

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers of the last County Court of Chatham having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of William Hines, deceased, requests all persons having claims against the said estate, to make the same known within the time prescribed by law, otherwise they will be deemed to have been waived. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

ELIZABETH L. HINES, Executrix.

THE SUBSCRIBER

ONCE more, we go leave to office to the proprietors of this paper, the new invention of INKS AND GUDGEONS.

Being wholly of their own intrinsic worth, which has been fairly demonstrated by experiments, it is unnecessary to fill a column of this paper with commendation. Suffice it to say, that one set of these Inks and Gudgeons, will last as long as ten sets of those in common use; and by calculating it will be found, that in seven years a saving of one hundred dollars, will be produced to the owner of a mill. This is also worthy of remark, that a Wheel working in these Gudgeons, will require less water than those of common construction; and when so worn as to be rendered useless, they will then be worth one third of the original cost. He would add that these Inks and Gudgeons, are warranted to possess all the qualities ascribed to them. Owners of Mills will therefore do well to avail themselves of the opportunity of so valuable an acquisition.

We will furnish Boxes for Saw Mills, or any other kind of Machinery at the shortest notice. Persons applying, must furnish the patterns. The prices of Boxes from 10 to 50 feet long, will be 75 cents per pound. Those that are under ten pounds, will be proportionably higher according to the nature of the casting.

He would also beg leave to inform those who may stand in need of

ELASTIC TRUSES.

That he continues to make them of any size or description that may be required. The utility of these Truses is now generally known to need explanation. They are worn without pain or inconvenience, and are warranted to give relief to any person. In many instances their use have afforded a cure. Persons in want of this article would be best fitted by attending in person; but in cases where this is not practicable, it will be necessary to send a measure of the waist, saying whether for the right or left side, and mentioning the habit of the body, if fleshy or lean. The prices are as follows: A Single Truss, plain & strong, for a coloured person, \$6. A Double Truss, \$8, and their board found them gratis while attending. Those for white persons will be furnished at any price ordered. The usual rates are, for single, from \$8 to 10. Double Trusses, at a proportionate advance. Children's, half price. In all cases where orders are sent, the expected money will accompany them.

He likewise continues to carry on the GUN SMITH'S BUSINESS.

In all its various branches, and having at this time a good supply of necessary materials, he may venture to assure his friends that orders will be executed with all possible dispatch. His ability as a workman, he flatters himself needs no other evidence than the work itself.

JAIL LOCKS.

Of any dimensions of a superior quality, will be furnished on reasonable terms, and at the shortest possible notice. A liberal price will be given in cash, for Old Copper.

Orders for any thing in the above lines of business, will be thankfully received, and faithfully attended to, by application at his SHOP, in Raleigh, near the Post Office. He would now beg leave to tender his sincere acknowledgements to a generous public for past favours, and pledges himself that his time and little talent, is not devoted to uncertain speculation or the acquirements of fame; but sincerely with the hope of rendering himself useful to Society.

DANIEL PECK, 25-cot3m.

Raleigh, June 10th, 1812.

TO UNDERTAKERS.

WILL be let to the lowest bidder in the Town of Greensborough, Guilford county, on Friday 21st of August next, (being Court week.) The Building a Jail for the county—I will be an undertaking of considerable magnitude, well worth the attention of Workmen. The terms of pay will be made known on the day. Bond with approved security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required by

DANIEL GILLASPIE, JAMES MILLIS, JAMES PARSONS, A. GEREN, NATHAN ARMFIELD Com'rs. Greensborough, Guilford, June 10th, 1812. 25-7t.

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 16th ult. an apprentice boy, by the name of SAMUEL GAINER—said boy is near eighteen years of age, of a common stature, fair complexion, light hair, thick lips, large mouth, and prominent forehead, (which shews very much when he laughs, kneed kneed, and uncommonly talkative.—He had on when he left me, a mixed homespun coat, capes coloured pantaloons, and a furr hat of its natural colour. Any person apprehending said boy and bringing him to me, shall receive the above reward.

READING ANDERSON. Readington, Anson County, N. C. June 3, 1812—25-3p.

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale at the Star Store,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:—

- RUM of the best quality, \$ Virginia Whiskey,
Ginocce Porter, \$ Almonds,
Brown Sugar, first quality, \$ Raisins,
Loaf, ditto, \$ Prunes,
Lump, do, \$ Lemons and
A complete assortment of Candy and other Confectionary.

Raleigh Volunteer Guards!!

YOU will parade on the State-House Square at 9 o'clock on THURSDAY the 25th inst. completely equip, to join the Regiment.

JOHN T. C. WIATT, Capt.

June 19.

ST. JOHN'S DAY.

THE Members of HIRAM LODGE, No. 40, will attend at their Lodge Room, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the ensuing St. John's Day, (Wednesday the 24th inst.) and proceed to the State-House, to hear an ORATION on the occasion—Citizens are respectfully invited to attend.

WM. M. WHITE, Sec'y.

June 19, A. L. 5812.

FOR SALE AT THE STAR-OFFICE,

The First, Second and Third Volumes of

THE STAR,

Bound and Lettered—price \$ 15.



He comes The noisy herald of a busy world.

FOREIGN.

Boston, June 9.—We were yesterday favoured with London Papers to April 30th, & Liverpool 6th May.

In the House of Commons April 28th Mr. Whitbread read the President's Message respecting Henry's affair, and demanded whether Government was privy to his mission, &c. Lord Castlereagh replied that the Ministers knew nothing of Henry's mission till it had terminated, and then considered it an errand for military information, and took no notice of it, as being at an end; and that the letter which mentions a cypher to be furnished, was not among Sir James Craig's enclosures to Government, and that Ministers knew nothing of it, but what they saw in the news papers.

Lord Holland called the attention of the House of Lords to the same subject. Lord Liverpool, for himself and others, declared there never had been any attempt, design or wish to effect any separation or disunion between any parts of the U. States or to foment any dissatisfaction towards the Government of that country; nor had any individual been employed by Government on such service;—that the employment of Henry was unknown to Government; and his engagement by Craig was merely to obtain information, and to which the administration was not privy.

April 29 the British Parliament went into a committee of the whole to hear the agents of the Petitioners against the Orders in Council. Additional Petitions, with numerous signers have been presented against the Orders in Council.

A mob have burnt the factory of Wroe and Duncroft, about 14 miles from Manchester, England.

The convoy for Quebec, Nova Scotia and Amelia, sailed from England April 27, having on board detachments of officers and men for different regiments.

The British government distrusts the intention of Bernadotte, and an intercourse opened with Russia is to be carried on without the merchant vessels stopping at a Swedish port.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said in Parliament April 29, that he thought it impossible the United States could any longer maintain that the Berlin and Milan decrees were repealed, unless they mean to make common cause with France.

In the British House of Lords April 22, the majority against the Roman Catholics was 72.

Sweden demands of Britain and France to be allowed to remain neutral.

Three French privateers have been carried into Sweden by a ship of war.

A plot has been discovered in Paris Between some clerks in the War Department and the Russian Legation. One clerk has been sentenced to death, and another fined, &c.

It is said Bonaparte intends to open the whole range of ports from St. Maloes to Antwerp, for trade with England, instead of the late license trade.

It is reported that France has declared that she has no objection to admit Spain and Portugal as parties to a negotiation for peace, understanding they will cede to France all the Spanish territories North of the Ebro.

The English will not consent that France shall hold any territory south of the Pyrenes.

It is said Bonaparte is seriously indisposed, and that his physicians have declared his case a dropsical one.

The French government has ordered that two millions of rations of soup be distributed daily in the different departments.

Among other rumours in England as to the late overtures from France, one is that Bonaparte offers to consent to a conditional revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees.

The American Messengers for Paris are all detained at Morlaix; and no Americans can leave Paris without a passport to embark for America.

DOMESTIC.

By a general order recently issued, his Excellency the Governor of Virginia, has directed that so much of the quota of one hundred thousand men which that state is to furnish, as consists of infantry of the line, shall be composed of 24 battalions, 12 regiments, and 3 brigades. The order is too long for publication;—the following, however, are extracts from it:—

Whereas it has been represented to me that in sundry cases in forming the detachment of militia required by my orders heretofore issued, apprentices have been received as volunteers. I have tho't proper to direct, and do hereby direct, that they in every case be forthwith discharged and their places supplied by other volunteers or by a draught—although, were they selected by draught, they would have been constrained to perform their tour of duty, yet they have no right of their own will and choice, without consent of their masters, to impair an obligation heretofore created by their indentures.

Sundry applications having been made to this department for instructions in relation to the mode and quantum of exercise which the militia in requi-

sition should perform—I addressed a letter to the Secretary of War upon this subject: his answer is, that they are to remain subject to the laws of the state—of consequence, they are not liable to be compelled to perform more duty than is prescribed by law. But I must appeal to the patriotism of the citizens who have been placed in requisition, and as to a regard for their own safety, and conjure them to show the world by their conduct, that coercion is not necessary to induce freemen to encounter the small privations which arise from frequent musters for the purpose of becoming disciplined.

It has been represented to me, that unpleasant collisions have been produced between the militia and recruiting officers, arising from a difference of opinion as to the right of the men in requisition to enlist in the army of the U. States; for the purpose of obviating disagreeable consequences, I have thought proper to make public the opinion of this department, which is, that these men have the right to enlist, and any interposition on the part of the militia officers is therefore improper, and in future will be avoided.

DISMAL SWAMP CANAL.

Norfolk, May 13.—We have to congratulate our townsmen upon the prospect at length opened to them, by the completion of the Dismal Swamp Canal. Boats can now pass from Norfolk to Albemarle Sound, and we hope very shortly to be able to announce the arrival and departure of many, engaged in that direct traffic with the agriculturalist, which has always been found the readiest and most certain means for the aggrandisement of a commercial town.

Norfolk has hitherto enjoyed scarcely any advantages of commerce from those connected with its maritime position—convenient to the sea, accessible at all seasons, with a secure harbour, and a roadstead unequalled by any on the continent, it requires but an infant trade to render it the emporium of commerce. It has hitherto been the point only of transference from the river craft to vessels engaged in foreign trade. The towns at the heads of the rivers have collected the produce of the country, and principally exported it—ours has been confined to the mere agency of freight and insurance. When, indeed, the command of capital enabled us to emulate our neighbours, we have uniformly suffered for our temerity. In the article of tobacco, the selections which their inspections enabled them to make insured them a certain profit in all European markets. The refuse of which we could only become the purchasers, has been a constant source of loss and ruin. An inspection at Norfolk will bring us one step nearer towards equality.

To North Carolina the advantages which will result from a direct intercourse with Norfolk are incalculable. From the expence attending a land carriage, their agriculture has for fifty years remained stationary. The expence of transporting their produce to Richmond, or Petersburg, consumes one-half their tobacco, two thirds of their wheat, and five sixths of their corn. The first crop, the most laborious and exhausting, alone affords them any remuneration. Wheat has been neglected, and corn cultivated to no greater extent than to fatten a few hogs which carried themselves to market.

The following advantages which will result to their agriculture cannot fail to improve it. The waggonage of a hoghead of tobacco to Petersburg or Richmond, worth upon an average of years \$ 30 is

The freight from Halifax to Norfolk will not exceed 6 00
They will save in every hhd. of Tobacco \$19 00
The waggonage of a bushel of wheat, average price 83 cents, is 0 50
From Halifax to Norfolk 0 10

Saved 40
Ditto of a barrel of corn, worth \$ 3 2 50
From Halifax to Norfolk 0 00
Difference 2 50

The only obstacle to the immediate benefits of this trade is supposed to exist in the difficulty of adapting vessels to the navigation of the Sound, which can ascend the canal and pass to Norfolk. This difficulty, we understand, can easily be surmounted. The Canal Company have adopted the determination of constructing a vessel for this purpose, which, while it will remove the apprehensions, will induce individuals to profit by the experiment. We would submit to the company the probable advantage which would arise by granting to the first two or three vessels which might be thus employed, the free navigation of the canal for a limited time. It would excite that spirit of enterprise of which we are most lamentably deficient.—Herald.

From the Wilmington Gazette.

OUTRAGE.

Two days since, four young gentlemen of this town, while bathing in the river, were pelted with stones by a man belonging to gun-boat No. 166. On being spoken to, he evaded to his first insolence, language rude and insulting. An affray took place—in a few moments he was joined by four or five of his associates, who issued from a neighboring house of infamous character, and with sticks, staves and stones, they all fell with fury upon the young men, all of whom, excepting one, were undeciphered by even the slight covering of their cloaths. In a few minutes more, a boat put off from the Gun-boat with seven or eight men, who joined their savage comrades in the atrocious attack. The young gentlemen exhibited a spirit and success that is scarcely credible, and severely wounded and bruised, escaped, almost miraculously, with their lives. A few citizens now collected, rescued their young friends from the clutches of those Gun-boat monsters, and succeeded in lodging five of them in jail. Mr. Drew, the Commander of the Gun-boat to which these ruffians belonged, on hearing that some of his men were in jail, sent a subaltern Officer to take them out, and as he did not succeed, he went himself and demanded his men of the Jailor. On receiving a refusal, he expressed much passion, and swore that they should be liberated. He spoke to the men, encouraged them in their conduct, swore he would see them righted, and told the Jailor to give them every thing they might want to make their condition comfortable, & that he would pay for it. He then passed near the Court-house, where this occurrence had collected a large concourse of the citizens, and spoke loud enough to be heard, that if his men were not given up by the police, by eight o'clock, he would commence upon them—he

would know what steps to take.—He was on board his gun-boat, loaded with gun, pistols, and musketry, and completely prepared himself for action. The declarations and conduct of Mr. Drew justly excited the indignation of the people for a moment the atrocity of his men seemed lost.—For ten minutes the insolence and madness of their Commander. It was instantly resolved to meet at dusk, armed for the purpose of protecting the Town against that force which was surely not intended to be its scourge. Lieut. Gautier, who commands on this station, was waited upon, informed of what had passed; particularly of the threats of Mr. Drew, and the determination of the phalanx. He expressed his extreme regret at what he heard, and pledged his honor that no disturbance whatever, originating in Mr. Drew or his men, should take place; that he was ready to pay proper defence and submission to the civil authority, and should see, as soon as the matter was properly investigated, that merited chastisement should be inflicted on such of the guilty as were under his command.—On this assurance of Lieut. Gautier, whose uniform conduct as an officer and a citizen, has been meritorious and amiable, the citizens were satisfied. He then went on board the Gun-boat, and found Mr. Drew ready for action. He ordered every thing to be restored to their usual situation. Mr. D declared that he had loaded his gun in self defence, being apprehensive of the fury of the mob, and that he was willing to submit to any lawful authority. He was informed, without heeding it, that no danger could be apprehended from the persons collected in Town, who consisted of the most respectable citizens in Wilmington, and who were satisfied with the assurances he had made them. On Lt. G's leaving the Gun-boat, Mr. Drew again prepared for action.

Yesterday he appeared before a court of Magistrates, and after receiving a full and candid hearing, was required to give security for his future good behaviour.—We understand he is now under arrest and will continue so until the arrival of Capt. Dent, commander on the Southern station, from Charleston. After the adjournment of the Court a meeting of the Citizens took place and William Oles, Esq. Gen. W. W. Jones and A. M. Hooper, Esq. were appointed a Committee to draw up a memorial to be presented to the proper department, soliciting the removal of Mr. Drew from the service of the United States.

The above we believe to be a correct statement of circumstances, as far as they have come within our knowledge; and for comments, we have now neither time nor room. If Mr. Drew, who was not on board when the above outrage was perpetrated, should feel so disposed, he will next week have an opportunity of inserting a defence or explanation of his conduct.

The following is the answer of Governor Langdon of New Hampshire, to a letter from the Republican Members of Congress, informing him of his nomination to the Vice-Presidency of the United States.

Portsmouth, May 28, 1812.

Gentlemen—By the mail last evening I had the honor of receiving your letter of the 22d inst. which informs me that at a meeting of the Republican Members of Congress I was recommended for the office of Vice-President of the United States. This mark of attention and confidence shewn me by honorable gentlemen demands my most grateful acknowledgments. I wrote the honorable Mr. Ringgold the day before yesterday, giving some further reasons why I could not consent to be brought forward as a candidate for Vice-President of the U. States, to which I beg leave to add, that I am now 71 years of age, my faculties blunted, have lived the last forty years of my life in the whirlwind of politics, and am longing for the sweets of retirement. I am therefore under the painful necessity of declining the honorable offer of my friends of being brought forward as a candidate for the office of Vice-President of the United States. My advanced age forbids my undertaking long journeys and renders me incapable of performing the duties of the important station of Vice-President with any advantage to our beloved country, or honor to myself.—To launch again into the ocean of politics at my time of life, appears to me highly improper. I therefore am assured that my honorable friends will forgive me for declining to accept their kind offer.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your obliged humble servant, JOHN LANGDON.

Honorable John Smith, William H. Crawford, Charles Cuffe.

POLITICAL.

To the Freeholders of Charlotte, Prince-Edward, Buckingham and Cumberland.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—I dedicate to you the following fragment. That it appears in its present mutilated shape is to be ascribed to the successful usurpation which has reduced the freedom of speech in one Branch of the American Congress to an empty name. It is now established for the first time, and in the face of your representatives, that the House may, and will refuse to lie a member in his place, or even to receive a motion from him upon the most momentous subject that can be presented for legislative decision.—A similar motion was brought forward by the republican minority in the year 1798 before these modern inventions for stifling freedom of debate had been discovered. It was discussed as matter of right until it was abandoned by the mover in consequence of additional information [the correspondence of our Envoys at Paris] laid before Congress by the President. In the reign of terror the fathers of the Section Law had not the hardihood to prescribe liberty of speech, much less the right of free debate on the floor of Congress. This invasion of the public liberties was reserved for self-styled republicans, who hold your understandings in such contempt as to flatter themselves that you will overlook their every outrage upon the great first principles of free government, in consideration of their professions of tender regard for the privileges of the people. It is for you to decide whether they have undervalued your intelligence and spirit, or whether they have formed a just estimate of your character. You do not require to be told that the violation of the rights of him whom you have deputed to represent

This motion was drawn it is believed, by Mr. Gallatin, but moved by Mr. Spring, declaring it to be inexpedient at that time to resort to it against the French Republic.