the attraction of the loadstone is to the needle, so is the attractive quality of alkali salts to moisture, which is the life and health to the vegetable world, and make it fruitful.

JOHN AUSTIN.

Charlestown, 1809.

The Star.

RALEIGH,

THURSDAY FEBRUARY, 8, 1810.

It is a fact, that the yesterday's Stage did ACTUALLY BRING A MAIL from the Northward!! with sundry letters and papers for the Editors, and other inhabitants of this city.

The Virginia Legislature have passed an act to suppress duelling. The killing any person in a duel is declared murder of the first degree.—Persons giving or accepting a challenge are disqualified to hold any public office. [this provision is probably unconstitutional.] To leave the state to fight shall not exempt the parties from the operation of the law. Attornies for the State are sworn to carry the law into effect.—All words which from their usual construction and common acceptation, are considered as insults, and lead to violence and breach of peace shall be actionable.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress to the Editors, dated Washington, January 30.

"Mr. Macon's Navigation Bill passed the House yesterday, by a majority of 21. It was opposed by two descriptions of men who have seldom acted together—the eastern federal commercial interest and the war party. The former say that England will meet it with corresponding restrictions, which will throw commerce into the same channel as under the present non-intercourse act, which destroys the American navigation, and makes the British carriers of our produce. They maintain that we ought to repeal the non-intercourse act, exclude the armed ships of belligerents from our waters, and stop there. The latter say we ought immediately to adopt measures of retaliation—in other words, make war. I gave a reluctant vote in favour of the bill. It may, possibly, be better than the present non-intercourse law.—It cannot be worse. The latter has not a solitary friend. All agree that it is an experiment which has proved injurious to ourselves only, but beneficial to England.

"The gag rule has not yet been adopted.—It has undergone two discussions, but I think will not be again called up. Its friends are aware that it is viewed with abhorrence and alarm by every friend of genuine liberty."

From the circumstance of Mr. Macon, after having reported his bill, endeavouring to amend it by limiting its operation to the end of the present session of Congress, we are fearful that he also considers it an experiment of doubtful expediency.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER From an Officer in the American Army, to a Gentleman in this city, dated Camp Department, (Mississippi Territory) December 20, 1809.

"For a relation of the movements of the Army I refer you to a Bulletin published in the Natchez Chronicle, of the 16th inst. which I send you. The Bulletin, though written in a style of severe wit, unfortunately contains the truth. Read it and save me the pain of entering into particulars.

The Army when reviewed at New-Orleans in April, by General Wilkinson, contained upwards of 2,000 men.—The number was more than 1,900 when we pitched our tents at Terra aux Boeuf. One half of this army is gone. Except between one and two hundred who have deserted, the rest are inhabitants of other regions. The sufferings of the army at Terra aux Boeuf cannot be understood by any one who did not behold them. Such distresses no troops should have been subjected to in time of peace.—The history of them would be a satire upon my country. Eight and ten deaths occurred almost every day during the months of July and August. The sentries, unprotected from the burning sun, after a night of prodigious rain, which would shower through the tents and drench every thing, have frequently fallen dead on their posts. Three men when relieving each other at a particular post, I well remember, fell dead in succession. During the day our eyes were continually assailed by objects of misery, writhing, groaning and dying under the different trees. During the night the cries of suffering men sounding in our ears and melting our hearts, hooted all attempts upon, and chased sleep from the weary eye.—The poor soldiers, driven mad by despair, often ended their sufferings by stabbing themselves to the heart.

The officers, touched to the soul by the situation of the men, drew up a paper for the removal of the Camp. Gen. Wilkinson would not receive it. He declared himself to be the best judge of what was proper, and remarked that papers of this sort partook of insubordination. Many valuable officers resigned their commissions; all were displeased, but they bore up for the present, looking forward to an event which seems now to be certain. Conjectures are various, but the most probable is that Wilkinson's call to Washington can be nothing less than his entire removal from the Army.

When the officers manifested such discontent, how could it be expected that the soldiers would not shew symptoms of dissatisfaction. The officers dared to move for a change of stations; the soldiers ventured to signify a wish for better provisions. A paper to this effect circulated among them for signatures. They had in conversation expressed a certain dislike to the man who brought such woes upon them.—The mind of intrigue and corruption and grey in plots of treason, found no difficulty in conjuring up a demon from the appearance of a shadow. Mutiny was the outcry. Unrestrained talk was called an actual attempt at mutiny; an innocent paper was branded with the name of a bond of infamy. Eight soldiers were arrested, hand-cuffed, and imprisoned.—All but three are tried. One is acquitted entirely—three are sentenced to run the gauntlet, and the sentence of the fifth is unknown. The General, in the wonderful clemency of his disposition, extends the arm of mercy, and the drama is closed by an epilogical order, worthy of the tragical farce of Chronohotonthologos. So much for the mutiny said to be started by some citizens of Orleans, the object of which was to burn the city, plunder the bank, threaten the country, and kill the General!!!

On the 18th instant the troops were reviewed by Brigadier General Wade Hampton.—Only three hundred and fifty men were able to present themselves! General Wilkinson's farewell address was read by his Aid. Hampton succeeded to the command. If no restraint had been imposed upon the feelings, the one would have been hailed with the loudest acclamations of joy and respect; the other would have received the hoots of indignant men, contemning and despising him."

BLANKS AND PRIZES

In the LEHIGH LOTTERY, sold at the Star-Office. The Drawing is now progressing.

PRIZES OF FIVE DOLLARS.—37106, 8792, 37107, 44072, 45073, 49074.

BLANKS.—49077, 40170, 37109, 38104, 8798, 8800, 38106, 38109, 42078, 44073, 45071, 45075, 45077, 45079, 14796, 14800, 17795, 49799.

Letter from His Excellency the Governour to the President of the United States, the Presidents Answer, and his reply to the late Address of the General Assembly.

HOPK, Near Windsor, N. C.

Sir—In compliance with a request of the General Assembly of North Carolina, I have the honour herewith to enclose an Address of that Body unanimously adopted at their late session. And permit me to add that it affords me most sincere gratification to be the instrument for conveying to you the undivided approbation of so respectable a portion of your fellow-citizens—that while our mild institutions have occasion even yet to tolerate the exercise of those hostile or deluded feelings, falsely claiming to be American, while giving utterance to charges of crimination against our best, our wisest, and most enlightened citizens engaged in the arduous task of preserving the peace, and supporting the dignity and interests of the United States against the avarice and the ambition of the nations of Europe, there was not found in the Legislature of this State a single individual disposed to withhold a declaration of increasing confidence in our Chief Magistrate, merited by so many important services. May your health and life, daily be

coming more precious and valuable to your country, be prolonged many years in happiness. I have the honour to be with the most perfect esteem, Your humble and obedient servant,

DAVID STONE,

The President of the United States.

January 16, 1810.

Sir—I have duly received your letter of the 1st instant, covering the address by which the General Assembly of North Carolina have unanimously expressed their approbation of the course pursued by the Executive of the U. S. in relation to foreign insults and aggressions, and pledged their support of it. I commit the enclosed answer to your favourable attention, offering to you at the same time, assurances of my sensibility to the very kind terms in which the act of the Legislature was transmitted, and of my high esteem and friendly regards.

JAMES MADISON,

His Excellency Governour State.

To the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina.

The Address of the General Assembly of the 23d of December could not but be received with a satisfaction much enhanced by the unanimity with which they approve the course pursued by the Executive of the United States, for maintaining the rights of the nation, and the respect due to its government.

Whilst the unyielding injustice of foreign powers continues to render our situation perplexing, and the preservation of peace more and more uncertain, the councils of the General Government must find their confidence in the spirit and faculties of the nation greatly fortified by the co-operating patriotism of the States. Nor could this resource be more honourably or acceptably pledged than in the example now given.

In the stress which the General Assembly have been pleased to lay on my capacities and endeavors to promote the welfare of our country, I perceive a partiality which claims the return of my affectionate acknowledgements; along with which I tender assurances of my high consideration and best wishes.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, January 16, 1810.

[The address of the General Assembly to the President was published in page 243, volume 1 of the Star.]

The last dividend of the Philadelphia Domestic Society (for buying and vending domestic manufactures) was equal to 6 per cent per annum.

Mr. Gold labours hard to shine in Congress.— Though he gitters like a guinea he has but the weight of a counter.—Trenton True American.

By way of ridicule some of the Federal prints call Mr. Rhea, of Tennessee, the Spinning Wheel. It is true that Mr. Rhea, who is an aged man does not speak as distinctly as some others—but it is equally certain that he usually spins out more solid sense and sound argument in one hour, than many of the federal members do in six.

By the agreement of our government with Frskine it was thought that nations had "buried the hatchet." By the conduct of Jackson it appears, however, that it was not buried so deep but that the British have got hold of the handle again.

A new "stop-law bill" is before the Legislature of Georgia. Nothing is better calculated to create an idea that the country is in a wretched situation than such acts. Without a war, without heavy taxes, a short suspension of our commerce, in the midst of prosperity, has been thought sufficient to justify the passing of Laws to suspend the payment of debts!

Boston Palladium.

Novel Reading. ...It was shrewdly remarked that "the girl who has inflamed her passions by reading novels, is a piece ready charged and primed, & the least spark will make her go off."

There are schools in France, where young ladies are taught to blush by rule, to cry without grief, and express their imaginary passions in cadenced airs.

EPIGRAM,

On an Inanimate Preacher. By our Pastor perplexed, How shall we determine? "Watch and pray," says the Text—"Go to sleep," says the Sermon!

MARRIED,

On Thursday the 18th in Rowan County, Mr. John Johnson planter, to Miss Lydia Elrod, daughter of Adam Ellrod late of Salem.

In this county a few days since, the Rev. Thos. Reeves of Orange, to Miss Davis, daughter of Mr. Jonathan Davis.

AKNOT TIED AT LAST.—Married at Stillwater, on the 3d ult. Mr. Peter Clements junior, to Miss Lydia M'Bride, after a courtship of eight years.—What constancy on one part and unwillingness on the other.

DIED,

In Jon s county, general Frederick Harget. In Halifax on the 23d ult. Mr. Bernard Connelly, a native of Ireland but for a number of years an inhabitant of that place.

On the 19th ult. after a long and painful illness Mrs. Mary Cotton, consort of Mr. John Cotton of Tarborough.

A few days ago in this county, at a very advanced age, Capt. Nathaniel Jones, Senior. In Martin county on the 23d ult. Mr. John Wiggins aged 24.

Notice.

THE Subscriber informs all those who are indebted to him, that his health renders it necessary for him to leave the State as soon as possible—he has, therefore, put all their Accounts and Notes into the hands of Allen S. Ballenger, Deputy Sheriff, for collection.

R. H. HELME,

Smithfield, February 4, 1810.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having been appointed by the Trustees of the University of North Carolina Commissioners for completing the main building of the University, are determined to avoid all unnecessary delay—it will, therefore, be expedient for any person who is disposed to contract for the whole of the Brick Work to address their proposals as speedily as possible to the subscribers, either at Stagville or Chapel Hill, Orange county. It is estimated that the work now to be done will require four hundred thousand Bricks.

N. JONES, WALTER ALVES, DUNCAN CAMERON, JOSEPH CALDWELL, Commissioners.

Chapel Hill, 2d February, 1810.



AGRICULTURE.

"The first of Arts, source of Domestic ease, Pride of the Land, and patron of the Seas."

TO THE EDITORS OF THE STAR.

GENTLEMEN—Last Spring I endeavoured, through the medium of the STAR, to draw the attention of the public towards the culture of the China Radish. I have since found that it is begun to be cultivated in several parts of Europe, more especially in Germany and Italy, and having been introduced but lately, considerable attention has been paid to its culture. Though our State is in more southern latitudes than Italy, yet I presume that our climate has a near resemblance to that of the more northern parts of that peninsula, and therefore their time of sowing the seed may perhaps be advisable in our State, which on further trials may be corrected.

Please to insert in the Star the following article from the London Universal Magazine, new Series, No. IX vol. 2, for August 1804,