THE STAR,

And North-Carolina State Gazette.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

BY THOMAS HENDERSON, JUN.

Subscription, three dollars per annum—No paper will be sent without at least ☞$1 50 is paid in advance; and no paper discontinued only at the option of the Editor, unless all arrearages are paid.

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

Taken up

BY Thomas Christen, living in Montgomery county, Pedee river, near John Christen's mill, a red, large sorrel horse, six years old, 5 feet 2 inches high, branded on the left shoulder with the letter P. has a white streak round his left hoof—appraised by Thomas Moore and James Smith, to fifty dollars.

JAS. COCKRAN, Ranger.

July 2, 1816. 31 3pd.

Windsor Chairs.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Raleigh and the public generally, that he has removed his Windsor Chair Manufactory, from Petersburg, Va. to the house lately occupied by Thomas Cobbs, on Hillsborough street, opposite Wm. Boylan's, Esq. where he is preparing and will in a few weeks be able to supply all demands in his line, in the neatest and most fashionable style; Chairs, Settees, to any pattern—he will also paint and ornament old chairs with Gold, or ornament them to direction. He will likewise execute Sign Painting and Gilding, in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice. All orders will be thankfully received and dispatched with celerity.

JOEL BROWN.

Raleigh, June 27, 1816. 26-tf.

Forty dollars reward.

RANAWAY from from the subscriber, about the 31st January, a negro man named SAM, about 21 or 22 years old, light complected, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, stout made, wore silver rings in his ears, and when he left home had a horseman's cap on—his clothing light. Said negro was brought from Portsmouth, Virginia, where he will probably attempt to go. The above reward will be given for his confinement in any jail, and giving me information so that I get him again. Letterd on the subject to be directed to me at Lemuel Moore's Post Office, Rutherford county.

ABEL BEATY.

April 30, 1816. 17-f

City Lots for sale.

THE undersigned Commissioners, acting under the authority of an act of the General Assembly of 1813, entitled, "An act to provide for the better accommodation of the Governors of this state," and of a resolution of 1814, on the same subject, will sell at public auction on the premises, on the 21st day of August next, at six and twelve months, for negotiable paper at the State Bank, according to the said act, three LOTS of PUBLIC LAND, in the suburbs of Raleigh, numbered 44, 45 46 & 47, which were bid off at the sale in May, 1815, by persons who have failed to comply with the terms of sale, and who will therefore be answerable for the deficiency, if there be any.

J. Haywood, W. Hinton,
S. Goodwin, N. Jones, (C. T.)
W. Hill, T. Hunter,
H. Potter, W. Peace,
H. Seawell.

Raleigh, 19th June, 1816. 25—tf.

State of North-Carolina,

BERTIE COUNTY.

COURT OF EQUITY, APRIL TERM, 1816.

Luke Raby and wife, &c. —complainants,
vs.
Lewis Cotten and Cullen Cotten, Executors of Jesse Cotten, deceased—defendants

IT being represented to the Court that Cullen Cotten, one of the defendants in this suit resides without the limits of this state: it is ordered, that notice be given the said Cullen Cotten by advertisement in the Star for three months, that unless he appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-House in Windsor, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur, judgment will be taken against him *pro confesso*, and set for hearing *exparte*. Test,

24 3m. BENAJAH NICHOLS, C. & M.

A Teacher wanted.

THE Trustees of the Salisbury Academy, are desirous of engaging a person well qualified as a Teacher of youth, and as a Preacher of the Gospel, to take charge of their Institution, and to preach to the citizens of Salisbury. To such a person, whose character is unexceptionable, and whose abilities are adequate to both stations, a fixed salary of *one thousand dollars* will be given.

Letters addressed to the subscribers will be punctually attended to.

JOHN FULTON,
JOHN M'CLELLAND, } Committee.
CHARLES FISHER.

May 28th, 1816. 23-tf

Notice.

ON the 24th of May, was taken up and committed to the jail of this town, a negro man named Sampson, about 25 or 30 years of age, marked on both cheeks, which he says are the marks of his country; he speaks broken and says he came from Jamaica to this country, was brought here by a capt Harper; the ends of his fingers have been frost bitten; he is rather of a dark complexion and about five feet four or five inches high, and says that he belongs to John M. Clarren, South Carolina, Pedee, Flat Swamp, Marion District, near Lumberton. The owner is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

RICHARD H. BONNER, Jailor.

Washington, Beaufort county, May 28, 1816. } 27—3m.

New Goods.

ANDERSON CURTIS, informs his friends and the public, that he has just returned from New-York, with a very general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY & GROCERIES, which he will sell on the lowest terms.

Raleigh June 6, 1816. 23-tf.

☞Two Negroes belonging to Jenkins and Hardwick of South-Carolina, were committed to the Jail of Person County about the 10th July.

Blanks,

For Sale at the Star Office.

POETICAL.

FOR THE STAR.

THE MONEY DOODLE—BY JONATHAN.

Last Congress were so mighty wise,
They beat the very nation;
They thought they all would draw a prize,
So screas'd their compensation
But Jonathan is a dandy lad,
His tongue's as sweet as honey,
He'll turn out every man, by dad,
Who took that rotten money.

First there was mister speaker Clay,
And also one Ben Hardin,
And many others, who did say,
They could'nt save a fardin.
But Jonathan is a cutish lad,
Don't mind their tongues of honey,
For he can't tell, not he by dad,
What becomes of all the money.

But some there were, and not a few,
Who said it was a shame, sir;
And that it *really* would'nt do—
To play so bold a game sir:
For Jonathan was a huffish lad,
Altho' his tongue's like honey,
And when you want to make him mad,
Why only spend his money.

And for their parts, they surely should
Not vote a single Dollar;
For if they did, he *really* would
Turn every man out hollow:
For Jonathan was a touchy lad,
Although he was so funny,
And he would be tarnation mad,
If they only touched his money.

But then they say, when paying day,
It did at last come round sir,
They who said yea, they who said nay,
Took every cent they found sir.
But Jonathan is an honest lad,
And hates a thief, by dad sir,
And receiver makes him nation mad,
For he is just as bad sir.

So out he'll turn 'em all, and try
To find the man that's saving,
That can live on pork and pumpkin pie,
And make out well by shaving;
And Jonathan, he will him reward,
With words as sweet as honey:
But nothing will he pay, Oh! Lord!
No—not a cent of *money*.

JONATHAN.

MISCELLANY.

From the Richmond Compiler.

New Expedition.—Amidst the rumors of plots, and the political changes which reach us from the Old World it is pleasing to catch, the "small, still voice" of science.

The expedition to Africa seems to be advancing with a prudence which promises success.

Who has forgotten the enterprize and fate of Park?—Major Peddie is about treading in his steps, his ends the same, but the season, and the means, are essentially different. Every thing is shunned which was supposed to have defeated the expedition of Park.

In 1804, Mungo Park was invited by the secretary of state for the colonial government, to undertake an expedition into the interior of Africa. The great object in view, was, to trace the river Niger, whose outlets have never been explored by the Europeans. Many conjectures had been entertained. The opinion of the ancients was that it had no connection with the ocean, but spread itself into a considerable lake, the Caspian sea. Major Rennell, the celebrated geographer of the present age, has adopted this opinion. Another supposition was, that it falls into the Nile, constituting the western or White branch of that wonderful river. A third idea was, that it branches itself into a variety of streams, which fall into the Atlantic ocean, at the northern point of the Bay of Guinea. But the most plausible opinion, is, that it turns to the south, and ultimately terminates into the river Conga, which is described as "one of the most magnificent streams in the world; running with the rapidity of six or seven miles an hour, and a width of nearly an English mile, for many hundred miles above its mouth, and the depth of not less than 50 fathoms." Mr. Park was most strongly of the latter opinion.

Most unfortunately for Mr. Park, his journey to the banks of the Niger was delayed so long that it interfered with the rainy season. He left England on the 20th January, 1805; touched at one of the Cape de Verds, in March to procure the assess requisite for the caravan; and on the 28th March reached Goree. The plan was to send with him a detachment of troops, to protect him from interruption, and some "seamen and carpenters to construct vessels for the navigation of the river." From the garrison at Goree, his troops were to be selected.

On the 26th April he left the Gambia, to cross the country to the Niger, nor did he arrive there before October, an interval fatal to all his prospects, the season of rains and of fevers; which carried off his Europeans with a tremendous rapidity. The following extract of a letter to the secretary of state for the colonial department, written from Sanding, November 17th, 1805, will best paint the situation to which he was reduced.

"Your lordships will recollect, that I always spoke of the rainey seasons with horror, as being extremely fatal to Europeans; and our journey from Gambia to the Niger will furnish a melancholy proof of it."

"We had no contest whatever with the natives, nor was any one of us killed by wild animals, or any other accidents and yet I am sorry to say, that of forty four Europeans who left the Gambia in perfect health, five only are at present alive, viz. three soldiers, (one deranged in his mind,) lieut. Martyn and myself.

"From this account I am afraid that your lordships will be apt to consider matters as in a very hopeless state; but I assure you I am far from despending. With the assistance of one of the soldiers, I have changed a large canoe into a tolerable good schooner, on board of which I this day hoisted the British flag and shall set sail to the east, with the fixed resolution to discover the termination of the Niger, or perish in the attempt. I have heard nothing that I can depend on, respecting the source of this mighty stream; but I am more inclined to think, that it can end no where but in the sea."

Gallant spirit! thy situation is hopeless indeed. In a few days thy illustrious career was cut short. On descending the Niger, Park was assassinated near the village of Yaour.

The Edinburg Review (47th number) details the facts, from which the preceding is compiled, and adds, that "every thing in the narrative bears witness to the fatal effects of the wet season, and equally proves the possibility of leading to the Niger a force apparently inconsiderable, but large enough to prevent insult from small bodies of the natives, and to protect a trading carravan. It likewise remarks, that if the Congo "be the same river with the Niger, the co-operation of an ascending or decending party would offer great facilities and advantages; while, if it should turn out to be a different stream altogether, the access to the interior would thus be doubled."

Philadelphia, July 20.

The Hoax—On Saturday last, hand-bills were posted up at the different public places in town announcing that Mr. Blanchard jr. would ascend in a balloon from the prison yard corner of Walnut and Sixth-streets, on Monday the 15th inst. at 11 a'clock, A. M. The hand-bills were ornamented with the picture of a balloon and its accompaniments, for an aeronautick expedition, calculated to attract the gaze and excite the wonder of the people. A modest request was added that muskets might not be discharged at the object, as it might endanger the life of Mr. B. No one stopped to inquire whether there was such a person in existence as Mr. Blanchard, jr. or whether the inspectors of the prison had so far forgotten their duty and lost their good sense, as to give the convicts a holiday, and discharge them from their labour for the sake of gratyfying public curiosity. Friend Poulson did indeed publish a doubt, on the morning of the anticipated spectacle whether it was not a quiz but so much did curiosity and expectation get the better of reason, that nobody seemed to attend to the friendly hint.

On the contrary, by 9 o'clock in the morning of the appointed day, crouds of people began to assemble in the State House Yard, Potter's Field, and adjoining streets, fixing their eyes with anxious gaze upon that part of the horizon from whence the aerial wonder and its adventurous projector were expected to debouch. There was something in the place calculated to attract a croud, independent of the Balloon spectacle, from the circumstance of its having been the scene of such frequent throngs during the late trial for murder, and many good souls honestly believed that an attempt was to be made to rescue poor Smith from his fate, under cover of this pretended journey through the air.

The mechanic dropped his hammer and the student his books; the apprentice deserted his store and the clerk his counting-room. The hucksters spread their booths, and the cake women arranged their baskets, in solemn preparation, as for a grand gala.

The hour passed by and no balloon appeared, nor was there even an apology made by any of the tenants of the prison yard, for not complying with the promises which the hand-bills had announced. It was not until some time after, however, that the concourse dispersed, when they retired, satisfied that it was all a hoax. And it is just in this way, if I mistake not, that many people get themselves hoaxed every day, by believing without sufficient evidence, what they anxiously wish. The contrivers can have very little satisfaction in reflecting that they occasioned so many poor people to spend an hour in idleness, which should have been devoted to the regular pursuits of life.

The Boston Centinal states "that there is under the graver of an American artist of that town, (Mr. Savage,) a large Historical Plate representing the act of signing the Magna Charta, in the Hall of Congress in Philadelphia, on the memorable second of July 1776; with correct likenesses of between thirty and forty of the signers."

We hope this artist is of a superior genius to the Mr. Savage who published the Print of the Washington Family, and of whom the following anecdote is told: Mr. S. waited upon one of the Revolutionary characters in the State of New-York, and requested him to sit for his portrait.—The venerable hero, pointing to the print of the Washington family, which he had received, observed—"What! are you the gentleman that has converted the head of the great Washington into a barber's block? No, no—I cannot submit to have my face scratched by any such Savage!"

Solar Spots.—A Communication from Williams' College, states, that on the 4th July, 17 spots were visible on the sun's disk, the largest of which measured about 6800 miles; and the diameter of the *umbra*, about 25,000. It would require 17,000 such spots to cover the whole disk.

FOREIGN.

New-York, July 27.

LATEST FROM LONDON.

By the ships America, and Lindzee, from London, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser, have received London Paper's to the 12th of June, inclusive, from which the following extracts are made.

We learn by a passenger, in the America, that Mr. Eustis, our minister at the Hauge, and Mr. Erving, our minister to Spain, were both at Paris the last of May.

Mr. Stuart, Chancellor of the American Consulate at London, has arrived in the America, with dispatches for government.

London, June 5.

Since our last, the Paris papers of Thursday have arrived; and this morning we received those of Friday. Another French General (Gruyer) has been sentenced to be shot for the rebellion of March, 1815; and the ridiculous farce of trying Marshal Grouchy, who is absent, is going on.

Courier extra, of Friday morning.

Several individuals have been carried before the Tribunals accused of having stolen about a thousand weight of gunpowder from one of the Government Magazines, and sold it to Ruggieri, the fire-worker. The carriage which conveyed it having been stopped at Montmartre on the 28th ult. gave rise to a great number of suppositions and commentaries. The quantity of powder was greatly magnified, and the whole was said to have been contrived by conspirators against the State.

Paris Journals to the 1st instant, and a Flanders Mail, have arrived this morning. The assertion in the previous Paris papers, which we did not notice, knowing it to be untrue, that our Ambassador, Sir Charles Stuart, was to be replaced, is now contradicted from authority. The valuable services of that Gentleman cannot yet be dispensed with. The Duke of Wellington is expected to be at Paris, where it is supposed he will remain till September, his Grace having made all the necessary arrangements on the frontiers. A considerable change is operating in the temper, the vigilance, and the vigor of the French Government since the explosions at Grenoble and elsewhere. This we find proved more by our private letters than by the public Journals.

There is one important paragraph in these papers, under the head of Vienna, which commences the report that the Russian Army is to be kept upon the war footing.

The King of France has very properly distributed the forfeited property of the rebellious family of Bonaparte among the soldiers and officers who had lost the pensions earned by their wounds in battle, and has in this respect made no distinction between the royalists of La Vendee and those who had served under Bonaparte prior to the first restoration.

June 6.

From the Paris Journals we have this day made some further extracts. A misunderstanding had arison between the Swedish Court and the Porte. To the approaching Diet at Frankfort is to be referred a dispute between Austria and Sardinia, respecting the fortresses in Italy. These subjects, together with the disputes in Wirtemburg and Baden, which will come before the same Diet, will afford opportunities for the mediation of Russia and the other great powers.

"We are concerned to state," says the Bath paper of this morning, "that a disposition to tumult exhibited itself among the lower classes at Yeovil on Tuesday, but, by the temparate conduct of the principal inhabitants, it was suppressed without any material damage being done."

We understand, that the statement which has appeared in several of the papers of the appointment of the Earl of Dalhousie as Governor and Commander in Chief of Nova Scotia, is erroneous.

Prince Antony of Saxony is expected to renounce his claim to the inheritance of that Crown in favour of Prince Maximilian, who is about to marry an Austrian Archduchess.

June 12.

The Dutchess of Berri is to make her entry into Paris on Sunday the 16th inst.

The Duke of Wellington has arrived in Paris.—Little importance is attached to this visit.—His Grace's audience with the King seem to be matters of course, and it is in the nature of Bourbon associations to mix the hero of Watorloo with their happiness. Some consequence seems naturally attached to the change spoken of in the Russian representation at Paris. It is expected that M Pozzo di Borgo will be recalled from his diplomatic situation at the Court of France, and succeeded by Count Woronzow, the commander of the Russian contingent.

An extraordinary degree of activity prevails in the French naval departments. The Cybele frigate has sailed from Brest for Newfoundland, where she is to be stationed, with two sloops of war, for the protection of the fishery. The trial of Didier, the ostensible leader of the insurrection at Greenoble, has commenced.

Brussels papers to the 10th, and Hamburgh Gazettes to the 5th, have been received, and brought rather an important piece of intelligence—The whole Russian army, which has hitherto been stationed on the frontiers, especially towards Turkey is dissolved; and the troops of which it was composed have commenced their march to the remote provinces of the Russian empire.