

and Florida, all of 45 years, from 1818, for the late of France. In the 22d of February, in lat. 32, 30, long. 20, 40, the above named frigates boarded the brig Harriet, capt. Hurd and robbed him of 43 sheep, all his small stores, 77 classes, dollars, money, &c. &c. and put on board the above frigates, and left Capt. H. with 31 men on board the Harriet, with only 3 barrels of bread and 3 of beef. Capt. Powers was robbed by them of 10,000 Spanish Milled Dollars, and was not allowed time to take out of his brig any of his clothes, or any provisions previous to her being sunk. Capt. Mahon was treated in a similar manner, and was on board the frigates 12 days. [The Harriet would also have been sunk by the frigates, had they not wanted to get rid of the prisoners.] * We are sorry to find that Sheep Stealing is included in Bonaparte's continental system.

of our present prosperity, and especially the hopes of obtaining her purposes on water commerce than "commerce," through the medium of her advocates in America, has induced England thus long to refuse us "common justice." This point is now dismissed. Should you, sir, give us with new evidence in the case we engage to give it attention. Other points may occasion future remarks. FOX.

From the New-York Herald. From the following article in the National Intelligencer it would appear that Mr. Smith is willing to go to Russia. But if we are to believe the Aurora, the Secretary is not well pleased with the Irish hoist which the President has given him. We publish both articles for the benefit of our readers.

From the National Intelligencer of Tuesday last. We view the mission to Russia as of the utmost importance to the commerce of the United States, and the most honorable appointment abroad that is in the gift of our government. That it is deemed by the executive of high importance that we should properly be represented at the court of St. Petersburg, may be inferred from the selection which has been made of so distinguished a citizen as the present Secretary of War as our envoy to that Court, and from the prominence with which a successor to Mr. Adams has been appointed.

[The above article from the National Intelligencer has been published in one paper headed "Proofs Out," and in another under the title of "Shin-Plaster."] From the Aurora. The report of the embassy to Russia being offered to the Secretary of State, appears to be true, but it would seem as if it were considered in the same point of view as a banishment to Siberia, & a sacrifice to the influence of the Secretary of the Treasury. We shall have a great many things to say on these subjects, at a more fit season. It is not true that the Secretary of War has been offered the rank of a Surgeon in the army; consequently General Armstrong cannot have been nominated as his successor; should the doctor ever evacuate the war office, the state of New-York will give a successor, but not Gen. Armstrong.

From the National Intelligencer of April 11. Certain republican prints, for whose intelligence I entertain a very high respect, have proceeded, indirectly, to censure the conduct of the President in the step which he has recently taken of changing the person of the Secretary of the Department of State. This act, on all hands admitted to be a constitutional exercise of power, is arraigned on the ground of a supposed improper motive.

One article on this subject, purporting to be an authorized authentic statement, represents the measure as a rupture, proceeding from a difference of opinion. Admitting this to be true, is it candid, is it correct, to denounce the President without demonstrating that his opinion on public affairs is less accurate than that of Mr. Smith? To say that Mr. Smith differed from the President is merely to say that the President differed from Mr. Smith; but this proves nothing as to the merits of the difference, and the merits only can explain the nature of the motive. If the President's opinion be right, and that of Mr. Smith be wrong, it will not be denied that to remove the wrong opinion be the best way to strengthen the right one; and, in such case, the motive would be laudable. Supposing a rupture to have taken place—that, indeed, may imply anger. But, in whose breast was anger cherished? In that of the President, who only sought for change without degradation; or, in that of the Minister, who would see in that change nothing but an insult? When we adopt and acquiesce in opinions different from those of other men, it is our own determination, that we withdraw our mental aid from the counsels of those to whom we are opposed in opinion; and of what benefit to the nation are personal communications between men whose understandings are separated by conflicting ideas? He who withdraws himself intellectually, ought to withdraw himself personally from the cabinet, formed on common principles, and not subject us to the painful task of intimating to him the necessity of the step.

[The following article, we presume, is from the pen of Mr. Adams himself; it certainly speaks his language. Besides the interest it derives from the source whence it proceeds, it contains a very salutary hint on the subject of Executive duties, as defined by the constitution.] National Intelligencer.

From the Boston Patriot. If Mr. Adams was a man subject to such intemperate passions as Mr. Pickens says he was, how could it happen that in the three years and three months in which he was in daily habits of business with Mr. P. that he should be able to restrain them in such a manner as according to Mr. P.'s own account, never to have been guilty of the like misdemeanor but once, to him, during that whole period; and that but for a moment.

And when he had such a man to deal with as Mr. P. has discovered himself to be, by his late publications, surely he must have been possessed of much restraining grace.

Suppose a commander in chief should give orders to one of his generals of Brigade, to draw up a set of instructions, for the conduct of certain officers, going upon a foreign expedition; and that general should delay his duty, and after this delay should, instead of complying with his orders, write to the commander in chief, that he had called his brother officers together and consulted them upon the subject, and that it was their opinion that it was best to postpone the expedition. In such a case ought not the commander in chief to break such an officer? When the chief alone was responsible for the expedition contemplated.

Is there any article in the constitution which obliges the President to call together all the friends of a secretary to consult them whether it would be advisable for him to dismiss a man who opposed measures which he himself considered for the benefit of the country.

The public will judge from Mr. Pickens's letters whether it would not have been proper for him to remove the beam from his own eye, before he brought accusations against his superior, that he could not prove in a court of equity, because they never did exist. Let the man of any party come forward and say that Mr. Adams ever used any means to obtain or solicit a vote for himself in all the various and important offices he has sustained, in the whole course of his life. I have known him for more than fifty years, and from that knowledge, I dare pledge myself for the truth of this assertion. If I am wrong, show me the face of the man, who, from his own knowledge, will say that he has—and I will shew my face to him.

From the Aurora. CLEAR THE DECKS! The secretary of the treasury has succeeded completely; Mr. Bobt' Smith, on Saturday, intimated to the president his determinations and his sentiments on the courtly style in which he was sacrificed to the malignity of the secretary of the treasury; he apurned the embassy, as we anticipated he would, and was to surrender the charge of the department of state, to the hand from which he received it, on Monday.

[After saying that the Secretary of War and Post Master General, would be removed the Aurora proceeds.] We regret that Mr. Madison should sacrifice those men of his time who have marched with him, arrayed in the same battle—to the man who could traduce Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Erskine, or who could betray the confidence of the cabinet to John Randolph. We regret it, because, great as the merits and virtues of Mr. Madison are, they are not enough to sustain Mr. Gallatin's political views, nor to render them tolerable to the people of this nation.

The public place no confidence in the political character of Mr. Gallatin—and the credit which he obtained for talents, is no longer given him; but its place in public opinion is supplied by the too well established evidence, that he is a man conversant in all the wiles and artifices of an Italian politician, and as indifferent to their kind, so they accomplish his purposes. In our opinion there is no path but one for Madison, and that is to release himself from a minister who never can obtain confidence from the public, and who will always take away the confidence that would otherwise be reposed in him.



HOPE. Hope springs eternal in the human breast— Amid the wild'ning of care and sorrows of strife, That darken and sadden our path to the tomb, Ah! what could induce us to struggle through life If Hope, smiling Hope, did not brighten the gloom.

The chaplet that sorrow had steep'd in her tears, Its roses all drooping, all wither'd and pale, Reviv'd by her breath, for more dazzling appears, Than when it was scatt'ring its balms on the gale.

O! come, then, enchantress, and spread o'er my soul A beam of thy radiance to lighten its woe; And while thy gay visions illusively roll, I'd worship the spell, though its falsehood I know.

For long in my bosom, corrosive and stern, Has wild disappointment exerted its sway; Yet still to the finger of Hope will I turn, That points in the distance an unclouded day.

And will it return, that clear white dawning morn, O'er which no more tempests of anguish shall sweep? Hope whispers it will—for, extracted the thorn, Thy bosom shall tranquilly rest in the grave.

Ah! clear shall eternity's morning arise, And bright and unfolding thy happiness glow; Though laid upon earth, 'twill be found in the skies, Untroubled by falsehood, unshaded by woe.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE STAR. The Semi-annual spring meeting of the Presbytery of Orange, N. C. took place at Buffalo church in Moore County, on the 3d of the present month.

Three candidates for the Gospel Ministry, who had been for some time under the care of Presbytery, after having undergone a particular examination of Personal and Experimental Religion—on the leading doctrines of Christianity, and also on the languages and sciences, were solemnly licensed as Probationers, to preach the everlasting gospel.

The Rev. William Paisley was appointed a commissioner to attend the Annual Meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, to be held at Philadelphia in May next. He was authorized to guarantee to the Assembly on the behalf of the Presbytery, the sum of one thousand dollars for the purpose of furthering the views of the Assembly in the establishment of a Theological Seminary—it is expected that not less than one hundred thousand dollars will, in a short time, be collected within the bounds of the Presbyterian Church in the United States for this important purpose.

Leave having been obtained from the Synod of the Carolines, a special Presbytery, consisting of four Ministers, viz. the Rev'd Messrs. Bowman, Prather, M'Pheeters and Turner, was appointed to meet in the City of Raleigh on Friday the 24th of May next, for the purpose of Ordaining Mr. J. Caldwell, President of the University of North-Carolina, and a Licentiate under the care of Presbytery. The Rev. W. L. Turner was appointed to preach the Ordination Sermon, and the Rev'd Wm. M'Pheeters to preside and give the Charge. Mr. Caldwell will preach on Friday at the opening of Presbytery. The Ordination will take place on Saturday, and on the day following the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered.

COMMUNICATION.

Camp-Meeting.—On Friday the 12th inst. a Camp-Meeting was held near the intersecting lines of Franklin, Nash and Halifax, which continued till Tuesday morning the 16th.—Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather a considerable number of persons attended; there were upwards of twenty preachers present—it is believed that much good was done. An unusual degree of zeal for the holy cause was displayed both by preachers and people, and many persons professed to have been converted from sin unto death—to a life unto righteousness.

Turkish New-Testament.—The missionaries deputed by the Edinburgh missionary Society to Cass on the borders of the Caspian Sea, have been for a considerable time engaged in preparing a version of the New Testament in the Turkish dialects, which is vernacular among a population of nearly thirty millions, extending from the banks of the Volga to the shores of the Euxine. To enable them to print 5000 copies of it, the Society has furnished, at its own cost, a proper set of types and the necessary paper, which have reached the place of their destination.—Boston Patriot.

The Star. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1811.

State Bank.—The principal Bank in this city and the Branches of Tarborough, Newbern, Edenton and Salisbury it is now ascertained will go into operation. It is believed, but not now certainly known, that there will be a sufficient number of shares taken in Fayetteville and Wilmington to authorize Branches in those places.

The Report on Canal navigation in the preceding columns of this paper, is important and will claim the attention of all who are desirous to improve the Internal navigation of our country. The report is here given in an abridged form. Those who contemplate, or are now actually engaged in works of this kind would do well to examine the Report at length as it has been published in New York.

Complete returns of the Massachusetts election have not yet been received. The Republican ticket prevails, though in most of the towns by smaller majorities than the last year. It is said there will be a republican majority in the Senate of that State as well as the House in consequence of Bristol County having changed its representative. Since the nomination of De Witt Clinton for Lieutenant Governor of New York by a Legislative Caucus of Clintonian Republicans at Albany the Madisonian Republicans have had a meeting at the city of New York, and have nominated Martin Willett as a candidate for that office; and in an address to the public have denounced the Clin-

one for their aversion of office, and for their former opposition to Mr. Madison. An expedition of the combined forces of England and Spain has been sent from Cadix to produce a diversion which the English papers say is confidently expected to raise the siege of that city. The Isles of Ambrosia, Bonis, Bourlon and France, have been captured by the English and an expedition has been sent against the Island of Java, with an intention to expel the Dutch and restore the island to the natives.

Extract of a letter from a Naval Officer of the U. States, to his friend in this city, dated Washington City, April 9, 1811.—An expedition will sail from this place in a few days for the St. Mary's Station, under the command of Captain Johnston Blakeley, to consist of the brig Enterprize, commanded by Capt. Blakeley, the Syren by Capt. Samuel Ebert, and eleven Gun Boats.

Washington City.—James Monroe, Esq. the Secretary of State, reached this city on Friday evening last, and the next day entered on the duties of his office.

Diplomacy.—Nothing can be more perplexing than the needs and tenets of modern diplomacy. We have been told by an English Ambassador in the number of times that this and that thing "shall have been done" at such a time. This was a puzzle-cap as a promise & sometimes worse in performance. A French Minister has told us that such and such things should be done at such a time. This as translated appeared to be common sense and wanted nothing but common honesty to make it so. But time, the best translator of promises in whatever language they are written or spoken, has not yet developed the true meaning of this and that in passing, success in favor of the French diplomatist. The sooner we come to the old-fashioned plain and as—I will, and just what—the better.—Boston Patriot.

MARRIED. In Chatham County, on the 3d inst. William Prince, Esq. to Miss Eliza Stewart, both of Uxalham.

DIED. On the 28th ult. at his residence in Perquimans County, Mr. Ualek Winslow and old and respectable member of the society of Friends, in that County.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS. TO BE SOLD at Vendue in the Town of Statesville in the 22nd and 23rd days of May next, at being Court work, the following valuable real Estate, belonging to the heirs of the late Alexander Worke deceased, viz.

- 1105 acres of land on the waters of Davidson's Creek, near Centre Meeting-House in the county of Iredell, on which is an elegant Dwelling House, with all necessary out Houses, late the residence of Col. Worke. 157 acres of ditto on Davidson's Creek, near the aforesaid tract. 203 acres of ditto, adjoining the land on which Centre Meeting-House stands. 202 acres of ditto, near the aforesaid tract, called Lewis Jetton's place. 144 acres of ditto, on the Catawba river, known by the name of Olyphant's place. 34 acres of ditto, on Davidson's Creek, called Whites place. A small tract near the same, of 53 acres. 270 acres of ditto, known by the name of Shepherds Cross-roads.

- Lands in the County of Mecklenburg. 311 acres of land on Beaverdam and Davidson's Creeks, in Mecklenburg county, known by the name of Hill's place. 210 acres of ditto on a branch of M'Alpin's Creek, formerly the property of Alexander Lodge. 223 acres of ditto formerly the property of Andrew Alexander. The Big Island place at Beatty's ford, on the Catawba river containing about 256 acres. 300 acres of land on Beaver Dam Creek, called Patrick Hamilton's place. A small piece containing 15 acres of land near Hamilton's place. 39 acres of do. on the waters of Rocky river, called Duckworth's place. One tract of land lying on Thompson's mill creek, in Rowan county, containing 251 acres, called James Hughes's place. And another tract lying on Second broad river, in the county of Rutherford, containing 400 acres. A liberal credit will be given. And bonds with approved security required. Any further information necessary will be given on the days of sale. M. STOKES, Attorney for the heirs of Col. Worke. April 8th, 1811. 16-3wks.

NOTICE.

THE drawing of the Second Class of the Cape-Fear Lottery was closed this day. All persons holding tickets for sale are requested to return them without delay, so that the prizes may be published. H. BRANSON, President. Fayetteville, 10th April, 1811. 16

WILLIAMSBOROUGH SPRING RACES.

Will commence on the 30th of May next. FIRST DAY.—The proprietors purse of one hundred dollars free for any nag, one mile heats, the best three in five.—Entrance 10 dollars. SECOND DAY.—The Jockey Club purse of 150 dollars, free for any nag, (except the winning horse on the preceding day) two mile heats, the best two in three.—Entrance 15 dollars. Entrance to be made with Stephen Sneed, before sunset on the evening preceding each days race. Weights agreeable to the rules of the Turf. Toll, will be collected at the gate as usual. WILLIAM HUNT. 16 April 10th, 1811. O' Balls &c. furnished by the proprietor as heretofore.

BUTTERWORTH'S CONCORDANCE AND DICTIONARY OF THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.

For Sale at the STAR STORE.

STOP THE RUNAWAY!

Runaway from the subscriber RANAWAY from the subscriber on Tuesday the 8th inst. a Negro man named Abraham, rather of yellowish complexion, about 35 or 36 years of age, has on only a pair of pantaloons when he absconded; but as to his clothing it is very uncertain what he has on now. The said Negro has lost two of his middle toes or parts of them, also the forefinger on his right hand is stiff, and the nail on his finger deformed, occasioned by a felon or rising, and his back very much scarred by whipping. RICHARD DUTY. 16-3w p.

Political.

From the Boston Patriot. TO MR. PICKERING.—No. II.

So far as you have given us the plan of your campaign, you will labour at three general objects:—1. To show the small benefits and great injuries we have received from France. 2. To show that the whole official conduct of President Jefferson and his colleagues has been destructive and injurious, in the most astonishing degree. 3. To show the consequences (injurious) we presume you wish to say) of the pacific measures adopted by President Adams, in relation to France. Since these intimations, you have given certain remarks on other parts of the official conduct of President Adams, which you will allow me to call at least very peculiar.

Of the first object, we have already presumed to give you a caution. France we do not profess to vindicate. We should sincerely hope you will not detain the long on this point. If your generous feelings absolutely demand the discussion, touch it cursorily, and save our patience.

Of the second, you have given three principal items in anticipation. You enquire: 1. A supposed unwillingness on our government to adjust differences with England. 2. The embargo. 3. The non-intercourse.

That the first of these censures is utterly groundless, proof was given in my last. The reasoning was this: All parties universally agreed that Erskine's arrangement was founded on the Principles of Justice. Great Britain refused to ratify this arrangement—Great Britain therefore refused to do us justice. The argument applies with equal force to the vindication of our government. Those principles were just; our government offered and assiduously urged them.—Our government therefore, it follows incontrovertibly, are willing and anxious for an equitable adjustment. This reasoning defies refutation.

Another argument to the same effect we will mention in August, 1808, Mr. Pinkney, our minister at London, pursuant to instructions from the President, attempted an adjustment of difficulties by formally pledging the suspension of the embargo, so far as it related to Great Britain, as a condition of the repeal of the Orders in Council. And how was this attempt at conciliation received? The following is from Mr. Canning's answer:—

"The British government has not disguised from itself that the trial of such an experiment [retaliatory orders] might be arduous and long; though it has never docted of the final issue. But if that issue, such as the British government confidently anticipated, has providentially arrived much sooner than could have been hoped; if the blockade of the continent, as it has been triumphantly styled by the enemy, is raised even before it had been well established, and if that system, of which extent and continuity were the vital principles, is broken up into fragments utterly harmless and contemptible; it is nevertheless important in the highest degree to the reputation of this country (a reputation which constitutes great part of her power) that this disappointment of the hopes of her enemies should not have been purchased by any concession; that not a doubt should remain to distant times of her determination and of her ability to have continued her resistance." &c. "These considerations compel his Majesty to adhere," &c.

In this answer we have complete evidence that England has been unwilling to do us justice. She here persists in her injurious orders, in direct contradiction to every principle she had herself assumed as the ground of her measures. Evidence of this assertion, unfortunately for England, is contained in the very same communication. A few paragraphs preceding, Canning observes:—"The orders in council of November were founded (as has been already repeatedly avowed by his Majesty) on the unquestionable right of his majesty to retort upon the enemy the evils of his own injustice." Omitting to decide the question, (a question the discussion of which would form an interesting essay) whether this alleged right of retaliation exists, permit me, sir, to ask, can you coolly and candidly read over these extracts, and not blush for the inconsistency of that government whose cause you advocate? She grounds her orders on an alleged right to retort the evils of her enemy's injustice; she confesses those evils have ceased to exist—that her enemy's system has become utterly harmless and contemptible; and still she persists in her injurious orders. When the only pretended cause is removed, the effect is still perseveringly maintained? What would have been the language of justice in a similar case? Without waiting for a remonstrance from an injured neutral, the world has said—I have taken measure to retaliate the evils caused me by my adversary. These measures have been highly injurious to unoffending neutrals. At length the evils caused me by my enemy have ceased; his system has become utterly harmless. It is therefore now my duty to discontinue my measures, and relieve the suffering of neutrals. The only justifiable ground of my measures has ceased, and my measures must of course cease. This ought to have been the language of Great Britain, even had the original plea been wholly undisputed. That it was not her language, is full evidence that Great Britain is "unwilling to do us common justice."

I have mentioned this fact and its bearings, as collateral evidence of the unfriendly views of the British Government, and not because the case of Erskine's arrangement is inconclusive. That case is completely conclusive. Yes, sir, the circumstance of Erskine's arrangement will remain, as long as the records of diplomacy remain a standing witness of the congratulatory views of our own government, and of the unwillingness of Great Britain to do us common justice.

But you ask, what motive can England have refuse to us justice? Motives were assigned in my last. I will assign another; and it may be found in the above quotations. "His majesty is compelled to adhere to his orders." Why? Because they are just? Because they are necessary to repel the evils of his enemy's system? Neither. It is "that not a doubt should remain to distant times of his determination and of his ability to have continued his resistance." The humiliation and distress of neutrals must be the pap to the craving pride of England. She exults in the prospect, that "certain times" will rend the record—England had the distance to persist in injuries, even when her original and unfeigned plea ceased to exist. Extraordinary as is this fact, we cannot doubt it since we have her own positive avowal. And in this we discover a motive for her refusal to do us justice. Her intoxicated pride is wounded at the least remembrance of a "concession."

An assignable motive is from the highest authority. The following is extracted from an official communication from one of our former ministers at London to Mr. Madison, dated 4th August, 1807. "There has been at all times, since the commencement of the present war, a strong party here for extending its ravages to them [the United States]. This party is composed of ship owners, the navy, the East and West India merchants, and several political characters of great consideration in the state. So powerful is this combination, that it is most certain that nothing can be obtained of the government on any point, but what may be extorted by necessity." (Signed) JAMES MONROE. Mr. Monroe's means of ascertaining the truth while a resident several years at St. James, and his veracity for reporting it, not even Mr. Pickering will question. They are both beyond the reach of doubt. This motive, joined with her pride, her recollection of our former dependence,