

THE STAR.

VOL. II.]

RALEIGH, JULY 26, 1810.

[No. 30

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY THOMAS HENDERSON, JUN. FOR SELF & CO. IN THE SECOND STORY OF THE NEW HOUSE NEXT BELOW THE GOVERNOR'S & DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.—PRICE THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.—SINGLE PAPER 10 CENTS. SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY ALL THE POST-MASTERS IN THE STATE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Camp Meeting.

A Camp Meeting is appointed to be held at Rock Springs, in Granville County 12 miles below the Court House, to commence on Thursday the 2d day of August next, and continue every day, until Monday following. All persons are forbid bringing any spirituous liquors on said camp ground during the above meeting.

By order of John Buxton, presiding Elder of Raleigh district.
JOHN EARLY.
Cassell Circuit, June 29, 1810.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Raleigh, N. C. Quarter ending the 1st of July, 1810.

- J. Micajah Ambrose, Ino. Acock.
- B. Benj. C. Bennett, G. Alex'r. Brown, Peter Brown, Jacob Bickeloe, Rich'd. Brankly, Barnabas Beatty, Ino. Buxton, Tho's Busbee, C. Bowden, Wm. H. Burton, Jethro Hurd.
- C. Dublin Gamble, Mark Christian, Hinton Curtis, Jesse Capstead, Clerk of Wake County, Ino. Chavos, Blount Cooper, 2, Harris Clark.
- Z. David Darnel, Caton Decosta.
- F. Joseph Ferguson.
- G. Eli Gragon, Samuel Goodwin, Felix T. C. Gilbert.
- H. Jesse Hoges, Henry Hill, Jesse Harwell, Isaac Bushins, Amos Horton, David Head, Wm. Hobbs, Roger Hancock, Rob't. Hardy, Anderson Hicks, Wright Hilliard.
- I. Jesse Jones, Lewis Jones, sen.
- K. Administrator of the Estate of Andrew Kennedy, Chas. Kennon, Rich'd. King.
- L. Wm. Love, Ino. Linn, Ben. Long, Lewis Lashly.
- M. Ino. Moring, Ino. May, Elizabeth Manning, Rev. Christopher J. Moring, Walthall Marshall, Hardy M'Guffee, Ino. Mear, Wm. Merrit.
- N. Wm. Nuth, Martin Nall.
- P. Ben. Philips, Ino. Peckles, Geo. Pulener, China Patterson, Tho's. Price.
- R. David Royster, Enoch Rains, Woodson Readen.
- S. J. S. Suan, Wm. Swanning, Ino. Sanders, Thomas Spain, Ino. Stuart, Ino. Stawson.
- T. Geo. Thompson, Mrs. Lorra. Thomsinson.
- W. William White, sec. B. Randolph Webb, 3, Mrs. F. Williams, Miss Martha Winfree, Elijah Worthington, 2, Solomon Williams, Wm. Winn, Arch'd. Wills, Samuel Wilson.
- F. Wm. Vincent, Woodson Yanden.
- F. Loyed Yates.

WILLIAM SHAW, P. M.

Female Education, WARRENTON.

THE semi-annual Examination of the Pupils at this School, commenced on Wednesday the 27th inst. at which Alexander Falconer, Esq. & Mr. William Crawford, Principal of the Warrenton Academy, presided; it was attended by a numerous company of Ladies and Gentlemen of the first respectability.

The Exercises of the Scholars, in Spelling, Reading, Grammar and Parsing, History, Geography, and the use of the Celestial and Terrestrial Globes, occupied the two first days.—The Compositions of four young Ladies, Miss Henderson, of Granville, and Miss Blake, of Petersburg, together with Valedictories by Miss Sitgreaves, of Halifax, and Miss Plummer, of Warrenton, were read.

The third day was devoted to a Musical Exhibition by the Pupils of Mr. Miller, who likewise displayed specimens of their progress in the art of Drawing and Painting. At the close of the second day, Mr. Falconer in behalf of himself and Mr. Crawford, delivered to the Young Ladies a handsome and impressive address, from which the following is an extract:—

Your Examination has been long, strict and impartial, and we with pleasure pronounce that you have acquitted yourselves in a manner which merits the greatest applause: You read with ease and emphasis, your knowledge of the English Grammar and Parsing is ready and accurate, and with a knowledge of the Rules you combine judgment; in Geography, History, the use of the Globes and Composition, you have discovered a proficiency which can only be the result of the greatest application.

The following Certificate has been handed to me, which is annexed for the information of those disposed to encourage this Institution: JACOB MORDECAI.
June 30, 1810.

We, the undersigned, Parents, Guardians and others, who attended the Examination of the Young Ladies, under the care of Mr. Mordecai, as well as the Musical performances of those under the immediate instruction of Mr. Miller, cannot deny ourselves the gratification of thus publicly expressing the satisfaction which their improvement has afforded us. From the celebrity of the School our expectations were by no means moderate, they have however been not only equalled, but surpassed. Through the course of a long and very strict examination, the young Ladies acquitted themselves in a manner which, while it reflects honour on their own diligence, evinces the abilities and unremitting attention of their several Preceptors; and we should be wanting in justice to their merits, did we not assure them of our unequalled approbation.

- WILLIAS ALSTON, Halifax.
- JAMES W. WALKER, Wilmington.
- ARCHIBALD F. M'NEILL, do
- WILLIAM HUNT, Granville.
- E. G. BLAKE, Petersburg.
- HYDER A. DAVIE, Halifax.
- ALLEN JONES GREEN, do
- JAMES WRIGHT, Petersburg.
- WILLIAM BROADFOOT, Fayetteville
- STERLING RUFFIN, Rockingham
- WILLIAM KIRKLAND, Hillsborough.
- W. A. WHITTED, do
- ROBERT COCHRAN, Wilmington.
- HUME FEILD, Mecklenburg.
- J. C. GREEN, Warren.
- WILLIAM PEARSON, do
- OLIVER FITTS, Warrenton.
- HENRY FITTS, do
- KEM PLUMMER, do
- WILLIAM RUFFIN, do
- THOMAS B. GLOSTER, do
- JOHN HALL, do

The second session will commence on Monday the 16th inst. Those disposed to send pupils will be pleased to make early application. 263w

NOTICE.

A General meeting of the Stockholders of the Deep & Haw-River Navigation Company, will be held on the first Friday in August next, in the town of Haywood, agreeably to law, for the purpose of electing officers and to transact such other business as may be laid before them.
June 11th 1810.
H. BRANSON.

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 horse-load 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 please 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 5, 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.

Great Bargain!

I will sell, on a credit of one, two and three years, all my STOCK OF GOODS,

AMOUNTING to between three and five thousand dollars. These Goods were purchased low for cash at New York and Petersburg. They consist of every article usually found in a well assorted country Store, as well in the dry good as the grocery line. As I wish to decline business, I would give great bargains, to those desirous of engaging in the Mercantile line.
JAMES WILLIAMSON.
Person county, July 4, 1810. 27 7w

NOTICE.

THE Drawing of the Cape-Fear Lottery is postponed until Tuesday the 24th inst. in order that Gentlemen at a distance may have an opportunity of purchasing some of the Tickets which are undrawn. Tickets which have drawn Prizes will be received in payment for other Tickets warranted undrawn—and Tickets warranted undrawn will be sent to any Post Office in this State or the adjoining States to accommodate purchasers. Seven Thousand Tickets have been drawn, leaving only Four Thousand in the Wheel, among which are the following Prizes:—

1 Prize of - - -	\$ 6000	- - -	\$ 6000
2 do of - - -	2000	- - -	4000
2 do of - - -	1000	- - -	2000
7 do of - - -	500	- - -	3500
4 do of - - -	200	- - -	800
10 do of - - -	100	- - -	1000
20 do of - - -	50	- - -	1000
68 do of - - -	20	- - -	1360
435 do of - - -	10	- - -	4350
844 do of - - -	8	- - -	6732

The first drawn Ticket on the 24th inst. will be entitled to a Prize of \$ 500—in consequence of the great gain of the Wheel, Tickets are now selling at \$ 75.
M. BRANSON.
Fayetteville, July 3d, 1810. 27

TEN DOLLARS REWARD. STOLEN

FROM the Subscriber, a GRAY HORSE, about four feet 8 or 10 inches high, 6 years old last spring. He is a little hip-shot, I think on the farther side. It is presumed he was taken by two young men who absconded from the neighbourhood of this place at the time he was missing. The men are small and slender made, and subject to get intoxicated with spirits. Their names I forbear to mention at this time—they are supposed to have gone to the Western Country, and it is not improbable they will sell or exchange the horse by the way. I therefore beg the attention of every honest and honourable person to observe if they can see a horse of the above description, and if they will write me by post to Raleigh; I will come or send and satisfy the above reward and all necessary charges.
MATTHEW SHAW.
Raleigh, June 14, 1810.

TO ASSISTANT MARSHALS.

BY applying at this Office Assistant Marshals can be furnished with Advertisements, (at a moderate price) instructing the citizens in what manner the Census is by law required to be taken, &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 over-run 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. 12-13m.

To Carpenters.

A Large undertaking for Carpenters. It will require one who has a very considerable force to accomplish the building. Payments will be promptly made. For further particulars enquire of the Printers.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

May 2d, 1810.

WHEREAS in conformity with the provisions made by law for the reimbursement of the Exchanged Six Per Cent. Stock, created by the second section of the act, entitled, "An act, supplementary to the act, entitled an act making provision for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the United States," passed on the 11th day of February, 1807, it has been determined by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, that the residue of the Principal of said Stock should be reimbursed on the first day of January next; PUBLIC NOTICE is therefore given to the Proprietors of the Certificates of EXCHANGED SIX PER CENT. STOCK, created by the act aforesaid, that the principal of the whole amount of said stock not heretofore reimbursed, will, on said day, be paid on the first day of January, 1810, to the respective stockholders, or their legal representatives, or attorneys duly constituted, either at the Treasury or at the Loan Office where the stock thus to be reimbursed, may then stand credited to the proprietors thereof.

It is further made known for the information of the parties concerned, that no transfers of certificates of Exchanged Six Per Cent. Stock from the books of the Treasury, or of any Commissioner of Loans, will be allowed after the first day of December next; and that the interest on the whole amount of said stock will cease and determine on the day preceding the day hereby fixed for the reimbursement thereof.

ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

May 21. 257.

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

2000 Prizes } Not two blanks to a prize.

5142 Blanks } Part of the above prizes determinable as follows.

The first drawn blank on the 1st 2d 3d 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 four 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 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. SWAINE,
- JOHN PATTON,
- Geo. NEWTON,
- ANDREW ERWIN,

Asheville, January 25, 1810.

Tickets for sale at the Star Office, and at most of the Post Offices in North & South Carolina.

LUMBER RIVER LOTTERY

Will commence drawing on the 31st of July at Lumberton, and five hundred and twenty-five Tickets to be drawn on each of the first twelve days, and seventeen hundred and one on the 13th and last day.

Part of the Prizes are stationed in the following manner:—

The first drawn on the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th days are entitled to \$ 20 each
The first do on the 5th, 6th and 7th do 50 do
The first do on the 8th, 9th and 10th do 100 do
The first do on the 11th, and 12th do 200 do
The first do on the 13th do 500 do
And the last Ticket whether blank or prize 1000 do
Every Prize will be punctually paid agreeably to the Scheme previously advertised.

D. MACFARLAND, } Directors.
Wm. ASHLEY, }

June 17th, 1810.
Tickets for sale at the Star Office and at several Post Offices and other public places in this State and in South Carolina.

GOOD WRITING PAPER

FOR SALE AT THE STAR OFFICE.

STATE PAPERS.

Dispatches from the honourable David M. Erskine to Mr. Secretary Canning, laid before the House of Lords of Great-Britain, and printed by their order.
Washington, December 3, 1808.

SIR—The government and Congress have been quite at a loss how to act in the present extraordinary and embarrassing situation of their public affairs, and they have not yet determined upon the measures which they mean to pursue; but I think that I may venture to assure you that the course of conduct recommended by the committee of the House of Representatives, to which was referred the documents mentioned in the President's Message, to Congress, will, in substance, at least, be adopted for the present, with certain amendments, so as to give some time previous to its going into operation.

It is not, however, denied by those even who have introduced this measure that it is only of a temporary nature, and that the United States may be driven to adopt a more decided course of conduct against the belligerents before the present Congress closes, or at any rate soon after the meeting of the new Legislature, in consequence of the feelings and sentiments of the Eastern division of the United States, which has almost universally expressed a disapprobation of the continuance of the embargo, and has begun to shew symptoms of a determination not to endure it much longer.

The government and party in power unequivocally express the resolution not to remove the embargo, except by submitting war measures against both belligerents, unless either or both should relax their restrictions upon neutral commerce.

Upon this subject some important communications have been made to me by Mr. Madison, and several of the members of this government, which I will accordingly lay before you, as I confidently believe they were delivered on an unfeigned desire that they might produce the effect of leading if possible to some adjustment of their differences with Great Britain, so as to enable the government and the nation to extricate themselves from the present very distressing dilemma in which they are involved.

Mr. Madison expressed his firm conviction that when the documents referred to in the president's message should be seen by his majesty's government, and the correspondences between their minister in France with the French minister respecting the decrees of Berlin and Milan, should be deliberately considered; particularly the strong remonstrance of Mr. Armstrong to the French government of the 12th November 1807, that it would be acknowledged that the United States had exerted all the efforts which remonstrances could have been supposed to be capable of producing, and that in failure of any effect from them, in persuading the French government to withdraw their unjust restrictions upon neutral commerce, recourse might have been had by the U. States to measures of more activity and decision against France; but that in the mean time Great Britain had issued her orders in council, before it was known whether the United States would acquiesce in the aggressions of France, and thereby rendered it impossible to distinguish between the conduct of the two belligerents, who had equally committed aggressions against the U. S.

He went also into the arguments upon that subject which are detailed in his correspondences with the ministers in London and Paris, as published in the documents referred to in the President's message, but which I do not now repeat, as my object is merely to inform you of the result of his observations, which was that as the world must be convinced that America had in vain taken all the means in her power to obtain from Great Britain and France a just attention to her rights as a neutral power, by representations and remonstrances, that she would be fully justified in having recourse to hostilities with either belligerent, and that she only hesitated to do so, from the difficulty of contending with both; but that she must be driven even to endeavour to maintain her rights against the two greatest powers in the world, unless either of them should relax their restrictions upon neutral commerce, in which case the U. States would at once side with that power against the other which might continue its aggressions.

Mr. Madison observed to me that it must be evident that the United States would enter upon measures of hostility with great reluctance, as he acknowledged that they are not at all prepared for war, much less with a power so irresistibly strong as Great Britain, and that nothing would be thought to be two great a sacrifice to the preservation of peace, except their independence and their honour. He said that he did not believe that any Americans would be found willing to submit to (what he termed) the encroachments upon the liberty of the rights of the United States, by the belligerents, and