

NEW CASH STORE.

T. HENDERSON & Co.

HAVE just received from New York and now offer for sale at the Store under the STAN OFFICE and next door below the Governor's Office, a General Assortment of

GOODS,

Which will be sold at a moderate advance for ready pay or a short credit will be given those whose punctuality can be relied on and at the marked cash prices. The following are among the articles on hand,

DRY GOODS.

Superfine, Common and Coarse Cloths, American manufactured Merino Cassimeres, Imperial, Bedford and Hunter's Coat, Mix and Draw Stockings, Corded Gaiters, Silk Vesting, Tailor-made, Swans Down Vesting, printed Cassimeres, Tabby Velvets, Polka Cloth, Cassinets, Bombazines, Satins, Flannels, Lustring, Cotton, Silk & Worsted Shawls, Twilled, Buff & Imitation Shawls, Silas, do. Unlined and Coquet do. Barcelona, Bandanna, Madras and Cambric Handkerchiefs, Spidernet Hoses, seamed, plain, striped, spidernet and Tamboured Leno Hosiery and Lace, Cambric Muslin, India Muslin, Cotton Shirting, Irish Linens, Cotton Lining, Lady's and Men's silk Stockings, Cotton and Worsted do. Lady's silk and Cotton Gloves, Men's do. Comforts, Lace and Spidernet sleeves, Torpedo and Madras dress Bonnets, Artificial flowers, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Calicines, checked and striped Gingham, Rose and Striped Blankets, Flannels, Plains, Wall Paper, Court Plaster, Combs, &c. &c. &c.

HARD-WARE.

Cross Cut, Whip and Mill Saws, Carpenters and Shoe makers Tools, Locks, Ranges, nails, plated Iron and Brass Castles, Bikes, Bikes, and irons, frying pans, shovels and tongs, tea kettles, Chaffing dishes, boiler slides, tea caddies, pen knife, knives and forks, Razors, shaving boxes, looking glasses of all sizes, toilet glasses, burning glasses, brass and plated harness mounting, plated bits, stirrups and spurs, saddlery, sheep shears, cotton cards, whips, brushes, shot bags, Bar-Iron, shot guns, Desk mounts, g. curry combs, circles, tea boards, spoons, &c. &c. &c. Club axes, &c. &c.

GROCERIES.

Loaf and Brown Sugar, Spanish Segars, Powder, Shot, Blm, Almonds, Raisins, Pepper, Spice, ginger, chocolate, best gun powder, Hyson, and Hyson Skin Tea, Rapeseed and Macabou Sulph, Cheese, nutmegs, basket salt, bottle corks, copers, window shaving soap. A general assortment of Glass, Crockery and Stone Ware. In a few days are expected a general assortment of Stationery and Books, particularly School Books. The following articles will be received in payment: Cotton, Corn, Tallow, Bees-wax, Sarsaparilla cloth, Brandy, and to oblige customers—CASH.

FOR SALE.

TWO four Acre Lots in the Village adjacent to the University of North Carolina: Apply to the subscriber, who will be in Raleigh during the session of the General Assembly. W. E. WOOD. Nov. 19, 1810.

A YOUNG MAN

WHO has had considerable experience, and who can come well recommended, wishes employment in some academy of learning, and will engage to teach the Latin, Greek and English Languages, either as a Principal or an Assistant. Application can be made at the Star Office or to Thomas Skelton at Wilham, Mitchell's, Newbern. Nov. 19, 1810.

State of North Carolina, ANSON COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter sessions, October Term, 1810. Samuel Naylor, Original Attachment, vs. J. B. Cabral, Liered, &c. It appearing to the Court that the defendant J. B. Cabral is not a resident in this State. Therefore it is ordered that publication be made of this suit, for 3 weeks successively in the Star, printed in Raleigh, for the defendant to appear at the next Court to be held for said county on the second Monday of January next, and defend said suit, or judgment will be entered against him. TOD. ROBINSON, C. C. C.

DANCING SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the young Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he will open a Dancing School at Mrs. Casso's in Raleigh, on the 25th of January next, and will engage to teach all the new and most fashionable Dances. He hopes by his assiduity and attention to meet with liberal encouragement. P. TUCKER. Nov. 19, 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

I WILL sell or exchange for other horses, a very valuable Stud Horse, 5 feet one inch high, of excellent blood, viz. got by the imported horse old Saltram, dam Wild Air, Grand Dam, Masklin's Fearnought, great grand dam, Junius, out of Col. Bland's celebrated imported mare Duchess he will be eight years old next Spring. Any person with horses from the Western country, disposed to trade, will do well perhaps to call on me in the upper end of Halifax county. SAM'L THORN. Nov. 16, 1810. 47-2m.



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

FOREIGN.

London, Sept. 30.—We received yesterday the following extract of a letter from Gotenburg. "The best informed persons here anticipate an early rupture between France and Russia; the French minister at Saint Petersburg lately made a strong remonstrance to the Russian government on the subject of three British ships having been allowed to discharge cargoes of colonial produce at the small port of Sackenhusen, in Courland, and to take in ladings of naval stores, although the French consul at Liebau had particularly denounced these vessels, and tendered proofs of their being enemy's property. The Russian minister replied, that the system of mercantile exclusion was already carried to an extent inconsistent with the happiness, and injurious to the interests of the empire; and that, although the Emperor was sincere in his hostility to the English, he was desirous to mitigate to his people the severities of the war, whenever he could do so consistently with the honest discharge of his other obligations. Should a rupture take place between the allied courts, Sweden will necessarily be

involved in the contest and compelled to take active measures against England.

"There are now in the roads below upwards of thirteen hundred vessels to or from English ports. Those destined for the Baltic are, I fear in danger, as all the Prussian ports are, or shortly will be, occupied by French troops."

Sept. 30.—In consequence of the death of Mr. Goldsmith, whose only wish was to support the public credit of the country, the depression of the funds has been such, that we are sorry to state, within these three days, no less than seventeen houses of the greatest importance have stopped payment!

Toulon Fleet.

October 1.—The Gazette contains dispatches from Sir C. Cotton, including a letter from captain Blackwood, senior officer of the in-shore squadron off Toulon—by which it appears that on 20th of July six sail of the line and four frigates came out of Toulon harbor to join a frigate which had been driven by our boats into Bandoi and endeavour to cut off the Enrylus and Sheerwater. Captain Blackwood, supported by the Ajax and Conqueror, advanced in their support notwithstanding the great disparity of force, and by his undaunted bravery disappointed the enemy, who retired into port after exchanging a few broadsides with our ships, thus acknowledging that three British men of war, one frigate and a brig, were more than equal to six French ships of the line one three decker and four frigates.

London, Oct. 3.—German papers have arrived to the 23d ult. They talk of a triple alliance between the three great powers. This would seem to show that there is no foundation for the rumor of a misunderstanding between France and Russia, because what other powers can be meant than France, Russia and Austria? The plan of a triple alliance, however, is not mentioned in a very positive manner. All the accounts from Turkey represent the government and the people as animated by one spirit against their invaders.—Courier.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The report of the battle in Portugal.—The arrival of the accounts by the Tonnant, known yesterday to have arrived at Plymouth from Lisbon—has been expected with great impatience. They were received in town this morning—She left the Tagus on the 26th, but has not brought any account of a battle. The armies were so near that a battle was hourly expected. Lord Wellington had been reinforced to the amount of 7000 men.

The dispatches from Lord Wellington are five days (viz. on the 18th of Sept.) later than the last. He was on the North side of the Mondego, and Massena was at Vixen.

Oct 4.—Stocks are recovering daily from their depression. Omnium was at six discount this morning, and three per cents at 66.

Sir C. Cotton has had no communication with viceroy Admiral Martin, at Sicily, since the 13th July; but Mr. Adair reports a favorable state of affairs in that quarter down to the 28th July, which argues the probability of Murat's declining the attack. Fifty seven gun-boats appear to have been destroyed at one period, and the enemy being so much annoyed otherwise by our force in the Faro di Messina, as to oblige him to abandon one of his positions on the coast of Calabria.

We mentioned some days ago a report that Lucien Bonaparte was about to emigrate to America, and yesterday a letter was posted up at Lloyd's, stating, that in attempting to carry that design into execution, he had been taken by a British cruiser. The latter report appears not to have been correct, for when Lucien left Italy, he went directly to Sardinia, and placed himself under the protection of the British minister Mr. Hill. It was stated that he had been forwarded by that gentleman to Gibraltar, but we believe the fact is, that he has been sent to Malta until the determination of government shall be known upon the subject. It has generally been supposed that Lucien has been induced to take this step for the purpose of insuring his own personal safety, and that of his wife. It is perfectly well known that Lucien has uniformly and steadily rejected all Bonaparte's offers to become a sovereign, or even to accept a title, and therefore his name does not appear in the French Calendar as one of the Imperial family. Bonaparte, who has had most convincing reasons to be satisfied of the superiority of Lucien's genius and firmness in a moment of danger, has been very anxious to draw him into his system, and as he is too irritable to brook contradiction, it is probable that he has thrown out some threats, which Lucien, knowing his character, did not think proper to despise.

Bonaparte was extremely offended with Lucien for his marriage with his present wife, a Madame Jauberton, the widow of an exchange broker. The marriage took place just before Bonaparte usurped the throne of France. As soon as the tyrant heard of it, he said to Lucien in a violent rage, Comment vous osez ce qui jussmaintenant et vous allez epouser un Cain? "Eh bien" replied Lucien, "elle est au moins ejuvnet jole." This sneer which was directed against Josephine, who was then high in favor, so enraged Bonaparte, that he never saw Lucien afterwards. Bonaparte has, however, repeatedly since Lucien's residence at Rome, pressed him to be divorced from his wife, in order that he might contract a marriage more suitable to the imperial blood of the Bonapartes; but Lucien, who is very much attached to her, has steadily refused to comply with his request. It is very likely that an apprehension that the tyrant would take more effectual means to remove her, may have had a great influence upon Lucien's mind, and, as Madame Lucien could not be without fear of the same kind, it is probable that her influence was exercised to induce her husband to remove beyond the power of his brother. Lucien acquired immense wealth while he was Ambassador in Spain, and it is generally understood, that when he negotiated the peace with Portugal, he obtained from the Portuguese government about 280,000l. sterling.

From the Statesman—Oct. 3.

Dispatches have been received from Lord Wellington, but ministers suffer as little as possible of their contents to transpire. Their partizans, however, have acknowledged that his lordship has made another retrograde movement and we suppose they have let this much out, by way of preparing the country for news they may have reason to expect, although they will not go so far as to say so. The dispatches are dated the 14th ult. from Gaveia, which is only twenty miles from Vixen, to which place, it was reported, Lord Wellington had retired. A letter dated Lisbon, September 15, says—"We

have this moment learned that General Regnier has crossed the river to the Southwest, and proceeded towards Badajoz. The divisions of General Hill and Romana are advancing to watch his motions. Part of General Cotton's cavalry remains at Celorico." Meantime, while all this doubt and anxiety remains respecting the operations and situation of our army in Portugal, it appears pretty certain, that the English are hated by the very people they are fighting to protect; and, if ministers do not withdraw the British army from Portugal, with all the speed they can, they will shew a contempt for its safety. The discovery of the iniquitous scheme we announced yesterday was made on the 11th of last month, and the 29th was the time fixed for its accomplishment.

Falmouth, October 1.—Lord Wellington's army have retreated to within ninety miles of Lisbon—head quarters now at Queensborough. The French army under Massena, have been reinforced with 15000 men. Some are of opinion they will advance; if so, a general battle must take place. Lord Wellington cannot retreat more than four leagues further unless he let go his strong position. Next packet will be interesting.

Extract of a letter from Malta, dated August 25th, 1810.

Lucien Bonaparte and his family, Madame B. seven children, and a relative, altogether upwards of 40 persons, were brought here on the twenty third inst. by Capt Barre, of the Pomone frigate, who found them on board an American vessel, off Cagliari, in Sardinia, a few days back, when they had been eight or nine days endeavouring to be allowed to land, but which they were peremptorily refused. It seems they embarked at Civita Vecchia, in the Roman States, about three weeks ago. He gives out, that as he had refused to divorce his wife, become King of Rome, and marry his daughter (about fifteen years old, and now here with the rest of his children) to Ferdinand VII. of Spain, he has been exiled from the Continent of Europe, and that he intended proceeding to America.

Gen. Oakes waited on him yesterday forenoon, and informed him, that, as he wished to land, he should be provided with accommodations in Fort Ricasoli, where both himself and family would be treated with every attention, but that of course he could not be considered as a prisoner of war. He is, we learn, to remain here until directions from government at home shall be received about him."

Lisbon, Sept. 15, 6 P. M.—A plot of a most sanguinary nature has just been found out. Above one hundred most respectable inhabitants have been apprehended, among them the Marquis Abrantes. On the twenty-ninth of this month a general massacre of the British was to have taken place. The conspiracy extends throughout the country; at Tamar, Coimbra, and other towns in the interior, depots of arms have been found. In consequence of the number of prisoners confined, I have just learnt, from good authority, that the regency expect a rescue, and which was to have taken place or may take place this night. It was arranged in this manner: This day the Cathedral, it being the anniversary of the expulsion of the French from Lisbon, turned out a grand procession of Priests, &c. This evening they are to go round again. About 600 of the rebels were to be clothed in British uniforms, and which have this day been found; the Priests were to be fired on, in order to make the populace imagine that it was by the British soldiers; others were to cut off as many of us as they could find, and others to release the prisoners confined at a small insulated fort near Belem. In order to be on our guard, officers are ordered up to the castle, where our men are quartered, from their billets in town. The business of the rescue must be either to night or tomorrow, as those prisoners are to be embarked for Brazil on Monday. It is a most vile conspiracy; a Portuguese lady, married to a French General, made the happy discovery."

London, Oct. 6.—The accounts from Cadiz by the last mail, state, that the regency, in consequence of authentic information respecting the strength & condition of the French force before the Isle of Leon, had determined on offensive operations, and that in a short time a vigorous sortie would be made. About 100 of the deputies to the Cortes had arrived in that City; and as the wind had been for some time favourable, 30 to 40 more were expected from the south eastern provinces. The regency it is said, looked upon these persons with rather a jealous eye. Several members of the Junta, it was supposed, would be removed. One of the deputies from Navarre had applied to the government for 10,000 muskets, for an equal number of grenadiers that were collected in that province.

The Phoenix of Sept. 30—says, it is confidently rumored that Mr. Canning and Huskisson are to return to office.

A letter from Gibraltar of Sept. 7, states that upwards of 1100 French deserters had arrived at that garrison in one month. A terrible eruption of Mount Vesuvius took place on the 13th and 14th of Sept. last; and the neighbouring village of Resina, narrowly escaped destruction by the lava flowing therefrom.

Two Swiss regiments have arrived in England from Lisbon, who had been two years in the French service, and deserted for want of pay and clothes. Accounts in London from Tonnigen of Sept. 27, say that the object in laying the embargo in the western part of Denmark having failed, the measure was abandoned; that French garrisons were expected at Mehel and Konigsburg; and that the King of Denmark had refused permission to pass through Zealand a body of French troops collected at Hanover, for the ostensible purpose of assisting the Swedes to regain Finland.

New-York, Nov. 9.

Late from Portugal!—The ship Radius, Captain Miller, sailed from Corugna on the 7th of October. Two days previous to his sailing, capt. M. saw an official letter addressed to the American consul, which mentioned that a severe and decisive engagement took place near Almeida, in Portugal, on the twenty-seventh September, between the French and the combined forces of England and Portugal, under the command of Lord Wellington, and continued, without intermission, until the evening of the twenty-ninth, when the French were compelled to make a precipitate retreat, with the loss of fourteen thousand men killed and prisoners.—

The loss of the combined forces of England and Portugal was not with that of the French. The Portuguese troops behaved with the greatest gallantry on the occasion. The Government were daily consulting the French standard.

[English papers also give intelligence in substance, received from the French coast by the packet of the 29th inst. that the American consul neither Mr. Warder or any other power in the Hornet, seem to have given corroborative to the report. We do not offer it as news.]

William Cobbett continues to publish his Political Register, in which he fires many a home gun at the ministry and their adherents, from what the English wits call his "stone battery"—Newgate. He has addressed a series of letters to the Trustees and Farmers in and near Salisbury, on the Report of the Bullion Committee, headed Paper specie Gold—in which he applies his caustics to every fibre of the debt and paper currency of England.

DOMESTIC.

Washington City, Nov. 12.—By the great fresh in the Potomac occasioned by the late rains, the chain bridge over the falls above Georgetown has been carried away. A vast quantity, some say two thousand cords of drift wood lodged against the great bridge across the Potomac in the course of Sunday and yesterday, which attracted a number of laboring people and others, who thought it a good opportunity to lay in their wood free of expence. Much wood was rescued in this way from the stream. In the act of getting out this drift wood, Mr. Wm. H. Strahl, a silk and cotton dyer, was unfortunately drowned. We understand that two persons were drowned in the same manner at the river side near Georgetown.

The United States' brig Hornet, which was lately sent to Europe with messengers to our ministers in France and England, has returned having had a stormy passage, during which they were compelled to throw overboard several of her guns. Lieutenant Miller and Spence, who went out as messengers, have arrived in this city.

Coroners Reports in New-York the 12th instant.—Susan Baldwin, a girl about eighteen years old, suicide by laudanum the evening before, in Second street. Eleanor Jackson, killed by a blow with a hammer, above the left ear, by Jacob Badgely. Jacob Badgely died by cutting his throat with a razor.

Richmond, Nov. 13.—It has been years, since the citizens of this place have witnessed such a swell in the waters of the James River as it now exhibits.—The rains during the last of the week, were not very heavy here; but they must have been much more so above and at the mountain.

Col Mayo's Bridge is we hope, but in slight danger, in any part of it, yet the water touches the highest side beams—two Rockets are swept off; a brig on her beam another; and vast quantities of lumber, timber and old trees float down the foaming current. We fear that very considerable damage has been done to the low ground, and batteaux above—and perhaps, some lives lost.

NORTH-CAROLINA.



STATE LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Nov. 19.

A quorum being formed, the House proceeded to elect a Speaker—Wm. W. Jones and Wm. Hawkins were nominated. The votes were Mr. Hawkins 75, Mr. Jones 48—Mr. Hawkins was conducted to the Chair. On motion Pleasant Henderson was appointed Clerk & Wm. B. Lockhart Assistant Clerk. Messrs. Love, Barringer, and Ed. Jones were appointed to prepare and report Rules for the House.

Tuesday, Nov. 20.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House, that they had appointed Joseph Hildick, Speaker, Montfort Stokes, Clerk, and Robert Williams, Assistant Clerk, and were in readiness to proceed to business.

A writ of election was issued, directing the sheriff of Hertford county to hold an election on the 30th inst. for the purpose of electing a Representative in the room of Wm. H. Boyce, dec.

Messrs. Benjamin H. Covington, Wm. Brickell, Daniel Forney, William Hill, Wm. J. Cowan, Archibald McNeill, Alexander McAllister, Joseph Harvey, and George Pennell were nominated for Engraving Clerks. Messrs. Brickell and Covington were elected. Another remains to be balloted for.

A joint committee was appointed to wait on his Excellency the governor to inform him that the Legislature was in readiness to receive such communications as he might think proper to make.—Messrs. Welborn and Melrose were appointed on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. W. W. Jones and Beawell of the House.

Mr. Ovi introduced the following resolution: "Who says it is consistent with true Republicanism and the faithful discharge of the representative duty, to contribute to any or in the expenditure of the public money; And who says it is repugnant to the General Assembly, that \$12000 be annually expended for printing and circulating the laws of the State, when it is believed the same could be done for a much less sum? Resolved, therefore, that it is expedient a law be passed regulating the Public Printing, in such manner that it may be done for the lowest price." Made the order of the day for Thursday.

Mr. Sewell, from the committee appointed to wait on the Governor, Reported, that his Excellency would, at twelve o'clock to-morrow, make a communication to the House.

A second balloting for Engraving Clerks was had—no majority. The names of W. J. Cowan and George Pennell were previously withdrawn.

Mr. Love from the joint committee appointed to prepare Rules of Order, reported rules which were agreed to.

Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Messrs. Brock, H. Miller, Caldwell, J. Nelson, Rainey, Benjamin H. Flowers, Pridle, McScott, Burch, Kibbree, H. Smith, Gibson, Leonard, Fulmer, and N. Smith were appointed a committee of Privileges and Elections.