

THE STAR.

Vol. II.]

RALEIGH, APRIL 26, 1810.

[No. 17.]

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOOKS LOST.

LIFE OF JOSEPH; A NUMBER OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE; BELL ON DISEASES; BELL'S LECTURES ON ANIMAL LIFE; A VOYAGE OF GOLDSMITH'S ANIMATED NATURE, with the name of Wm. McCallum written in it. Whoever has them in possession will oblige the Owner by leaving them at the STAR OFFICE.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at the STAR OFFICE and by various MERCHANTS,

(Price—Fifteen Cents)

The Trial of John Owen,

Charged with the Murder of

PATRICK CONWAY,

The Evidence and Arguments of Counsel;

To which is added some appropriate

MORAL REFLECTIONS.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified at the last February Court for Edgemont County as administrator of the Estate of Solomon Walker, deceased, requires all persons who have any demands against the same, to bring them forward within the time limited by law, or they will be barred of recovery. All who are indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be given.

DEMSEY JENKINS, Adm'r.

April 9, 1810.

Strayed

FROM Mr. Jonathan Fellowes, in Pitt county, a Bay Mare and Bay Horse. The Mare was shod before, her hind feet white, has a star in her forehead, her right eye blind, a small sore on her back; is near five feet high, and about ten years old. The Horse was four years old, last spring, is shod before, a blaze in his forehead, near five feet high and well formed. It is supposed they will steer for Mecklenburg and Lunenburg counties in Virginia, where they were raised and the Subscribers live. Any person who will give such information to said Jonathan Fellowes or Dr. Williams of Pitt county, or Capt. Guion of Tarboro', or Jacob or Lemmy Battle of Edgemont, or Elder Jesse Reid of Halifax, as will enable us to get said horses, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

WM. GREATH, Baptist Minister
WM. HATCHETT, Ministers

March 29, 1810.

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made at the Treasury of the United States for the removal of three Certificates of the funded debt of the said United States issued by William Skinner, formerly Commissioner of Loans for the State of North Carolina, to Hardy Murfree of the said State, and which are now lost; the said certificates were issued for the following sums, viz. Two thousand four hundred and eighty two dollars and four cents, of old six per cent stock—One thousand nine hundred and thirty one dollars and three cents, of six per cent deferred stock—and two thousand seven hundred and twenty seven dollars, forty four cents, of three per cent stock—which several sums now stand to the credit of the said Hardy Murfree on the Books of the commissioner of Loans for North Carolina. &c. The certificates of which are lost as aforesaid.

WILLIAM H. MURFREE, Adm'r.

of the late HARDY MURFREE.

Raleigh, 6th of April 1810.

15-6w.

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 Navigation 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 Turnpike.

D MAC FARLAND, Directors.
WILLIAM ASHLEY.

February, 18, 1810.

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

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.

Notice.



I WILL sell (on a liberal credit) my HOUSES & LOTS in Williamsborough, together with a small Tract of LAND, within a few hundred yards of the town. The Buildings are good and convenient, though not elegant. On the Land a sufficiency of Grain may be raised to supply a small family.

LEONARD HENDERSON.

Granville county, February 1, 1810. 6-c. 5d w. tf.

Eagle Tavern, KINSTON.



THE Subscriber informs those TRAVELLERS who may be passing and repassing 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-cow 3m

CHEAP JEWELRY, GOLD AND SILVER WARE, &c.

Thomas Emond

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public for the liberal and increased encouragement he has lately received in his line of business, and respectfully informs them that he has furnished himself with a good Workman in the above line of business, who makes all kinds of

Gold and Silver Ware,

HAIR-WORK & ENGRAVING, &c.

on reasonable terms. Any person wishing to have Gold or Silver worked over, will be assured of having it done of the same Gold or Silver sent, and not exchanged or alloyed. I will give the highest price for Old Gold or Silver, in Work or Cash.

N. B. CLOCKS and WATCHES made and repaired as usual, and warranted.

Kaleigh, March 20, 1810.

13-4f.

Literary Advancement.

SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS!

May be gained for the small sum of

FOUR DOLLARS!

IN THE

NEWTON ACADEMY LOTTERY.

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 be some 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 Education, and receive the visits of their friends to and 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. SWAIN,
JOHN PATTON,
GEO. NEWTON,
ANDREW ERWIN,

Asheville, January 25, 1810.

BLANKS,

For sale at the STAR OFFICE.

Roanok Ferry.

THE Subscribers wish to inform their friends, customers, and the public in general, that they have this year the management of the Ferry crossing Roanok, at the place well known by the name of HASKINS & MITCHELL'S Ferry, on the main road leading to Petersburg and Richmond. They have good boats sufficiently large to carry a waggon and hoghead of tobacco, both teams at once, or three hogheads; and ferrymen sufficient to manage them. David Mitchell, one of the subscribers, who now has the management, pledges himself that due attention shall be paid, and every exertion will be made to give general satisfaction; at which place as great dispatch will be used as at any other Ferry on Roanok. They solicit the continuation of their friend's patronage.

CHARLES MITCHELL, Person County.
DAVID MITCHELL, Mecklenburg.

April 3, 1810. 14-6m.

N. B. DAVID MITCHELL informs his friends that he has built a House on the north side of Roanok, at the landing, for the accommodation of his customers, at which place he intends keeping a Grocery Store, viz.: all kinds of Spirituous Liquors, Molasses, Coffee, Sugar, &c. &c. He also intends keeping PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT on the main road, one mile from the Ferry, where he has good Stables, &c. Care will be taken to give satisfaction.



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

FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, April 13.

By the ship Cincinnati, which arrived last evening in the short passage of 30 days from London, we have received papers to the 11th of March.

From the London Morning Chronicle, March 7th, an anti-Ministerial paper.

"It is very currently reported, that the negotiations which have for some time been conducted by the Marquis Wellesley and Mr. Pinkney, has happily terminated in an amicable adjustment of the differences between this country and the U. States of America. The John Adams frigate has been detained to carry out the treaty, which will not be made public until the ratifications are exchanged. It is said that the despatches of the American minister are to be forwarded to the frigate to-morrow.

The extraordinary documents in the following columns relating to Holland and the commerce of this country, completely discloses the views of Bonaparte. Our Embargo seems to have met with his decided approbation.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Note from the minister of foreign affairs to the baron de Roel, minister of foreign affairs for Holland.

"The undersigned minister of foreign relations for France is charged with making known to his excellency, baron de Roel, the Dutch minister of foreign affairs, the resolutions which his Imperial majesty has been forced to come to in consequence of the actual situation of Europe. If these determinations are contrary to the views of the people of Holland, the emperor is certainly sorry for it, and has adopted this course with great regret. But the unrelenting destiny which presides over the affairs of this world, and which chooses that men should be governed by events, obliges his majesty to follow up with firmness those measures of which the necessity has been demonstrated to him, without suffering himself to be turned aside by secondary considerations.

"His imperial majesty is placing one of his brothers on the throne of Holland, did not foresee that England would dare to proclaim openly the principle of perpetual war; and that to support it she would adopt as the basis of her legislation the monstrous principles which have dictated her orders of council of November, 1807. Until then her maritime right was undoubtedly combated by France, and repelled by neutrals; but it did not exclude all navigation, and left a sort of independence to maritime nations. There was but little inconvenience to the common cause in the commerce kept by Holland with England; either thro' the agency of neutrals, or by borrowing their flag, Marseilles, Bordeaux, and Antwerp, enjoyed the same advantage. England had still to manage the Americans, the Russians, the Prussians, the Swedes, and the Danes, and these nations formed a sort of league between the powers whom the sea separated.

"The 4th coalition destroyed this state of things; England succeeded in uniting against France, Russia, Prussia & Sweden; she was no longer obliged to resort to so much management; it was then that she abused both words and things; she set up the pretension of making disappear all the rights of neutrals before a simple decree of blockade. The emperor was forced to use reprisals, and at its entrance into Berlin he answered it by the blockade of the British isles. Neutrals, and a-

bove all, Americans demanded an explanation of this measure. He answered them that although the absurd system of blockade was a state altogether of intolerable oppression, the emperor himself consented to the stopping on the continent the commerce of the English; that the neutral flag should be respected, and that his vessels of war, and privateers should not disturb the navigation of neutrals, the decree being only to be executed upon land.

"But this measure itself, which compelled the shutting the ports of Holland against the English commerce, injured the mercantile interests of the people of Holland, and was contrary to their ancient habits. This was the first source of the opposition which began to prevail between France and Holland. From the time his imperial majesty could not but observe that the king of Holland was divided between his most imprescriptible duties—his duties to the imperial throne, and the mercantile notions of the Dutch nation. Nevertheless his imperial majesty armed himself with patience, and shut his eyes, in expectation from the turn of events of some incident which should deliver his brother from the very unpleasant alternative to which he found himself reduced.

"During these transactions the peace of Tilsit was concluded. The emperor of Russia, provoked by the outrages which the English had committed against her flag, while she was fighting the battles of England, and indignant at the horrible attack on Copenhagen, made common cause with France.

"France then entertained the hope that England would have been sensible of the inutilty of protracting the war, and that she would have been willing to listen to reasonable terms of peace. But this hope vanished very soon. At the same time that they vanished, the English, as if the expedition to Copenhagen had deprived them of all sense of shame, and set them free from all restraint, disclosed their projects, and published their orders in council of November, 1807. An arbitrary and tyrannical act, which filled all Europe with indignation. By this act England took upon her to make regulations obliging foreign vessels to come to her harbours before they proceeded to their ultimate destinations, and to pay her tribute. Thus she rendered herself mistress of the navigation of the whole world; recognised no maritime nation as independent, rendered all nations her tributaries, subjected them to her laws, allowed them no liberty of trade, unless with a direct profit to herself, fixed the foundation of her revenue upon the industry of other nations and the produce of their territories, and declared herself sovereign of the ocean, of which she disposed as any government would do of the rivers in the interior of its dominions.

"Adverting to this plan of legislation, which was nothing less than the public assertions of universal sovereignty, a measure extending the jurisdiction of the English parliament over the whole of the globe, the emperor found himself under the necessity of taking an extreme part, and of employing every means of opposition in his power rather than suffer the world to bend under the yoke which the English endeavoured to impose on it. He published the Milan decree, declaring all nations denationalized who had paid the tribute imposed by the English. The Americans, threatened with a second subjection by the English, and with the last of their independence, so gloriously acquired, put a general embargo on all their vessels, and renounced all navigation and commerce—thus making a sacrifice of the interests of the moment to that which is her perpetual interest—the preservation of her independence.

"The success of these measures depended more upon the execution in Holland than in any other country. Holland, on the contrary, was an obstacle to their execution. The Dutch still continued to carry on a commercial intercourse with the English. All the representations of France upon that subject were entirely useless. His imperial majesty was obliged to have recourse to measures of rigour, which proved how much he was displeased. Twice was the French custom houses shut to the commerce of Holland. They are so at this moment, so that the Dutch have no legal communication with the nations of the continent—and the emperor determined not to open these barriers whilst circumstances remained unchanged. In effect, it would have been to open them English commerce. The Dutch nation far from imitating the patriotism of the Americans, have been guided in all their transactions solely by miserable mercantile considerations.

"On the other hand, the emperor observes that Holland is destitute of the means for carrying on a war, and almost without resources for her own defence. She is without marine—the 16 vessels which she ought to have furnished have been dismantled—she is without energy. During the last expedition of the English, the important position of Veere, which was neither provisioned nor armed, made no resistance; and the important post of Bats, upon which might have depended the success of so many events, was abandoned 6 hours after the appearance of the advanced guard of the enemy. Without army, without revenues, it might almost be said