

...Mr. P. was making the best... could when the... ordered a fire on the... and wounded as many more... precipitated to the woods... took place on the 13th July.

The above statement is corroborated by a... from the westward, arrived in Lexington... days ago. — *Kent. Gazette.*

On Wednesday last at the court of general... of the peace now holding in this city, came on... of Anthony Morales, calling himself "Gen. Anthony Morales, charge des affaires and consul general of his majesty the King of Holland, residing near the government of the United States," on an indictment for obtaining, by false pretences, from William W. Rodman of this city, the sum of forty dollars. The circumstances disclosed on the trial were—That some time in June last the prisoner came to lodge at the house of Mr. Dyde, where Mr. Rodman was then a lodger—that on the morning after his arrival he applied to Mr. R. for the loan of 40 dollars, representing himself to be charge des affaires and consul general of the king of Holland; and that having, on his return from Washington, been robbed by his servant of his trunk and money, he was in some difficulty, and requested the loan of the above sum until he could negotiate bills on his government. To support this representation he produced to Mr. R. certain papers and documents in the Dutch language, but which Mr. R. did not understand. In consequence of this representation he obtained the loan. A few days afterwards the falsity of his story was detected, and he was arrested by swindling.

POLITICAL.

HEAR BOTH SIDES.
From the Virginia Argus.

The degradation to which the United States have been precipitated is dejecting. Other nations have passed from glory to debasement, but their humiliation has been marked by honourable struggles and manly efforts to arrest the ignominious descent. The United States have been hurried to contempt without a single indication of spirit. We can point to no period of time, in the current of gross insults, and say, "there we made a noble stand for national rights!" From the renown of our ancestors to our present state of abject submission there is a frightful chasm, distinguished by no degree of degeneracy, but over which we have leaped in dismay, and rushed into the marshes and bogs of the vilest disgrace.

Nothing will retrieve us from a state so deplorable but a bold stroke of policy, enforced by vigorous action. Let us step from the fith and mire in which we are wallowing, and make a stride up hill. As our tame pursuit of justice has produced nothing but scorn and injury, why should we not adopt the new code of public law, seize upon the property and persons of our enemies in this country, sequester the one and compel the others to labour for the public benefit. If our enemies demand satisfaction, tell them to—*come and take it.* If they release our impressed and imprisoned seamen and honestly return our property or its value, we will enfranchise their subjects and restore what belongs to them; if they come in a spirit of revenge and armed for battle, we will receive them at the mouth of the cannon and the point of the bayonet.

Should our rulers imagine that this course of conduct would be cruel, let them reflect that the first consideration of every government ought to be the welfare of its own citizens; and that the mercy which is exercised to our own ruin, is, in politics, nothing but imbecility.

Neither negotiation nor distant war will procure the liberation of our enslaved seamen nor the restoration of our confiscated property; nothing will effect it but domestic reprisal. "To do a great right we must do a little wrong."

From the New York Evening Post.

NORTHERN CONFEDERACY.

The late arrivals from the North of Europe have dissipated all hope of the northern confederacy. Mr. Smilie, Mr. Burwell and their friends in congress, may now hang up their fiddles; the kingdoms of the north can give them no comfort. Bonaparte exercises the same arbitrary power at Copenhagen and Konigsburg, as he does at Paris. He is determined that Americans shall have no place whereon to rest the soles of their feet on the continent of Europe. The next news we shall hear, will be of the sequestration of all American property in the ports of Russia; and His

Excellency John Quincy Adams, will be sent home with a flea in his ear. He will be told by the audacious tyrant who commands the destinies of Europe, that his master Jefferson or Madison, or whoever is at the head of affairs in America, has not fulfilled the engagement which was entered into at Erfurth. The Americans have opened trade without my orders, and I shall punish them by every means in my power. This is the end of the business. The Federalists have warned America against the friendship of Bonaparte. His enmity they knew was harmless, but his friendship is death. Every nation which has made peace with him has perished; while those which have opposed him with energy have laughed at his malice. Even the feeble Spaniards and Portuguese, have been enabled to hold his veterans at bay, and the tongues of those countries will cost him more than they are worth. Can our government suffer our affairs to continue in this situation any longer? Is it possible that we can continue in peace with a power which has made open and avowed war upon us? If something is not now done, we are degraded indeed—When smote on the one cheek we have turned the other—when deprived of our cloak we have given up the coat also—all this we have done without a murmur;—what more can we do?

From the Kentucky Gazette.

THE FLORIDAS.

An event is about to take place in these provinces which deeply interests the citizens of Kentucky in particular, and the Western country generally. It is represented that in West Florida there are not one hundred families who were not born citizens of the U. States: why are not the majority then, as well calculated for a republican form of government, as for that of an absolute monarchy?

Britain will no doubt have her agents, and will not leave any mode unattempted to induce those provinces to place themselves under her protection: the event is of the greatest importance to our fellow citizens, as it respects the navigation of the Mobile and Mississippi.—Should Britain be able to obtain a footing, it requires not the gift of prophecy to foretel the consequence.

The attention of our rulers we trust will be directed with energy to what directly concerns the interest of the farmers of the western country: and should the majority of the citizens of those provinces wish a union with us in preference to Britain, or any other foreign power we humbly conceive that Congress and the administration ought, and we trust they will risk every consideration in their support. In the mean time an immediate duty, calls imperiously on the executive.



MILITARY.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE STAR.

Gentlemen—As you request "such information and hints as your correspondents shall think calculated to benefit the Militia & promote its discipline," I will suggest what in my opinion has contributed to retard improvement, and indeed in many places to eradicate every thing like military subordination. It is the present practice of electioneering for seats in Congress or the Assembly, either by candidates themselves or their friends. A muster ground instead of being a theatre of military instruction, is in many places a scene of brawls, quarrels, dissipation and beastly intemperance. In the county in which the writer resides, the Captains consult with the Candidates and appoint musters to suit their convenience, who ride circuits through the county; and perhaps the injury which this spirit of electioneering does by destroying military discipline, occasioning a loss of time and introducing habits of idleness, or expensive dissipation, sometimes almost counterbalances the value of the services our representatives render the public in the Legislature. At these electioneering musters, military matters are not thought of. Sometimes an accommodating Captain orders a muster that a Justice may take a list of taxes, &c. and if, per chance, he should once during the time he remains in office, call a muster without any of these motives, his men have been so long accustomed to be without restraint, to drink and amuse themselves as they think proper, that they can seldom even be brought to muster in ranks, can't endure the idea of being drill'd, and after a noisy session of a quarter of an hour, are dismissed by their captain, until he shall think proper again to require them to perform some of the above recited important services.

Having pointed out the evil, it now remains with me to propose the remedy. This would be to prohibit by law all musters for three months preceding the days of general election, and prohibiting the selling of spirituous liquors on muster grounds on days of musters.

If my recollection serves me aright a bill was bro't into the legislature the last session to effect the last object I have proposed. What was the design of the patrons of the bill, whether to lessen the practice of electioneering to preserve the public morals, or to favour the original purpose for which militia musters were instituted, I know not. I think had it become a law it would have been in some degree advantageous in all those respects.

CINCINNATUS.

[Can our correspondent devise a method to prevent the giving away of spirituous liquors on those occasions, as well as the selling it. Unless he can, probably his law would be rendered nugatory.—Though we do not undertake to decide on the ultimate effect of such a prohibition as our correspondent recommends, yet we very cheerfully publish his essay, and shall be glad to be favoured with his future notice. Such discussions pave the way to cor-

rect and successful results. They excite reflection and enquiry, and essentially exclude opinions from which correct principles usually emanate.]

FOR THE STAR.

My dear Editor—Believing that it will be gratifying to yourselves and the readers of the Star to hear of the increasing zeal for military improvement, I send you an account of a large Volunteer Company, which has been raised this spring and summer in Rockingham county, by Capt James H. Dearing, and called the Independent Rifle Company. The uniform, arms and equipage of this company are entirely of home manufacture, and very handsome.—The coats are a deep blue turned up with white, white pantaloons and vests, hats bound with white, with a black and white rose and black plume just with white; half boots. The company is completely equipped, and the officers are distinguished from the soldiers only by their epaulettes.

I have been thus particular in describing the uniform from a hope that an example so laudable and patriotic will be followed by the different volunteer companies in the state. By inserting the above you will gratify a subscriber and

Soldier of the Revolution.

Captain Archibald Murphey, who has with much credit to himself and advantage to the public, been engaged for several years in teaching Military Schools in the Western part of this state, has authorized us to say that he will be in Raleigh the last of October and will undertake a school, if encouragement is offered. His price is moderate, and we hope our citizens will not let so good an opportunity pass unimproved.

The Star.
RALEIGH,
THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1810.

On the second Sabbath in September next the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in the Presbyterian Church in this City.

FURTHER ELECTION RETURNS.

- PERSON.—Richard Atkinson, Senate; Robert Van hook and John Paine, Commons.
- BUKCOMBE.—R. Williamson, Senate; Philip Britain and Zephaniah Horton, Commons.
- HAYWOOD.—John Welsh, Senate; Thomas Love and Thomas Lenoir, Commons.
- TYDE.—John Jasper, S.—Dan'l Carter & John Adams, C.
- PITT.—Benj. May, S.—Burdy Smith & Titus Carr, C.
- CASWELL.—A. Graves, Senate; Nathaniel Williams and Isaac Rainey, Commons.
- TREDELL.—James Hart, S.—George L. Davidson and Andrew Caldwell, C.
- LINCOLN.—John Reid, S.—Peter Hoyle and Daniel Louk, C.

FOR CONGRESS.

Israel Pickens, Esq. is elected from Morgan District. William R. King, Esq. is elected from Wilmington District.

The following is a statement of the votes for Member of Congress for Edenton district.

	Sawyer	Hinton
Currituck,	498	00
Camden,	419	70
Pasquotank,	366	202
Perquimans,	255	107
Chowan,	282	56
Gates,	172	252
Hertford,	10	542
	2002	1209
	1209	

Majority for Sawyer, 793

The following is the statement of the poll, at the late election for Member of Congress for Newbern District.

	Blarckledge	Gaston
Lenoir,	371	96
Craven,	747	498
Jones,	121	246
Greene,	181	261
Wayne,	587	523
Johnston,	568	334
Carteret,	136	340
	2781	2298
	2298	

Majority, 483

Kentucky Election.—Richard M. Johnson is re-elected from Frankfort district, by a very large majority.

Gen Desha is re-elected without opposition. S. M'Kee is also re-elected without opposition.

Messrs. Henry Clay and W. T. Barry are elected, without opposition.—Mr. Clay to the twelfth—and Mr. Barry to supply the place of Mr. Howard, in the eleventh Congress.

Two other districts remain to be heard from.—One of them Col. Lyon represents. It is said Col. New, his opponent, will probably supercede him in the 12th Congress; but of this, we are not certain. — *Frankfort paper, of August 11.*

On Saturday the 18th, arrived in Hampton Roads, bound to Annapolis with despatches, His Britannic Majesty's brig Netly, Lieut. Jackson, from Antigua.

Appointment by the President of the United States.

Henry Dingerfield, Esq. of Winchester, Secretary of the Mississippi Territory, vice Thomas H. Williams, Esq. appointed Collector of the Port of Orleans.

WEST-FLORIDA.—The Natchez Chronicle of JULY 30, says—Just as our paper was going to press we received a letter from St. John's Plains, (the seat of the West-Florida Convention) dated July 26, from which we make the following extracts:

"The Convention assembled yesterday, appointed John Rhea, Esq. Chairman, and Dr. Andrew Steele, Secretary, with two Clerks, viz. George Mather & Samuel Crocker, Esqrs.

"There is great diversity of opinion amongst them, some being for independence, and others for supporting the old Spanish laws. Their situation is difficult, and it is expected they will close their first meeting without doing any thing that is decisive. "As the Convention sits with closed doors, and the members are not very communicative, I cannot inform you whether any thing has been done. I send you a list of the members, as perfect as I can collect."

Mr. John Pickens, Esq. Attorney General of Massachusetts, and late Treasurer for Berkshire County, has absconded.—The Pittsfield Reporter says—For eighteen years Mr. Pickens was treasurer of this county. On a late settlement of the affairs of the treasury, it was made manifest, beyond a doubt, that in violation of the sacred oath taken as treasurer, he had long been in the habit of embezzling the monies of this county, and that to prevent detection, he had committed a most deliberate forgery.

To avoid a prosecution for these crimes he has absconded.

We learn that Brown, the late Collector at New-Orleans, was seized in the Theatre, in London, at the instance of Mr. Pinkney, our minister at that place; and that to regain his liberty he gave up all his bills of exchange and other property, which is now in the hands of Mr. Pinkney in trust for the United States.—*New York Evening Post.*

By a decree of Christophe, bearing date the 30th July, the name of the city of St. Francois, is changed to Cape Henry.

COMMUNICATION.

About fifteen years ago there arrived in Paris from the United States, a man of the name of Tate, calling himself Major Tate, rather more than middle aged. He had in company with him a certain Leut. Thorn, also an American.—It was understood at Paris that they had both been officers in Genet's army organized in Georgia and South Carolina; and were in pursuit of their pay, &c. This same Tate was a most furious Jacobin, and said in the hearing of the writer of this article that no man of honour or honesty would support General Washington's administration (for which he was near getting into trouble).—He remained lingering about Paris a year or two, and then had a command given to him by the French government of a few hundred vagabonds who embarked with him for England and landed in Wales, where they were all taken prisoners, but not long as they merited, but suffered to go home on terms. Whether this be the illustrious character you described in your last or not I leave you to judge.

The remarks alluded to in our last, was copied from the Independent American, published at Georgetown, Columbia, and the title of the paper given as my voucher. It rests with the Editor of that paper to decide upon the correctness of his etiology.—*Editor U. S. Gazette.*

Creton alias Waintham, noticed a few weeks ago, who carried off Tothell's wife and child, put an end to his existence in Fincastle jail, on Friday night last, by cutting his own throat, thigh and face in a most shocking manner with a razor. The desperate resolution of self destruction formed by this unfortunate man was carried into complete effect, as the principal blood vessels, the jugular and femoral arteries were entirely cut through. It is conjectured that the motive which induced him to disfigure his face were to prevent his being readily identified; as he was heard to declare that he should never appear in any court of justice, and the principal circumstances of his case should ever remain a secret.—He was in possession of very large sums of money, of which a considerable portion, report says 16 or 17 thousand dollars, was in Bank Notes.—These he said he destroyed before he perpetrated his last abominable crime.—*Winchester Gazette.*

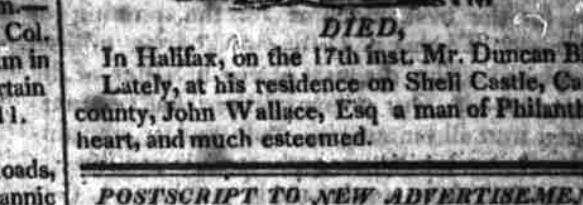
The Philadelphia "Press" says a passenger in the George Dyer from France states that Bonaparte intends reducing the Printing Offices in Paris from upwards of 300 to 50 or 60.



MARRIED.

On the 15th ult. Mr. Henry Mooring, of Chatham, to Miss Bitha Deasley.

In Orange, on the same day, Mr. Andrew Carr, to Miss Patsy Cheek.



DIED.

In Halifax, on the 17th inst. Mr. Duncan Bissett, lately, at his residence on Shell Castle, Carteret county, John Wallace, Esq. a man of Philanthropic heart, and much esteemed.

POSTSCRIPT TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

ON Friday last came to my house a BLACK BOY about four feet ten inches high, and I suppose about 14 or 15 years old. He says his name is Abraham Stone, and that he is a free boy—he brought with him a Bay Mare, about four feet seven or eight inches high, near eight years old, both her hind feet white, neither docked or branded. The said boy has given me no satisfactory account of himself; he says he believes he was raised in Chatham County, and had a grand father by the name of John Stone, who lived near one Eaton's, and died about four weeks ago. Believing that the above described boy has not given a true account of himself, any information respecting him will be thankfully received by me, living ten miles South of Raleigh.

August 27, 1810. BURWELL BROWN.

Hard Ware.

THE Subscribers have received by the late arrivals from England, a very extensive supply of Hard Ware and Cutlery, imported on the best terms and particularly selected for the southern market, which they have for sale, at their old established Store, No. 229 Pearl Street, New-York.

ROGERS & WINTHROP, LATE ROGERS, SON & CO. 29th August, 1810.