

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

I AM happy to inform the public that the drawing of the CAPE-FEAR LOTTERY will commence on the 16th of April next. All persons holding Tickets for sale are requested to make return by Post or otherwise, so as to reach this place by the time above mentioned. The doors will be kept open during the drawing for the purpose of giving general satisfaction; and a statement of all the prizes will be published when completed.

H. BRANSON.

Fayetteville, March 12, 1810. 12-3w.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

Rockingham County.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, February Sessions, 1810

John Merchhead, } Original Attachment, Default and
Rial Grigg, } Enquiry.

IT is ordered by the Court that unless the defendant in this case appear at the next court held for the said county at Wentworth on the last Monday in May next, reply, and plead or demur, final judgment will be granted.

12-3w R. GALLOWAY, C. C.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

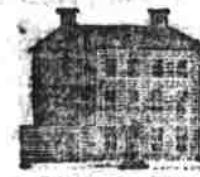


RAN-AWAY from the Subscriber on the 11th of September, 1809, a Mulatto fellow named JIM. He is large and likely, about five feet eleven inches high, and aged thirty-five. His face is overrun with marks of the Small Pox, and on one side of his nose (the right side I believe) there is a scar occasioned by the kick of a horse. When he ran-away from me he carried with him a Bay Mare. Jim can read and write and I expect he will pass himself for a free man. I suspect he has gone to Wilmington, having connections there. Any person who will deliver this boy into my possession shall receive Fifty Dollars, and Twenty-Five if he is secured in any jail.

ROBERT CLARK.

Anson County, March 15, 1810. 12-12m.

Eagle Tavern, KINSTON.



THE Subscriber informs those TRAVELLERS who may be passing and re-passing through this place, that he has a convenient House, furnished with good Beds and Liquors, not inferior to any that the country affords.

Those Gentlemen who may honour him with their company, will enjoy that quiet repose so necessary to a weary Traveller.

JOSIAH HANCOCK.

Kinston, March 9, 1810. 11-60w3m

Cash Store.

S. BOND

BEING anxious to close his Books, will in future sell his Goods for CASH only. He has just opened, at his Store in Raleigh, a handsome Assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

For which he paid Cash, and will dispose of them for a very small profit. Those who wish to purchase Goods in this way, will please to call and judge for themselves.

N. B. All those who are indebted to him are hereby requested to come forward and make payment by the first of April next, or he will proceed agreeable to law, without respect to persons.

Raleigh, March 6, 1810. 10-4 w.

A liberal Price

WILL be given for a COLOURED BOY, from fourteen to twenty years of age, from the present time to the end of the year.—Enquire at the Star-Office.

200 Dollars Reward.

TAKEN from my Plantation, on the 15th instant, my Driver named SAM, forty-eight years of age, pocked marked, thin visage, tall and slim, walks with a short quick step, and stoops a little in the shoulders, speaks slowly, and has conducted himself hitherto, with fidelity; but was seduced from his business by the villain named BALDWIN, lately advertised for a similar offence, in stealing a negro fellow named LEWIS. It is probable that BALDWIN and the negroes will change their names while effecting their escape. A Reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, will be paid for the delivery of SAM in either of the goals of the state, that he may be recovered; and reasonable charges paid, if conducted to Mr. Francis Withers, Georgetown (S. C.) or to the Subscriber.

THOMAS WARING, Jun^r.

Waccamaw, Feb. 23. 10 3 w.

Internal Improvement.

One Thousand Dollars by one Ticket—Twelve Hundred by six do, & upwards of Two Thousand more Prizes, worth a venture, may be gained for the small sum of Two Dollars per Ticket, in the

LUMBER RIVER NAVIGATION LOTTERY

THE Scheme of which is fixed at less than two Blanks to one prize, and intended to promote the Internal Improvement of this state, free from toll.

From the speedy sale of tickets the Drawing of said Lottery is intended to commence at Lumberton on the 18th day of May next.

Gentlemen residing at a distance who incline to become adventurers may yet be supplied by letter, postage paid addressed either to Lumberton, Laurel Hill or Macfarland's Turpicks.

D MAC FARLAND, } Directors.
WILLIAM ASHLEY, }

February, 19, 1810.

Tickets for sale at the STAR OFFICE, and INDIAN QUEEN TAVERN, Raleigh.

Inland Navigation.

One Thousand Five Hundred Dollars

Will be gained for

TWO DOLLARS!

FIRST CLASS.

North-Carolina Catawba Lottery.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	1,500 Dollars,	is	\$ 1,500
1 do. of	500	is	500
2 do. of	250	is	500
3 do. of	100	is	300
5 do. of	50	is	250
20 do. of	15	is	300
20 do. of	10	is	200
825 do. of	4	is	3,300
1 do. being the first drawn blank	on the last day, of 150 Dollars,	is	150

Amount of Prizes, \$ 7,000

3,500 Tickets at Two Dollars each, is \$ 7,000

Not three blanks to a prize—The prizes to be paid in Charlotte ten days after the drawing is closed, subject to a deduction of Twenty Per Cent.

Seven Hundred Tickets will be drawn each day in the Town of Charlotte, as soon as the sale of Tickets will admit. Previous notice will be given by the managers, who by an act of our last Legislature, are held responsible for a faithful and honest compliance with the above scheme.

The managers hope that the advantages resulting from this scheme to adventurers, but especially the importance and general utility of the object contemplated by the lottery, will secure the PATRIOTIC CONTRIBUTION of their fellow Citizens to advance this FIRST effort to internal improvement, which has been attempted in the western part of this State. Those gentlemen who may patronise this undertaking, are requested to direct their letters, (post paid) to Archibald Fow, in Charlotte, Treasurer, who will furnish Tickets; or to any of the managers.

JOSEPH GRAHAM,
PETER FORNEY,
JAMES CONNER, } Managers.
WILLIAM DAVIDSON,
J. M'KNITT.

January, 1810.
Every shareholder in the North Carolina Catawba Company is requested punctually to attend at Mr. Andrew Hart's, Beatties Ford, on Thursday the 17th of May at 10 o'clock—to elect officers and transact other business of importance.

J. M'KNITT, Pres. N. C. C. C.

Literary Advancement.

SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS!

May be gained for the small Sum of

FOUR DOLLARS!

IN THE NEWTON ACADEMY LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	\$ 5000 is	5000
1	2000	2000
1	1000	1000
10	500	5000
5	200	1000
20	100	2000
20	50	1000
50	20	1000
100	10	1000
2400	5	12000

7750 Tickets at 4 dollars each 31000

2608 Prizes } Not two blanks to a prize.
5142 Blanks }

Part of the above prizes determinable as follows. The first drawn blank on the 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th and 8th days are entitled to \$ 50 each. The first drawn do. on the 9th 10th 11th & 12th do 100 do. The first drawn do. on the 13th and 14th do 200 do. The first drawn do. on the 15th do 500 do. And the last drawn ticket whether blank or prize 5000 do. Five hundred Tickets to be drawn on each of the first fourteen days—and seven hundred and fifty on the 15th & last day.

Prizes payable 60 days after the completion of the drawing, by the managers, who hold themselves responsible—subject to a deduction of 16 per cent.

All prizes not demanded within 12 months after drawing, will be considered relinquished for the benefit of the institutions.

The above Lottery is authorized by an act of the Legislature of North Carolina, for the purpose of enabling the Trustees of the NEWTON ACADEMY near the town of Asheville, to complete the necessary buildings belonging to the same—And also to establish a Female Academy in the town of Asheville.

Which two objects the Trustees and Managers flatter themselves will be a sufficient inducement, independent of the flattering prospect held out in the above SCHEME, to influence all zealous friends to useful Institutions to become liberal purchasers of tickets—And they deem it unnecessary to expatiate largely in contrasting the advantages these institutions may have (if well supported with friends) over most other Seminaries—For it is now very generally known that Asheville is one of the most healthy situations on this continent—and lying in the neighbourhood of the Warm Springs, and on the main road from thence, (as well as from the Western to the Southern States) is more generally resorted to by the best characters of both sexes during Summer and Autumn, (for the benefit of health) than almost any other place in the Southern section of the Union—And being also a place where board and Tuition are had on very moderate terms—Where the Youths of the sister states will lay the foundation of sound constitutions together with their Educations, and receive the visits of their friends and to from the Warm Springs.—All these advantages united bear evident testimony of the eligibility of Asheville as a seat for Literary Institutions—And therefore on these self-evident grounds, we respectfully solicit the public patronage.

DAVID VANCE,
GEO. SWAINE,
JOHN PATTON,
GEO. NEWTON,
ANDREW ERWIN, } Managers.

Asheville, January 25, 1810. 6-1f

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the Subscriber are requested to make payment.

CALVIN JONES.

March 4, 1810.

Raleigh Academy.

THE Trustees of the Raleigh Academy have the pleasure to inform the public, that they have engaged the Rev. WILLIAM M'PHEETERS, from Virginia, a gentleman eminently qualified for the undertaking, to become the Principal of the Academy and Pastor of the City, and that he will certainly enter upon these important duties on or about the first of May next.

The Trustees are highly gratified at the arrangements now made for the future instruction of the Students of this Academy, as they are convinced that scarcely any Seminary of Learning in the Union offers greater advantages to Youth of both sexes.

The Female Department is under the care of Mrs. SAMBOURNE, who instructs the Young Ladies in Music, Drawing, Painting, and every kind of Ornamental and Plain Needle-Work. Other branches of Education, such as Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Geography, History, English Grammar, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, are taught them by the Principal and Assistant Teachers. This is a course lately adopted in the Academy, from which it is believed, great advantages will be derived by the Female Students.

The first half Session of the Academy will close on the 16th instant, and the second commence on the 19th.

Wm. WHITE, Secy.

March 14.



He comes
The noisy herald of a busy world."

FOREIGN.

By the ship Savannah, arrived at Amelia Island, in 42 days from Liverpool, London papers were received to the 20th and Liverpool to the 22d of January, inclusive.

The Mayor, Alderman and Livery of London voted an address to the King, in which they condemn in the strongest manner the measures of Government, particularly the two expeditions to Spain and the expedition to Walcheren. The Secretary of State said the king would not receive the address from the Mayor and Sheriffs, but that he (the Secretary) would deliver it. The Mayor and Sheriffs insisted on delivering it in person—it has not yet been presented.

January 9.—Dutch papers are arrived to the 3d instant.

Troops, veterans and raw levies are pouring into Spain—Nothing however is said with respect to the time of Bonaparte's departure for that country. His approaching marriage, if it do not engross all his thoughts, will yet keep him for some time longer at Paris.

It has been reported that large reinforcements of troops are going to Halifax. We know not why the report has been circulated, unless it be to increase the irritation of the U. States against us. There is no foundation for the rumour. The defence of Canada and Nova Scotia is already amply provided for. The troops now going out are destined to Portugal, which, it is understood, Lord Wellington feels conscious he can defend against the enemy, at least for a considerable time.—Courier.

The India ships which arrived at Portsmouth, have brought intelligence from Madras which tranquilizes the minds of those who were so alarmed by the reports of the insubordination of the troops; which had led to disagreeable consequences, and that several acts of violence had been committed. There have been no disturbances of a serious nature. Lord Minto had left Bengal and proceeded to Madras, to confer with sir George Barlow, who had not found it necessary to quit the seat of his government, though, as a measure of precaution, he had taken up his residence at the government house in the fortress.

It is now understood that no extraordinary additional force will be sent to India. The number of troops about to be sent there do not exceed 3,000 men.

January 10.—From London papers of the 31st ult. we learn that the small bands which occasionally start up in the provinces occupied by the enemy are as successful as the principal Spanish armies are the contrary. In Navarre and Arragon the patriots have been very active. This desultory mode of making war, if well kept up, is, in the end, full as fatal as a series of great engagements, and as likely to obtain its object.

The American frigate John Adams, previous to her arrival off Dover, touched at St. Maloes, where she landed a Mr. Fenwick with dispatches for Mr. Armstrong. She has since proceeded to a Dutch port, (after landing a passenger with dispatches for Mr. Pinkney,) where she will wait for general Armstrong's answer. It is also said she carries to Holland the annual interest in hard dollars, of the loan contracted with that government during the revolutionary war.

The kingdom of Holland, it is supposed, will be incorporated with France, and that some other country will be conquered to form an Empire for Louis Bonaparte. The opinion of a political change in Holland, is corroborated by the following extract from a Report made by the Minister, Count Fontanes, to the French Senate.

Holland is really but a part of France.—That country may be defined by calling it the alluvion of the Rhine, of the Meuse, and of the Scheldt, that is to say of the great arteries of the empire. The nullity of the Dutch custom houses, the inclinations of the officers and the minds of the inhabitants, which constantly tend to a smuggling trade with England, in short every thing rendered it necessary to prohibit their trading upon the Rhine and the Weser. Thus buffeted between France and England, Holland is deprived both of the advantages, contrary to our general system, which she was obliged to renounce, and of those which she might enjoy; it is time that every thing should return to its natural order."

LONDON, January 13.—The intelligence of the relaxation of Bonaparte's commercial Decrees, is confirmed by the Paris papers of the 31st, which contain the following DE-CREE: "The ports of France and all those under her controul, are open for all vessels furnished with proper licenses; that is to say, they must be new ones, of a date posterior to this decree.

ARTICLES OF EXPORTATION.—Vinegar, pepper, paste-board, silk, embroidered stuffs, verdigrease, oils of all sorts, honey, perfumery, coaks cut and in piece, turpentine, Spanish liquorice, dry pitch, rosin, juniper berry, raw worsted, lamb and kid skins tanned and tawed, linen of Brittany, cloths and woollen stuffs of all kinds, velvets and cottons, silk, worsted and cotton hosiery, cutlery, trimming, china, work of leather and skins.

Those articles cannot be entered in any greater quantity than one fourth part of the cargo. The other three parts of the cargo are to be composed of primitive articles; those are corn, wine, brandy and fruit.

IMPORTATION.—Russia tallow, wax, mats, sail-cloth, deals for various purposes, sulphur in flower, pot-ash, slaves, row for fishing, Spanish dollars, blacklead, pewter, (litharge) log-wood, pitch and tar, barrilli, sumack, arsenick, fish, oil, hides, and lignum vitae."

The above decree as our readers will observe, opens the ports of Holland to all nations, that is, opens the door to the trade with America. It is no doubt a relaxation of Bonaparte's commercial edicts, in as much as the French ports were shut against neutrals, and exports of French property and imports of neutral property were strictly forbidden. But do not let us suppose that the above decree has been passed with any other view than that of conciliating America, and of inducing her to take a decided part against us. The articles permitted to be imported are almost all those which America can furnish, one or two excepted. There is no mention made of colonial produce, of hardware, or of any articles of the manufacture or growth either of Great Britain or of her colonies. The articles permitted to be exported from France are those which America wants, and which for the most part we have been in the habit of supplying her with. It may be said, too, that the relaxation of the edicts with respect to neutrals, may open the door to the relaxation, if not to the entire repeal, of the Berlin and Milan decrees. And this will be done if Bonaparte means really to favour the American trade; and if he does not, under the pretext of favouring her trade, means only to embroil her with us, by holding out advantages to her which he knows, and she knows too, we cannot permit her to enjoy. While the Berlin and Milan decrees exist, our Orders in Council must remain in force. Our readers will recollect, that by these Orders, "all the ports and places of France and her allies, or of any other country at war with his majesty, and all other ports and places in Europe, from which, although not at war with his Majesty, the British flag is excluded, shall, from henceforth, be subject to the same restrictions, as if the same were actually blockaded in the most strict manner—and it is hereby further ordered, that all trade in articles which are of the produce of the said countries, shall be deemed unlawful; and every vessel trading from or to the said countries, together with all goods and merchandize on board, and articles of the produce or manufacture of the said countries or colonies, shall be captured and condemned as prize to the captors." Some alterations or modifications were made in these Orders, but, of course, not to the extent of permitting France and America to trade mutually in the produce of this country, and of her colonies. If Bonaparte consents, though not formally, at least virtually, to repeal his Berlin and Milan decrees; if they remain a dead letter on his statute book and are not carried into execution, then, no doubt, we shall oppose no obstacles to the trade between America and France.—But we do not as yet see any reason for supposing this to be his intention—and we confess that this decree has produced a considerable change in the opinion we entertained yesterday after reading the pri-