

THE STAR,

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

BY THOMAS HENDERSON, JUN.

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Advertisements, not exceeding 14 lines, inserted three times for \$1, and 25 cents for each continuance.

Twenty Dollars Reward

WILL be given for delivering to me two Negro men, DAMON and DEMPSEY. I suppose they will am for or hear the town of Washington N. Carolina, where I purchased them of Marshal Dickerson about the 1st of April last. Damon, a very black compacted fellow, about six feet high, twenty two years old, quick spoken, and tolerably polite—has lived in Fayetteville and Pittsborough, N. C. and may perhaps make to either of those places; he ran away from me in Granville county the 21st April last. Dempsey ran away the 21st instant in Caswell county, his complexion a little yellow, twenty six years old, about five feet high, walks very lame on one of his legs, though which leg not recollect, and one hip sunk in. Both lameness and hip sunk occasioned by rheumatic pains. I think both of them will change their names and perhaps attempt to pass as freemen. I will give ten dollars for either, or the above reward for both, if delivered to me or confined in any jail, so that I get them again.
CHARLES K. HARRISON.
Caswell county, 21st May, 1816. 22 3w

Piano Forte.

A. LUCAS has on hand one excellent Piano, just received from the manufactory, in fine condition. The tone is very superior; and the instrument will be warranted to be of the first quality—it can be sent safe to any part of the state.
May, 30th 1816. 22 3w

State Bank of North-Carolina.

Raleigh, May 28th, 1816.

A DIVIDEND of five per centum on each and every share of the capital stock of the STATE BANK OF NORTH-CAROLINA, was this day declared and made payable on or after the 15th day of June next.
W. H. HAYWOOD, Cashier.

Take Notice.

ON the 4th day of July next, will be sold by the Commissioners, at public sale at Nash Court-house, at the 10 O'Clock that will comprise the Town of Nashville, in said county. Twelve months will be given the purchasers, the giving bond with approved security before the sale, in possession of the land. The situation is very desirable, with excellent springs adjacent, which is productive of the best. It is the intention of the public, especially those who wish to become citizens of Nashville, Ga.

Michael Collins,	Robert C. Hilliard,
David Rux,	Joseph Hopkins,
Willie Buntin,	Samuel Smith,
Archibald Lemmon,	Thomas Horn,
Wilson Taylor,	[Commissioners.]

Nash, May 21, 1816. 22 6w

For Sale,

4 1/2 Acres well timbered LAND, in the vicinity of Raleigh. For terms apply to the subscriber, living near Averasborough, Currituck county.
JNO. C. WILLIAMS.
May 24th, 1816. 22 3w

THOMAS COBBS has an elegant second hand Philadelphia made Chariot and plated harness for sale. He will warrant it to be a good strong and durable piece of work. Two boys from 14 to 15 years of age will be taken as apprentices to the Coach making business. None need apply but those of respectable connections and come well recommended.
Raleigh, 5th June 1816. 23 4w

Cheap Goods!!

Do come and see them.

THE subscribers respectfully return their sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement which they have received since in business together, and take this method of informing them that they have just received from New York, a large assortment of FANCY GOODS, Hardware and Cutlery, which they are determined to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers.
GAIN & HARGIS.
Hillsborough, May, 22, 1816. 22 4w

Buffaloe Mineral Springs.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he has established a House of Entertainment at the above named springs, for the accommodation of those who may think proper to visit them, either for the benefit of their health, or for pleasure. To those who intend visiting the springs for the benefit of their health, he can say with confidence, that they will find the water efficacious in the cure of intermittent and remittent bilious fevers, acute rheumatism, taints from syphilitic complaints, glandular obstructions, and is of peculiar efficacy in diseases of the skin, and sore eyes. It has been of great service to several persons who appeared to have been hectic, by speedily restoring their strength. Hypochondriacal and hysterical cases are much benefited. In fine, from the sensible effects of this water upon the intestines, pores and kidneys, it must be useful in very many of those disorders which render life tedious, and man comfortless to his friends. Dr. Benjamin Lewis of Manchester, Dr. Tignal Jones of Danville, Dr. Craddock of Halifax, Dr. Berne of Lenoir, and Robert Sanders, esq. of Williamsburg, Va. Dr. James Young and Dr. Thomas Hunt of Greenville, and Dr. Louis F. Piek of Sampson county, N. C. have visited this water, and have found it beneficial—to whom the subscriber refers those who reside in their respective neighborhoods. The public generally may rest assured, that nothing on the part of the subscriber shall be wanting to make their situation agreeable.
JOSEPH F. SPEED.
Buffaloe Springs, Mechlinburg, Va. 24 1816—22 2w

STOPPED by Thomas Grana, on Negro Creek in Anson county, a black Horse, about seven years old, five feet high, a white seal on each side of the back bone near the weathers, appraised to a very good dollars and fifty cents. W. A. TAYLOR, Ranger.
Anson County, June 4, 1816. 24 2wp

MISCELLANY.

From the England Herald.

The ill consequences of a young man's purchasing a horse upon first setting out in the world, when he has no use for one.

He goes from home, decently dressed, with a few shillings in his pocket, and hearing that Mr. Lookout wishes to hire a smart young man, he goes to him and agrees to work twelve months for an hundred and thirty, forty or fifty dollars, and is to receive, in part payment, a sorrow colt, at sixty-five or seventy dollars. He works like a Trojan two or three months, barely spending an hour or two, now and then, in fitting the object of his care for service. He has him nicked, and he soon makes quite a show. All trouble and expence is amply paid by the idea of riding Nimrod to June training with his tail curled over his back where he will attract the attention of the multitude; even the captain himself will cast an eye at him, which will be worth at least one dollar.

But stop," says he, "a saddle and bridle are wanting. But I can do well enough about them; my employer will be glad to let me have them towards my wages. I'll speak to him soon, and the first rainy day I shall go to Sam Standready's shop and get them. A little cash too, must be had; I'll have all things ready—I had better let the cash alone till I am about starting. But then if the old man should refuse to let me have it, I should be all out, and obliged to stay at home, which I would not do for ten dollars, after taking so much pains. And if I don't ride young Nim a little he won't pay for his keeping; and I can't afford to work myself, and let him, a lazy rounce, lie still. But I shall venture to make my calculations for the money—I am certain the old man will let me have it. But I am not yet equipt; I must have a pair of spurs and whip, and I'll cut a real dash. A watch also would not come amiss; I vow, I guess 'tis best to rig out at once—I have just begun in the world, have no children to cry for bread, and I can take my comfort." Poor comfort indeed for a man of sense.

The wished for day at length arrives, and all things are ready according to his former calculations—he mounts Nimrod with tail erect—away he goes to training, full gallop, with spurs at heel, watch in pocket, whip in hand, looking first over one shoulder and then over the other, to view the pretty tail. Snap goes the whip, and he soon arrives at esquire Glad's, where the whole town are assembled to attend the annual training. Staid till a late hour, that all might have an opportunity to view none such. Rides up, whip over shoulders, blows out and shaking, legs straight, pocket handkerchief about one third dangling out of his pocket, salutes the by standers with "how do you gentlemen," prances his poney a little, gives him the whip and spur, and finally dismounts. Nimrod is carefully hitched where all may behold him. Feelwell takes off his hat, strokes up his forehead, which is stiff with mutton tallow, and looks like a unicorn's horn. Strokes down Nim's mane, slaps him under the belly, and struts into the house, exclaiming, "Come gentlemen, let us walk in and take a little oh-be-joyful." In they go, and half a point of "good stuff" is taken by way of introduction, and followed by six or eight more in succession, until presently the table is upset, the glasses and decanters are all broken, the doors split, the host abused and the riot ends with broken shins and bloody noses; and the company disperse, many of them not having money enough to pay their bill of damage.

The next day several warrants are issued, the harks are apprehended and brought before a magistrate, and fined ten or fifteen dollars each; their employers pay the bill, and deduct it from their wages. The year comes about and on settlement our young gentleman finds himself forty or fifty dollars in debt. Consequently he must engage for a second year to pay arrears of the first. Very much mortified, he works a few days but soon runs away, breaks open a store, is advertised, found guilty, and sent to the state prison, to wear out five of his best years at hard labour. Which had it not been for his own folly and madness, might have been spent in his own profit and comfort, and the benefit of society.

Unhappy youth! whoever he may be, that suffers his fancy to run away with his money, and buys a horse before he has any use for one. It is the writer's humble opinion, that if Feelwell had not bought a horse he would not have come to this shame. Therefore I advise all young men, when they first set out in the world, to consider well what they stand in need of, before they purchase. It would be well for young people to ask advice of those who have seen riper years and more experience. It is a true maxim, that good advice can do no harm, and bad will do none, if it be rejected.

FROM THE BOSTON RECORDER.

HORRID PAGAN CUSTOMS.

Forty-seven women burned with the body of the Prince of Marava. In a letter from Father Martin, a Jesuit Missionary in Madura.

The Prince of Marava dying in 1770, his wives, to the number of 47, were burned with his corpse, in the following manner: They dug a deep ditch without the town, and in it erected a pile of wood, on the top of which the deceased was laid richly clothed and adorned. When they had set this on fire, with a world of ceremonies performed by the Brahmins, that company of unfortunate women appeared, covered with jewels

and adorned with flowers like so many victims designed for the sacrifice. They walked several times about the pile, the heat of which was perceived at a great distance. The chief of them having addressed the successor of the late prince, resigned the dagger of the deceased into his hands; who took it without showing the least sign of grief or compassion. "Alas!" said she, "what further comes of human happiness! I am sensible I am throwing myself headlong to hell!" These words struck all the spectators with horror. She then a Christian woman in her service, who frequently discoursed with her concerning the truths of revealed religion, in order to persuade her to embrace Christianity, but without success. She having thus spoken boldly turned her face to the pile, and calling upon her gods, threw herself into the flames. The second of those women was the sister of Raja, a prince of the blood, who assisted at that detestable ceremony. When he received the jewels from his sister with which she was adorned, he broke out into tears, embracing her most tenderly; she seemed unmoved at it, and with a resolute countenance, looking sometimes at the pile, and sometimes at the assistant cried, with a loud voice, Sheeva, Sheeva! which is the name of one of her idols, and threw herself into the flames, as the first had done. The other women followed her soon after; some of them appeared composed, and others were cast down and bewildered. One of them, frightened above the rest, ran to a Christian soldier who was present, and begged of him to save her. But he stunned with surprise, pushed the unfortunate creature from him, into the glowing pit, and retired immediately; but so terrified, that he soon fell ill of a fever and frenzy, of which he died the night following. Whatever intrepidity some of those women discovered at first, yet as soon as they felt the flames, they roared in a most dreadful manner; and tumbling over each other, strove to gain the brim of the pit—but in vain; for the assistants prevented it, by throwing upon them large pieces of wood. The next day the Brahmins gathered their bones, which they threw into the sea. The pit was levelled, a temple built on the spot, and the deceased prince and his wives reckoned among the deities.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

MEMORANDA MADE IN EUROPE.—1815—16.

The French military were extremely disaffected by the war in Spain, both officers and men; and Bonaparte was not less discontented with them. They were in the habit of singing songs of the most hostile import to government; and he not only allowed them to suffer under great deprivations, but sent officers of rank from his other armies to supply the places of those who fell in Spain. French impatience was quite overcome by Spanish resolution, and with mixed feelings of anger and admiration, they allow the Spaniards never despaired, but in their utmost misery found complete consolation in folding their arms and crying patience, patience. These discontents of the army were increased by one peculiarity of the Russian campaign, and the exclusive favour shown the Imperial guards. While the officers who usually prided themselves in sharing the camp-life of the privates were quartered in the grand chateaux of the Lords, the soldiers were billeted on their serfs, in the most unhealthy uncomfortable, wigwags, without chimneys and with no food but bitter bread and sour beer, which induced very mortal distempers. At the battle of Moscow, Marshal Ney to complete his success, requested the Emperor to allow him to charge with his guards about 60,000, who never took any part in the battle. To this, however, he would not consent, and the victory was left unfinished. A distinguished General of Bonaparte blames him for undertaking the battle of Leipsic—says he had determined to accept the treaty offered by the Allies on the opening of the last German campaign, and had the pen in his hand to sign it, when Berthier entered and said it was the first treaty he had ever made which he had not dictated, he threw the pen to the ground. It was at the termination of this campaign, say the French Officers, that Bonaparte began to carry on war by the *cup des hommes*, sacrifice of men. He ought to have selected the garrisons of Erfarth, Dresden and other advanced places on his retreat.

Attended the levee of—the celebrated authoress. Bonaparte when first consul, gave her certain papers to prepare for publication, but on the appearance of the work when he became Emperor, he had so completely changed his politics, that he ordered it suppressed as seditious. But an action being brought for damages, the Chancellor represented to him that the documents bore his own signature, and he ordered a reimbursement of expenses. But he forbid her having more than four or five visitors at once, placed her under surveillance of the policy, and seized her papers. It was only from the greatest prudence and the friendship of an officer of his secret policy, that she escaped his vengeance. He nearly ruined her husband, however, by seizing his printing establishment of immense value under pretence of his being English, though he had been long printer for government, lived in the country 20 years, and served in the armies. As this gentleman affirms also Bonaparte established a printing establishment of his own, and many other manufactories, being too tyrannical to suffer a single important establishment independent of himself.

Bonaparte is said to have called a council on the criminal code of France, and made a speech

which so astonished them that the chancellor pronounced it the greatest criminalist in the country. It was afterwards discovered that he had been crossetted a whole day with a Judge, the ablest of his profession, whom he had questioned with that peculiar talent at procuring information, for which he was distinguished. At Marengo, Wagum and Eylau, he is supposed to have given up every thing as lost, and his success in these affairs is attributed to his officers who acted independent of him—at least this is the opinion of respectable judges.

At the same levee met Mons.—the head of the protestant religion in France, an elegant scholar and very eloquent preacher. In the pit, he wears a flaming red ribbon with the cross of the legion of honour, and usually passes Sunday evening at cards.—Also a Spaniard, whose name is *Huerre* by which he is called now, *Balli Bey*. He understands the Asiatic languages and many others so thoroughly, that in the disguise of an Asiatic Prince, he has travelled in Arabia and Turkey, observed all their most interesting customs, and is about publishing an account of them. He is tall and slim, with insinuating address, striking prominent features and penetrating physiognomy, and seems well calculated for his undertaking, and has performed it with great success.

December.—France begins to be more quiet, & if the French had any confidence in each other's stability and patriotism, they would find it the easiest task to relieve themselves from the national debt. There is a great abundance of specie here, though much of it is hoarded, so they have robbed much, & have never been able to establish sufficient credit to support a bank, any other paper currency. France is cultivated like a garden, and manufactures are flourishing, but as it regards commerce, the same causes which prevent paper currency, render them incapable of this. Besides, they have never cultivated a respected commerce, and both in this and in that they are deficient in patience. If they could make a fortune by a *coupe de main*, they tire of speculations requiring time, and sell out to attempt some novelty. Now indeed they have been so long excluded from commerce that their merchants are in general the most paltry huxters and sharpers, and most of our business long has been and probably long will be transacted by strangers. Our own countrymen have enjoyed their portion of this, but many of them who obtained citizenship, to transact it to more advantage, have suffered severely in the heavy requisitions lately made for the allies, and whether they can get relieved from this imposition is yet problematical.

The French are extravagantly fond of spectacles. In every street and square the populace are amused by multiplied puppet shows, monkeys, vocal and instrumental music and scenic performances. These last are exhibited gratis in many restaurants and to supply the higher classes with spectacles 14 or 15 theatres are requisite in Paris. Their best tragedies are well performed, especially by Thalma, who was reader to Bonaparte, and gave many lessons in gestures to exhibit in public.—As a general performer he falls short of Cook, but in power of face, expression of horror, and the high wrought tragic passions, he never was surpassed. One could safely swear he had been perfected at the guillotine, and other terrible scenes of the French revolution. Perfect scenery, music, dancing with all the highest grace and utmost agility of which the human frame is capable, 150 actors and 20 horses together on the stage, make the grand opera the most splendid spectacle I have ever witnessed. But either from love of novelty, or from serious impression, left by their revolutions, a rage now exists for grave, pathetic and impressive plays of the school of Kotzebue.

The ignorance of our country is remarkable. A French cure though a man of considerable education and science, inquired of me what language we talked in America, and if it was the savages who burned Washington. A genteel young lady, not deficient in information on most subjects, inquired how many wives we are allowed. This last question however illustrates another trait in the French female character.

London, March 13.

Covent Garden Theatre.—A new musical drama, called *Guy Mannering* (taken from the novel of that name) was performed for the first time last night. *Meg Merillies*, the most prominent character, as she bursts from the author's imagination, is a creature of which mortality hardly presents the model. Impassioned, awful and irresistible, swaying the destiny of all around her, and carried away headlong by her own, she borders on the preternatural, in the powers ascribed to her. She is a portrait for the pencil of Michael Angelo. It would be impossible fully to realize on the stage, to embody in an ordinary mortal form, and to give expressions through human organs to the spirit of that indefinable being tinged with melancholy, clothed with fierce grandeur, and breathing prophecy, to which, we are sure, the mind of every reader of *Guy Mannering* must have paid involuntary homage. The play begins with the return of *Guy Mannering* to Ellengowan, after many years absence, thus embracing only the events which immediately preceded the grand catastrophe, the restoration of *Bertram* and the destruction of *Dirk Hatteraich* and his associates.