

# THE STAR,

## And North-Carolina State Gazette.

[No. 46.]

RALEIGH, (N. C.) FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1816.

Vol. VIII.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

BY THOMAS HENDERSON, JUN.

Subscriptions, 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.

### Notice.

WAS committed to the jail of this county, on Thursday the 24th inst. a negro man who says his name is John Wilson, and that he is a free man; that he has a wife and family in Baltimore, Md. that he has lived in Baltimore and Philadelphia; that a man by the name of John Wilson carried him to the state of Tennessee as a waiting-man, and there sold him to a man by the name of Wilson, from whom he shortly afterwards ran-away. On being examined the fellow seems to have some knowledge of those places but is thought to be a slave. He appears to be about 50 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, light complexion. The owner, if any, or any other person, if he is free is requested to come forward and release him from confinement according to law.

GEO. SWEARENGIM, Jailor.

Randolph Court, Oct. 31 1816 45 3w p

### State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1816.

John Beck, assignee of John Beatty, vs. Michael Baldrige.

Original attachment, levied in the hands of Henry Conner, esquire. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Michael Baldrige the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made three months successively in the Raleigh Star, that he appear at the next county court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for Lincoln county at the court-house in Lincolnton on the third Monday in January next, replevy and plead to issue, or judgment will be entered up against him and execution issue accordingly.

Wm. VARDRY CLERK

### Valuable Property for sale.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of Col. James Vaughan, dec. will be sold on the 15th day of November next on the premises, to the highest bidder at a credit of one, two and three years, that valuable and well improved Lot in the town of Williamsborough in Granville county, known by the name of the Eagle Tavern, on which are buildings well calculated for a store, tavern and boarding house. all in good repair. Also at the same time and place, will be sold on a credit of twelve months, all the household and kitchen furniture on the said Lot, and a Tract of Land within the neighbourhood, containing about 132 acres, said to be fertile. Approved security will be required of the purchasers.

SAMUEL DICKENS, Ex'r.

October 23 1816 45-2w

### New Firm.

THE Subscribers have entered into co-partnership under the firm of Silas Webb, & Co. They have just received from New York and are now opening in the new store on Market street and opposite the Market house, an elegant assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, and GLASS WARE, which they are determined to sell very low for cash. As it is usual to say a great deal about a new store, we only invite our friends to call and judge for themselves. The business of the firm will be entirely under the management of Silas Webb.

SILAS WEBB, RANDOLPH WEBB.

Nov. 8 1816. 45-2w.

### A Teacher wanted,

TO take charge of the *Marion Academy* at Marion C. H. South-Carolina. A salary of \$500 per annum will be given to any gentleman who can produce a satisfactory recommendation of his qualifications to teach the Latin & Greek languages. A clergyman would be preferred. This situation is probably as healthy as any part of North and South-Carolina. Not one instance of mortality has been witnessed in the village for several years. The election of a *principal* will take place about the latter part of December next. Those who are desirous of obtaining such a situation, will please to forward on their names, with testimonials of their character and abilities to fill the place. By order of the board of trustees,

JOS. TRAVIS, Sec'y.

Nov. 4. 1816 45 3w

### Notice.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to the subscriber by Duke W. Davis, to secure the payment of certain monies therein mentioned, I shall offer for sale to the highest bidder for ready money, on the premises, on Saturday the 23d day of this instant, all the right, title and interest of said Duke W. Davis, in and to one tract of Land situated, lying and being in the county of Franklin, on the waters of Richland and Horse Creeks containing by estimation, one thousand five hundred and four acres, be the same more or less, and bounded as follows, viz. by the lands of Ramsom Sutherland, Thomas Liles, Henry Goodloe, Bartholomew Fuller, John Souterland and Josiah Battle. The above land is of an excellent quality, well improved, and in every respect a very desirable settlement.

I shall at the same time and place, by virtue of the aforesaid deed of trust, offer for sale to the highest bidder for ready money, all the right, title and interest of said Duke W. Davis, in and to several negroes contained in said trust.

W. MOORE, Trustee.

Wilmington, Nov. 8 1816 45 2wp.

### Miniature and Portrait Painting.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he is ready to execute any orders in his line, at the shortest notice. Specimens of his painting may be seen at his residence near the State House, every afternoon, between the hours of 3 and 5

J. MARLING.

Nov. 8, 1816.

45 1 s. b.

### Private Boarding.

BENJAMIN S. KING proposes to accommodate about 15 or 20 Members of the ensuing General Assembly with boarding and lodging—his dwelling is next door to Wm. Shaw's.

Raleigh, Nov. 5, 1816

45 2w

### Stray.

TAKEN up by John Malone, 18 miles west of Raleigh, a dark bay horse, about fourteen years old, 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a star in his forehead and a small snip on his nose, in low order; appraised to twenty dollars.

MERRITT DILLIARD, Ranger.

Nov. 5, 1816

45 2w

### MISCELLANY.

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM DR. FRANKLIN.

The following is original, and was some time since published in the *Port Folio*. It will excite, it is presumed, no ordinary degree of attention. It will be read by some with eagerness, because it is from the pen of Doctor Franklin—and, in the opinion of his disciples, it is no superstition to venerate every thing from him, as a precious relic. It will be read by others, as a curious specimen of the doctor's liberality of sentiment on religious subjects:

Philadelphia, June 6, 1753.

SIR—I received your kind letter of the 2d instant, and am glad that you increase in strength—I hope that you will continue mending till you recover your former health and firmness. Let me know whether you still continue to use the cold bath and what effect it has.

As to the kindness you mention, I wish it could have been of more service to you. But if it had, the only thanks I should desire, is that you would always be equally ready to serve any other person that may need your assistance, and so let good offices go round, for mankind are all of a family.

For my own part, when I am employed in serving others, I do not look upon myself as conferring favors, but as paying debts. In my travels, and since my settlement, I have received much kindness from men to whom I shall never have an opportunity of making the least direct return. And numberless mercies from God, who is infinitely above being benefited by our services. The kindness from men I can, therefore, only return to their fellow men, and I can only shew my gratitude for these mercies from God by a readiness to help his other children and my brethren. For I do not think that thanks and compliments, though repeated weekly, can discharge our obligations to each other and much less of those to our creator. You see in this my notion of good works, that I am far from expecting, as you suppose, to merit heaven by them. By Heaven we understand a state of happiness, infinite in degree and eternal in duration; I can do nothing to deserve such reward. He, that for giving a draught of water to a thirsty person, should expect to be paid with a good plantation, would be modest in his demands compared with those who think they deserve heaven for the little good they do here on earth. Even the mixed, imperfect pleasures we enjoy in this world, are rather from God's goodness than our merit—how much more such happiness of heaven. For my part, I have not the vanity to think I deserve it, the folly to expect it, nor the ambition to desire it—but content myself in submitting to the will and disposal of that God who made, who has hitherto preserved and blessed me, and in whose fatherly goodness I may well confide, that he will never make me miserable, and that even the afflictions I may at any time suffer shall tend to my benefit.

The faith you mention has, doubtless, its issue in the world. I do not desire to see it diminished, nor would I endeavor to lessen it in any man. I wish it were more productive of good works than I have generally seen it—I mean real good works—works of kindness, charity, mercy and public spirit—not holiday keeping, sermon reading or hearing, performing church ceremonies, or long prayers, filled with flatteries and compliments, despised even by wise men, and much less capable of pleasing the Deity. The worship of God is a duty, the hearing and reading of sermons may be useful, but if men rest in hearing and praying, as too many do, it is as if a tree should value itself on being watered and putting forth leaves, though it never produced any fruit. Your great master thought much less of these outward appearances and professions than any of his modern disciples. He preferred the doers of the word to the mere bearers, the son that seemingly refused to obey his father, and yet performed his commands, to him that professed his readiness but neglected the work—the heretical, but charitable Samaritan, to the uncharitable, though orthodox priest and sanctified Levite—and those who gave food to the hungry, drink to the thirsty, rayment to the naked, and entertainment to the stranger, and relief to the sick, though they never heard of his name, he declares they shall in the first day be accept-

ed, when those who cry Lord, Lord, who value themselves on their faith, though great enough to perform miracles but have neglected good works, shall be rejected. He professed he came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance—which implied, in his modest opinion, that there were some in his time so good that they needed not to hear him, even for improvement; but now-a-days, we have scarce a little parson that does not think it the duty of every man within his reach, to sit under his petty administration, and that whoever omits them offends God. I wish to such, more humility, and to you health and happiness, being your friend and servant,

B. FRANKLIN.

FROM THE GREENSBURG GAZETTE.

Mr. Maclean,

THAT men and women should marry, is not so strange but that any one might dream of it; that children should be born, can easily be accounted for by the principles of natural philosophy; but that people should die, in this age of knowledge and experience, appears to me to be one of the strangest whimsies of the human brain. If a box of pills, price only 50 cents, or a vial of cordial, price only 100 cents, will preserve health, or remove disease upon a death bed, he who refuses to purchase life for such a trifle, can be considered in no other light than as a self-murderer.

I was led to these reflections, Mr. Maclean, from the number of deaths recorded in the daily papers in Philadelphia, Baltimore and elsewhere, and from a conviction that the defuncts were in most cases, *felo de se*.—For in the same papers containing these melancholy accounts, you see advertised in large letters, speedy, effectual, yea, infallible, remedies for every disease, which flesh and blood is heir to, from the simple and titillating itch, up to the terrible and grimvisaged gout,—four cases only excepted, and even these I expect, in a short time, human ingenuity, if it cannot entirely cure, will at least be able considerably to relieve. The first of these four complaints is more common in Ireland than in any other part of the world. The symptoms are, dancing on nothing at all for the space of half an hour, or thereabouts. In this case the faculty are of opinion that the patient dies for want of breath. The second case, very common in England,—is when the patient claps a loaded pistol to each side of his knowledge-box, and foul hardily draws the triggers. Here the world are very much puzzled about the cause of death; one side strenuously insisting upon it, that *when the brains are out the man must die*; and the other side no less obstinately contending that the brain is not the seat of life, for that they have known many respectable justices of the peace, and many eloquent orators who to their certain knowledge, never had a particle of brains in their lives. However, this is a knotty question; let doctors learned in the law decide upon it. I'll proceed to the third case, which is a very contagious disease in France at present. The symptoms are, first, chopping off a military character's hand then hanging it gracefully round his neck, and afterwards firing two or three platoons of musket bullets through his jacket. This complaint always proves mortal, for before medical assistance can be had the patient has went hop, step and jump, to that *burnt from whence no traveller returns*. The fourth, and last case, is a dreadful one, "*infantula regina jubet me renovare dolorem*," and there is no place on the habitable globe so much afflicted with it as America. It is called *Office Hunting*. I have had the complaint twice myself, and at one time, last summer, I thought I felt it coming on again, but upon writing to Dr. Die-not, of Philadelphia, stating my symptoms, &c. he recommended to me a little patent brandy and water, which always gives me at least a temporary relief. But I fear it will kill me at last.

SANGRADO.

### FOREIGN.

SOUTH-AMERICAN NEWS.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

By the late arrivals from Buenos Ayres, we have received from a respectable gentleman the following brief account which is believed to be correct, of the power and force of the new republic of the south.

The Patriot army of Peru is augmenting and improving daily, and its respectable force and footing dispel all fears of the advance or progress of the enemy, who occupies Potosi with the greatest apprehensions, because the provinces of Santa Cruz, Cochabamba, and Poniina, are all in possession of the Patriots, who are active, and make continual attacks, and skirmishes even to the Arrabales of Chaquisaca. According to this, it may be reasonably expected that they will form a rear guard of a number of divisions capable and able to impede the retreat of general Peralta, and compel him to pay bitterly for all his atrocities and transgressions in the presence of the innocent and oppressed inhabitants, by the most cruel tyranny.

General St. Martin, who commands a division of the Patriotic army of 4000 soldiers, well disciplined, was stationed in Mendoza, at the foot of the Andes, waiting only for the favorable season, to march across the Cordilleras, to attack all the force of the Royalists, united in Santiago, the capital of Chili. There is very little doubt that, in the course of the next year, Chili will be

completely free of her oppressors. In support of this belief and opinion, and to satisfy the friends of the glorious cause of freedom, that Spanish America never can or will return to the galling yoke under which it has suffered 300 years, it will be sufficient to read the following despatch taken from the Ministerial Gazette of Buenos Ayres of the 17th August:

Despatch from the General in Chief of the army of Peru, to the Director of the Nation.

TUCUMAN, JULY 26.

Most Excellent Sir—I send you a design of the flag which the Amazon lady Juana Azurduy took near La Plata, about 11 leagues to the eastward of Chuquisaca, in the action referred to by commandment D on Manuel Acansio Padilla, whose modesty prevented him from rendering this glory to that lady who is his wife; but it is evident to me, from the statements of others worthy of full credit, that she with her own hands wrested from the standard bearer this ensign of tyranny, by the force of her valor and the superiority of her skill in warfare, so uncommon to her sex. The Spaniards, who make a parade of their cruelty, who spill the American blood in our days so profusely as to convince us by their acts, of the truth of the narrations of Bishop Las Casas, which might otherwise appear fabulous, excite and aggravate the mind to such a degree by their atrocities, that we take pleasure in presenting to the world these phenomena, to convince the European nations, and the obstinately wicked one in particular, that the more she provokes our hatred, the sooner will South-America cease to be a prey to her vile cupidity. I recommend to your Excellency the above mentioned lady Azurduy, who perseveres in her military toils in the most energetic manner, and is accompanied by several other of her sex, whose names are not yet known to me, but I have made enquiries respecting them, and shall have the satisfaction of presenting them to your Excellency's consideration.—God preserve your Excellency many years.

MANUEL RELGRANO.

To his Excellency

DON JUAN MARTIN PUEYRREDON, Supreme Director of the State.

### LORD EXMOUTH'S DISPATCHES.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary, Sunday, Sept. 15.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, SEPT. 15.

Capt. Brisbane, of his Majesty's ship *Queen Charlotte*, arrived at this office last night with the following dispatches from Admiral Lord Exmouth, G. C. B. addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

Queen Charlotte, Algiers Bay, Aug. 28.

SIR—In all the vicissitudes of a long life of public service, no circumstance has ever produced on my mind such impressions of gratitude and joy as the event of yesterday. To have been one of the humble instruments of Divine Providence, for bringing to reason a ferocious government, and destroying forever the insufferable and horrid system of Christian slavery, can never cease to be a source of delight and heartfelt comfort to every individual happy enough to be employed in it. I may, I hope, be permitted, under such impressions, to offer my sincere congratulations to their Lordships on the complete success which attended the gallant efforts of his Majesty's fleet in their attack upon Algiers of yesterday, and the happy result produced from it on this day by the signature of peace.

Thus has a provoked war of two days' existence been attended by a complete victory, and closed by a renewed peace for England and her ally, the king of the Netherlands, on conditions dictated by the firmness and wisdom of his Majesty's government, and commanded by the vigour of their measures.

My thanks are justly due for the honor and confidence his Majesty's ministers have been pleased to repose on my zeal, on this highly important occasion. The means were by them made adequate to my own wishes, and the rapidity of their measures speak for themselves. Not more than one hundred days since I left Algiers with the British fleet, unsuspecting and ignorant of the atrocities which had been committed at Bona; that fleet, on its arrival in England, was necessarily disbanded, and another, with proportionate resources, created and equipped; and, although impeded in its progress by calms and adverse winds, has poured the vengeance of an insulted nation, in chastising the cruelties of a ferocious government, with a promptitude beyond example, and highly honorable to the national character, eager to resent oppression or cruelty, whenever practised upon those under their protection.

Would to God that in the attainment of this object I had not deeply to lament the severe loss of so many gallant officers and men; they have profusely bled in a contest which had been peculiarly marked by proofs of such devoted heroism as would arouse every noble feeling, did I dare indulge in relating them.

Their Lordships will already have been informed, by his Majesty's sloop *Jasper*, of my proceedings up to the 14th inst. on which day I broke ground from Gibraltar, after a vexatious detention by a foul wind of four days.

The fleet, complete in all its points, with the addition of five gun boats, fitted at Gibraltar, departed in the highest spirits, and with the most favorable prospect of reaching the port of their destination in three days; but an adverse