

WARRENTON Female Academy.

THE semi-annual examination of the pupils at this Academy took place on the 23rd and 24th June...

Major Miller intending to leave Warrenton, the departments of Music and Drawing will be conducted by Mr. Penkett from Williamsburg...

July 7, 1812.—27-31. Robert Cochran Esq. and Col. M'Neil of Wilmington, Mr. M'Miller, Mr. Broadfoot and Mr. Adam of Fayetteville...

State of North-Carolina, CHATHAM COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term 1812.

Murdoch M'Ginnie & Co. vs. James Wilcox. Original Attachment issued on lands, &c.

IN this case it having appeared to the Court that the defendant resides without the limits of the state. It is therefore ordered that publication for three successive weeks be made in the Star...

New Advertisements.

STATE BANK.

Raleigh, July 14, 1812.

THE Stockholders of the State Bank, are hereby informed that the Fourth Instalment of their Shares will become due on the 16th day of August next...

WM. H. HAYWOOD Cashier.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

WILL be offered for sale on Monday the 27th inst. the late estate of Stephen W. Carrey, deceased of Halifax county...

CUT NAILS.

THE Subscriber has just received from Mr. Roderick Haffey's Factory at Petersburg, and intends having a regular supply of CUT NAILS from 20 penny, down to 3 penny...

Raleigh, 16th July 1812.—4f.29.

Williamsborough Academy.

THE Students of this Institution were this day examined on their different studies before the Trustees of the School, the Parents of the Students and the citizens of the place and its vicinity.

It is with pleasure that the Trustees declare, that the great progress made by the Students in their different studies, (to wit) Spelling, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Latin, Greek & Mathematics, evinces their great assiduity...

Robert Burton, Leo. Henderson, Stephen Sneed, William Roberts, John Hare, James Hamilton.

Williamsborough, July 1, 1812. 29-2f. 7-6-pd.

Strayed or Stolen

FROM this place, on the 29th of March last, a bright bay HORSE, fifteen hands high, a small star in his forehead, one white hind foot, considerably wind-galled in his left ancle, on his hind foot, and has a remarkable lump on his right side...

MARSHAL'S SALES.

BY virtue of Writs of Vendition Exponas issuing under the Circuit Court of the United States, held for the District of N. Carolina, will be exposed to sale for cash the following property to wit:

At Hillsborough the 1st of September next a tract of land containing 55 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of Nathaniel Seales, and others, the property of James Taylor, to satisfy a judgment obtained in said court in favour of the surviving partners of Auly M'Naughton & Co. vs. James Taylor and others.

At the Market House in the city of Raleigh, on the 2d day of September next, the lands and wils of Hadrianus V. Noorden in Pitt County, whereon he resides, to satisfy a judgment obtained in said Court in favour of Samuel Brown, vs. said H. V. Noorden. And also at the same place and on the same day the lot and improvements in

The town of Washington whereon Daniel G. Marsh now lives, and 230 acres of land, more or less, lying on Duck creek in Beaufort county, to satisfy a judgment obtained in said court in favour of John Nichol, and Samuel Massell.

BEVERLEY DANIEL, M. N. G. D. July 13th, 1812 29-3f

Political.

FOR THE STAR.

TO THE FREEMEN OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Fellow Citizens—You have been addressed thro' the medium of the News-papers of this city by a man who subscribes himself "A North-Carolinian," and who commences by telling you that he was a member of the 1st General Assembly. To be more explicit the writer is permitted to be D—d S—e, Esq. I should not have troubled you with any remarks upon the subject matter of this address, did it not contain a seemingly insinuated reflection upon the Chief Magistrate of the State, which is so fraught with malevolence and so destitute of colourable pretence, that it ought not to be overlooked.

My allusion is to that part of the address which speaks of not filling the vacancy in Congress occasioned by the death of General Blount. In the foregoing part of this address upon that subject, I was led to believe that his object was an apology for an oversight which would apply to every member of the Legislature. In that point of view it would have passed over without a comment from me. But when I come to look at his subsequent remarks, I saw through his specious stratagem, I saw him feebly attempting to impose upon the Executive, and to make him responsible for the consequences resulting from a Legislative oversight. That this is the true construction and genuine character of that part of the address is obvious, as by a recurrence to the address itself will appear.

He states that Mr. Mebane of Orange introduced the bill in the Senate which was passed into a law by the Legislature repealing the Congressional and Electoral Laws—that Mr. J. Cameron made a motion in the House of Commons on the second reading of the bill, which acquiesced in the repeal of the Congressional district law—that Mr. Puffer's motion had the same object of acquiescence in view, and that every member of the General Assembly marshaled himself under the banner of one or the other of these gentlemen; hereby showing that if an oversight was committed it was the oversight of all. I received this part of the address, as I before observed, at first as an apology which I was very willing to receive, knowing that it was one of the natural frailties of man to err, and that Legislators as well as others were liable to it. But when I came to consider the subsequent part of the address which immediately followed, I was obliged to perceive and with regret that the writer's gall of bitter invective and electioneering design had overflowed and obscured, if not destroyed, that profound understanding at the shrine of which the citizens of the state of North-Carolina have been long accustomed to bend with reverence and respect; That in fact the great man was metamorphosed into a little one; That instead of bright intelligence flowing from his pen there was nothing to be seen but dark design; For he goes on to state that all the members of the House of Commons without a single exception, appear by their votes to have considered that the provision in the constitution when vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies does not require the aid of the Legislature to point out to what counties writs of election should issue to fill a vacancy occasioned, for example, by the death of Gen. Blount chosen by the counties of Edgecomb, Pitt, Beaufort, Hyde, Tyrrel and Washington. To ascribe to any gentleman of the last Assembly, Mr. S. excepted, a sentiment that the Governor of N. C. can fill vacancies in the representation from this state in Congress, the district law being repealed, would be uncharitable and more than any other member has expressed. It would be uncharitable, because I am willing to presume that no other member would wittingly and willingly have garbled the Constitution of the United States, so far, as when reciting that part of it which he has given us, that the 4th section of the same article which qualifies it would have been left out; which says, "The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators." In pursuance to this 4th section of the 1st article of the Federal Constitution, our State Legislature formed the state into districts and prescribed the mode of elections throughout the state, with the times when and the places where they should be held—and in this general legal arrangement in conformity with the constitution, it fell to the lot of Edgecomb, Pitt, Beaufort, Hyde, Tyrrel and Washington to send General Blount as their Representative to Congress. But as soon as the district law was repealed, he was no longer the Representative of a district but the Representative of the state, inasmuch as there was no district. His death then occurred and a vacancy thereby happened in the Congress of the United States. How is it to be filled? By the Governor sending his writs of election to those counties which elected him? Does the Constitution or law of the country prescribe it? No. For the constitution is silent and the law is dead. Then where is the Governor in this case to look for the "places and manner" as a guide in issuing his writs of election? If he looks any where he looks in vain; and was he to issue them at all it would be an unwarrantable assumption of power obvious to the least intelligent capacity. Then how to account for this strange sentiment in this strange man with the 4th section of 1st article of the Constitution staring him full in the face, I must confess I am somewhat at a loss. To impute it to ignorance would do too much violence to public sentiment: Because public favour has enriched him with all her stores. Then I can ascribe it to nothing else but that blind malevolence which good sense never cherishes, which is the result of disaffection and which ought to excite in our minds pity for the deed and charity to forgive it.

A FRIEND TO CONSISTENCY.

We have been requested to insert the following Protest, which was presented in the Senate of N. C. by Gen. Geo. Graham, on the 23rd of December, 1811, being the last day of the Session. The undersigned being Members of the Senate

of North-Carolina, Protest against the bill passed at the present Session entitled "A bill to repeal an act passed in the year 1807, entitled 'An act for dividing the State into districts for the purpose of electing Representatives to Congress, and an act passed in the year 1807, entitled 'An act directing the manner of appointing Electors to vote for a President & Vice-President of the United States'.

1st. Because although the Constitution does not expressly declare that the people shall have the exclusive privilege of choosing Electors to vote for a President and Vice-President of the United States, yet that such was the intention of the framers of that inestimable charter, is to be collected from its spirit, and the organization of our government: That the Legislature in assuming the power of choosing Electors have impaired the elective franchise, and wrested from the good people of this State, a privilege which ought forever to be preserved sacred and inviolable. That such an usurpation of power is not justified by the Constitution, but is a daring stride towards the formation of an Aristocracy, which in any country is dangerous to liberty.

2d. That the people are the fountain of all political power, and have a right to instruct their Representatives in all matters of Legislation, but having not anticipated that the present General Assembly contemplated an infringement of the power heretofore exercised by them, had not an opportunity of communicating their wishes, or giving any instructions.

3d. Supposing the bill to be Constitutional (which we do not admit to be the fact) there was no urgent necessity which could justify the Legislature in this assumption of power, inasmuch as each Electoral district could choose their Electors as heretofore, & if according to late the census, as taken in the year 1810, this state should appear to be entitled to additional Electors, the deficiency could be supplied by joint ballot of both houses, at the next General Assembly.

4. That this measure, instead of being predicated on Republican principles, is merely calculated to increase the ascendancy of the political party now in power, to destroy the influence of certain districts in the state, and to overwhelm and silence a minority, whose voice ought always to be heard in choosing the Chief Magistrates of the U. States.

For the reasons above mentioned, and impressed with a full conviction that the principles contained in the bill are arbitrary, unjust and incompatible with the principles of our constitution, and the genius of the federal government; we record for the inspection of the people of this state, to whom we consider ourselves amenable for our conduct, the foregoing our Protest against the passage of the bill.

Signed, George Graham, James Marshall, John Dickson, Archibald M'Neil, Robert W. Smith, Alex. M'Nilton, W. V. Spaight, Benj. Sandersson, Belcher Fuller.



The noisy herald of a busy world.

Foreign.

Important.—We congratulate the readers of the Mercantile Advertiser and our country that the whole of the British Cabinet have given in their resignation. This event, so interesting to the whole civilized world, we have received in a London paper of May 23d, with which we were favored by Capt. Congar of the ship Atlas, arrived last evening in 41 days from Belfast. On the motion in the English House of Commons, which led to this happy consequence, the ministers were in a minority of 4. In our next we shall give their debates on the occasion.—Mercantile Advertiser July 8.

Belfast, May 27.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

This very important circumstance is thus announced in two of the London papers of Friday.

"Courier-Office, half past six.

"We have just learnt that his Majesty's Ministers have sent in their resignations this afternoon."

SECOND EDITION OF THE GLOBE.

"Ministers resigned this day. The whole Cabinet is out. This is certain."

PACKET BY EXPRESS.

The London Journals of Saturday have arrived by express from Donaghadee, bringing the following additional particulars respecting ministerial arrangements, besides other articles of interesting intelligence:—

London, May 23.—We stated in a second edition last night, that the Prince Regent, in answer to the address of the House of Commons, requesting that he would be pleased to form an efficient ministry, that he would take the same into his serious consideration. In the course of the evening Lord Castlereagh communicated to the Principal members of opposition, that ministers were all in fact out, and they only continued to hold the seals until the formation of a new ministry. His royal highness, we understand, last night sent a message to Marquis Wellesley, inviting his Lordship's attendance at Carlton-House this day to consult him upon a new arrangement.—Globe.

The following list of a new ministry, and of some of the intended arrangements, is handed about in higher political circles this day.—Globe.

"NEW CABINET.

- Lord Holland, First Lord of the Treasury. Lord Grenville, President of the Council. Lord Moira, Privy Seal. Mr. Canning, Home Secretary. Mr. Ponsonby, War Secretary. Lord Grey, Foreign Secretary. Marquis Wellesley, First Lord of the Admiralty. Mr. Tierney, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Lord Erskine, Lord Chancellor. Lord Lauderdale, President of the Board of Control. Duke of Norfolk, Master of the Horse. Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Lieut. of Ireland. Mr. Home, Secretary. Sir A. Pitt Rivers, Chancellor of Ireland. Sir S. Romilly, Attorney-General. Mr. Sergeant Lewis, Solicitor-General. Mr. Sheridan, Treasurer of the Navy. Mr. Huskisson and Sturges Bourne, Joint Paymasters.

Mr. Creevy and Wrenbury, Joint Secretaries of the Treasury. Lord Crayford and Lord St. John, Postmaster-Generals &c. &c.

SECOND EDITION.

"Sun Office, 3 o'clock.

We have just heard that the members of the present Cabinet have declined taking any part in any new arrangement that may be made. The new Cabinet, it is said, will consist of the Marquis Wellesley, Mr. Canning, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Holland, Lord Moira, and Mr. Huskisson.

The Marquis of Wellesley to be First Lord of the Treasury; Mr. Canning, Lord Holland, and the Marquis of Lansdowne, the three Secretaries of State; Mr. Huskisson, Chancellor of Exchequer, and Lord Moira, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Flemish fishermen report a great battle between the Russians and French, which lasted two days; the place is not stated, nor the result distinctly; but it is said that the French had three particular regiments cut to pieces.

The event is of itself not improbable, though the authority is very doubtful.—Courier.

We stated yesterday that a formal notification of the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees had been made to our government, and within day by before our readers the extraordinary document by which the French Emperor has thought fit to make his determination public. It is dated on the 23rd April, 1811, that is to say, two months after the Americans had enforced their non-intercourse law against us exclusively. Although there is an evident juggle in this affair, we cannot see how the British government can refuse to rescind the orders in council, to which they stand most solemnly pledged. The French will, no doubt, continue to burn, sink and destroy American vessels, as often as they meet with them, notwithstanding the rescission of the Berlin and Milan decrees; and the Americans must seek redress in the best way they can.—Star.

FRENCH DECREES.

"Palace of St. Cloud, April 23th, 1811.

"Napoleon, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, Mediator of the Swedish Confederacy.

"On the report of our Minister for Foreign Affairs.

"Being informed of the law of the 2d of March, 1811, by which the Congress of the United States has decreed the execution of the provisions of the Act of Non-Intercourse, which interdicts the entry into American ports of the ships and the merchandise of Great Britain, her colonies and dependencies:

"Considering that the said law is an act of resistance to the arbitrary pretensions advanced by the British Orders in Council, and a formal refusal to sanction a system hostile to the independence of Neutral Powers, and of their flag:

"We have decreed, and do decree as follows:

"The Decrees of Berlin and Milan are definitively (from the first of November last) considered as no longer in force, as far as regards American vessels. (Signed, &c.)"

From Europe.—French and German Gazettes, received in Salem, do not supply any events of interest. The Prussian Ex-King had surrendered Berlin to his master Napoleon.—Switzerland has capitulated with M. Talleyrand, nephew of old Beaumont d'argent—Bonaparte and his Empress, left Paris for Dresden, 9th May, where the Austrian Emperor would arrive. They were to return to Paris in July. Berthier accompanied him. Marshal Mortier, Bessieres, Macdonald and Victor had just joined the Grand Army in Germany.

From Lisbon.—We have advices to the 24th May. Excepting affairs of outposts and foraging parties nothing warlike had occurred. Reinforcements from England continued to arrive.

Domestic.

The British government schooner Whiting, Lieut. Maxey, with dispatches, arrived from Plymouth, England on Wednesday last in Hampton Roads, not having heard of the war. The private schooner Dash, Captain Carroway, of this port, bound upon a cruise, being in Hampton Roads when the Whiting anchored, first got possession of Lieut. Maxey, and part of the crew, who were rowing on shore for Hampton, and then ran alongside of the Whiting, and ordered the commanding officer to surrender, which he did without opposition. We understand the dispatches were sunk.

It will be remembered by our readers, that the sailing of the Whiting was some time since announced. Her dispatches were said to relate to Henry's affair.

The British schooner mounts four guns.—The Dash only one. Norfolk paper of July 16.

NEW-YORK, July 4.—Capt. Duggan, of the brig Tywin, from Tenerife, spoke, on the 27th June, the brig Live Oak, Capt. Sallee, 45 days from St. Utes for Philadelphia. Capt. Sallee had fallen in with the American squadron, consisting of 4 ships and a brig, on the 23th of June, in long 67; and was informed of the war by commodore Rodgers, who advised him to make for the first port, and told him he was in chase of the British fleet, which had been spoken on the 24th. They had not made any captures.

Charleston, July 7.—Arrived yesterday ship Roba and Betsey, Baldry, London, 60 days, seized by Lieut. Grandison, commander of the United States Guard Ship, under impression of being British property.

The packet boat Eclipse, Foley, arrived here on Sunday by two days from St. Mary's and Amelia Island. By this arrival we learn that the news of a declaration of War had reached that place, and that Commodore Campbell had in consequence taken possession of five British vessels lying in St. Mary's river, viz. the ships Emperor and Experiment, two brigs, names not recollecting, and the schooner Adventure. The four first were loaded with timber, and nearly ready for sea, the latter was in ballast—they had been sent up the river for greater security.

From the Ontario Repository printed at Canandaigua, June 30. POSTSCRIPT.—We learn, after receiving the news of the declaration of war at Canada, a British boat captured an American vessel on Lake Erie, belonging principally to Mr. Peter H. Colt, who was on board—that an American officer, Lieut. Gaussevoorte, of Fort Niagara, with a sergeant who happened to be over the river at the time the news of war was received, were detained by the British.

An express reached town yesterday morning, which left the lices Sunday evening at 5 o'clock, with information, that the British forces were assembling in considerable numbers near the river, and that their movements