

THE STAR,

And North-Carolina State Gazette.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1817.

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NORTH-CAROLINA,
JOHNSTON COUNTY.
In Equity, March Term, 1817.
Sasser and others, Heirs of William Sasser, Samuel G. Sasser and others, Heirs of Edmund Blackman, Complaint against Blackman, John Blackman, Charles Hayes & Anne his wife, Thomas Gray and Elizabeth his wife, Thomas West and Nancy his wife, and Sally Blackman, Defendants.

Object of this bill, is to obtain partition or sale for the purpose of partition of certain lots situate in the town of Smithfield, in the county of Johnston, of which Edmund Blackman and William Sasser were seized as tenants in common, and which, upon the death of the said Sasser and Blackman, descended to the petitioners and defendants, their heirs and assigns. It appearing to the Court that the defendants refused to execute the bill of this state.—It is Ordered, That notice of the filing of this bill be given by advertisement in the State Gazette, and at the Court-house in Smithfield for six consecutive weeks, warning said absent heirs and defendants to be present before the said Court at Smithfield, on the fourth day of September next, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.
DAVID H. BRYAN, C. M. E. J. C.
25-6t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
Will be sold at the Court house in the town of Rockingham, Richmond county, on the 4th day of August next, the following tracts of land, or as much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the tax due thereon for the year 1815, and cost of advertising—to wit:
20 acres on the West side of Lumber River, near the county line, adjoining the lands of Alexander Fairly and W. Wilkerson, including part of a swamp known by the name of "Bedford's bay"; owner unknown.
20 acres on the side of side-hill, adjoining the lands of John McFarland and John Fountain; granted to said John Fountain.
20 acres on Hester's Mill branch, adjoining the lands of "Nathan and John M. Howell, supposed to be the property of the heirs of W. Hunt."
One half acre, Lot, No. 59, in the town Rockingham, owner unknown.
ALEX. R. NICHOLSON, Sheriff.
June 14th, 1817. 20-3w 1pd.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
GREENE COUNTY.
In Equity, April Term, 1817.
Winfred Edwards, vs. James G. Sheppard, Theophilus Edwards and others.
Publication in the Star as to non resident defendants, for three months.

NOTICE is hereby given unto William Murphey and Polly his wife, John Heath and Sally his wife, John Stunley, William Stunley, Thomas Stunley, James Stunley, Mary Stunley, Zilphia Stunley, Elizabeth Stunley, Sarah Stunley, and Matthew Stunley (some of the defendants in this suit) that unless they plead answer or demurr, to the said bill of complaint (of Winfred Edwards) within the three first days of the next term, of this Court, to be held for the said county of Greene, at the Court house in Snow-Hill, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, the said bill shall be taken *pro confesso*, (as to them) and set for hearing separate. Witness R. J. Powell, clerk and master of our said Court, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, the 41st year of our Independence, A. D. 1817.
R. J. POWELL, C. M. E.
26-3m.

TO MILL WRIGHTS.
WANTED to employ immediately, a good Mill Wright, to construct an undershot Mill in the vicinity of Raleigh.—Apply at the Star office. 26-4t.

FISH.
291 Barrels Cut,
41 do. Whole,
78 do. Partially (prime) } Chowan Herrings
Just received and for Sale by
M'NEIL & KIRKLAND.
Fayetteville, June 17, 1817. 26-3w.

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.
The second Session of this Institution will commence on the 1st day of July next. Parents and Guardians who may send their Children or Wards to this Institution, may rely upon a careful attention to their literary, moral and religious instruction.
J. WITHERSPOON, Prin.
June 27, 1817. 26-4w.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.
The undersigned Commissioners propose letting to the lowest Under-taker, at the Court-house in Louisburg, on Tuesday the 15th of July next, the building of a BRIDGE across the Tar River, at that place.—The Bridge will be about 150 or 160 feet long, 20 feet wide, and will be supported by three substantial rock piers, to be raised about 18 feet above common water, and two others five or six feet high to receive the buttments. The whole of the work will be required to be done of the best materials and in the best manner. The terms of the contract will be specifically made known on the day, and bond and security required for a faithful performance. This Job will be worth the attention of the best undertakers.
RICHARD FENNER,
JERE PERRY,
JAMES J. HILL,
WILLIAM MOORE,
G. HILL, Jr. } Comrs.
June 20th, 1817. 26-3w.

BUFFALO SPRINGS,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY, VIR.—The Subscriber hereby informs his friends and the public, that he still keeps a House of Entertainment at this desirable Watering Place, and hopes the increased celebrity of the water, and his exertions to please, will ensure him a portion of public patronage. Those who may be unacquainted with the quantities of the water, may rest assured, that they will find it 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 on the stomach, bowels and kidneys, it must be useful in very many of those disorders which have for years baffled medical skill, and rendered life irksome. This water was, during the last winter, analysed by Doct. Cox of Philadelphia, and although it had been much exposed before it reached there, and most of its qualities have long since lost of its qualities, the result proves that the foregoing description of its virtues, as far as it goes, is unquestionably correct. In consequence of the scarcity and high price of grain, &c. the subscriber is reluctantly compelled to raise the price of keeping a horse to \$5 50 per week; the board will be \$7 per week as heretofore, children and servants, half price; persons staying less than a week will be charged \$1 25 per day for board, and \$1 for a horse. He has an extensive pasture well enclosed immediately at the Springs, for the use of those who may think proper to pasture their horses, or purchase grain for themselves in the neighborhood. His Ice House is well filled, and he flatters himself, he is prepared to accommodate those who may during the summer months, resort thither, either for the benefit of their health, or amusement, in an agreeable manner.
JOSEPH F. SPEED.
July 20, 1817. 26-5t.

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.
THE Subscriber again reminds the public generally that he keeps a House of Entertainment in Raleigh, at his old Stand, the sign of the Cross-Keys, and near the State House. He is prepared to furnish travellers and others with comfortable accommodations and on moderate terms, and pledges himself to use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their custom.
JOSIAH DILLIARD.
Raleigh, June 24, 1817.

LAWYERS AND JOURNALS
OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
GENEROUS PRICE will be given for several copies of the Pamphlet Laws and Journals of North-Carolina, from 1800 up to 1815 inclusive, except those of 1814.—Apply at this office.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
NEWTON COUNTY.
Court of Equity, April Term, 1817.
William Britton Admr. &c. et alia, Complainants, vs. Simon Turner and Wife, et alia, Defendants.
It being represented to the Court, that Ann White, one of the parties in this suit resides without the limits of this State, it is ordered that notice be given the said Ann White by advertisement in the Star for three weeks that unless she 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 demurr, judgement will be taken against her *pro confesso*, and set for hearing separate.
BENAJAH NICHOLS, C. M. E.
26-3t.

STRAY.
WAS taken up and entered on the Stray Book of Guilford county, by Shadrach Lotter, living about 4 miles from Souther's Mill, on the Reedy Park, a bay Horse, both face feet white, has a star in his forehead and a swindle in his nose, not branded, has a black mane and tail, is near fifteen hands high, 6 or 7 years old, and appraised to fifteen dollars.
ALEX. GRAY, R. Sheriff.
Guilford county, June 11th, 1817. 26-2w 1pd.

FISH.
A FEW barrels of prime cut Herrings left with Richard Smith, Esq. to sell for me.
JOHN CAMPBELL.
Raleigh, June 24, 1817. 26-3w.

Rural Economy.

FOR THE STAR.

BLACKBERRY BOUNCE OR WINE.
I have this day seen and drunk a liquor that should bear one of these names, perhaps in preference the latter, which I consider excellent; and as I wish to multiply the resources of our country and add to the number of our enjoyments, it is within my plan, as practised for years past, to communicate my knowledge of it to you, for the benefit of the readers of the Star and of the public.

The juice was pressed from ripe Blackberries (of which they yield a great quantity) and was mixed with equal quantities of rum and of water, and sweetened with sugar. The proportions may be varied to suit the taste, provided there is spirit enough to prevent the Blackberry-juice from fermenting. The taste, in the proportion as which I to day drank, is not unlike the Wild Black Cherry Bounce, a liquor which if you will give me leave, I will rank even before Scuppernon Wine. Blackberries are now ripening, our old fields and highways afford an inexhaustible abundance and though I have mentioned rum, (and the white faced Tally of New England is now the cheapest aqua vite we have) yet I believe any other spirit may be substituted, so that the liquor is within the reach of every one. I wish the experiment may be made, and I am sure if made on a small scale, the experimenter will be so well satisfied with the result, that he will determine to usher in the next Christmas holidays with Blackberry Bounce.
A WAKE FARMER.
Palls of Nense, June 23, 1817.

NATURAL HISTORY.—INSECTS, GRAIN, &c.

From the National Intelligence.

Among the recent publications in newspapers, to which we would draw the eye of attentive readers, is one in the National Intelligencer of May 29, which affords us some pleasure in retracing, and in extending the facts therein introduced, to more general principles of national history, to philosophy, and natural history. It is as follows:—

“TO THE EDITORS.”

“From the account I saw in your paper the other day, respecting the Lawler or Jones's wheat, I am very much pleased to observe to you, for the benefit of the farmers of this country in general, that the wheat called Lawler's or Jones's, is nothing else than what imported (exported) from Ireland by some emigrant, and contains that quality, from its native soil of resisting the depredations of the fly or (and) worm. The most useful and best discoveries have appeared by mere accident; and if the origin of this Lawler wheat could be ascertained, it would be found to be imported as I have said; for there is a peculiarity in the soil and air of Ireland, not found even in England, its neighboring isle. That the poisonous reptile is not found on the island, is a fact beyond doubt, and even when brought there for experiment, they do not and cannot exist on the land. Of this peculiar quality of the soil in which they are raised, potatoes and all vegetables grown on the land, must imbibe a portion. The farmer would do well to procure a small portion of wheat seed from that country, and in a year or two his stock of seed would be sufficiently increased for his general use.
“A CONSTANT READER.”

That the above quotation involves historical and natural facts, will not be doubted, when the following considerations shall have been carefully investigated:—That the most useful and best discoveries have appeared by mere accident, is pretty correct; and that the seeds of any vegetables whatsoever, introduced here,

will, for some time at least, retain a portion of the infused natural quality of the soil and atmosphere from whence these seeds came, is a fact founded upon the daily experience of all mankind, in every age and nation where agriculture has engrossed attention. This principle does not only extend to the vegetable creation; it is as apparent, as fully under the observation of every rational observer, and as fully demonstrable of the animal creation. These are common effects, the cause or causes whereof would require more ability and room than the compass of a small print would admit, fully to elucidate in an occasional essay, or than the portmanteau of the present hasty remarks dare pretend to. But, altho' proof in things so universally known as matter of fact, is not absolutely requisite, yet, as a part of common courtesy to those to whom such subjects, even so very generally known, and so simple because so universal in themselves, we would trespass on the time of the well informed, so much only as to recite some of those irresistible references on this head.

1st. It is familiar to every one, that a certain fly of that numerous genus which their wings decorated by a coat of armor, & who generally prey what we call possum in this state, deposits its egg, in the embryo of the garden or English pea—or, more properly, the pea of Europe. It is well known that for the first, and, I believe, for some seasons after this pea is transplanted to this continent, the fly in question does not attempt to lay its eggs in it. Now the query naturally arises—Why does this insect refrain from laying its young progeny in this unnatural alien soil and climate. Does he find him a stranger, of whose qualities for sustaining the infantile state of his race, he entertains some prudent doubts? Or is this abstinence owing to the knowledge this insect has of the inherent qualities which the pea is still possessed of; imbibed either from the soil, climate, or owing to some supernatural cause, of the country whence it came?

It is a fact that all seeds of vegetables, as well as the successive race of animals on the surface of our globe, decrease in size, or degenerate in general qualities, in proportion to the successive generations on the one hand, and the progressive succession of crops raised on the same soil of the former. This would appear inexplicable, if the race of animals be supported, and equally sustained, as to ability of the procreation, the successive parent stock, and goodness of air and soil as to the vegetable. But so stands the natural fact. Horses and sheep exist in perfectibility but a few years on the same soil. The people of Europe, who understand and practise agriculture most successfully, change or renew the seed of all manner of bread stuffs every three or four years. Hence then, potatoes, wheat, &c. &c. imported from the most salubrious soil and atmosphere of Europe, universally allowed to be that of Erin, are so much better than the same productions here, until they lose the qualities of their native soil and imbibe that to which they are transplanted. This being a fact indisputable would it not follow, that wheat imported not only from Ireland, but from any climate of which the Hessian fly is not a native, would at least for a few seasons resist the deposition of that insect's eggs? This importation of foreign seed communicates some other beneficial effects.

It has been long observed, that seeds brought from high northern latitudes, germinate and ripen sooner, than those seeds already domesticated. And the contrary effects result from an opposite transportation. We need not look for the natural cause of this beneficial effect—it is enough that we see it, and enjoy the benefit. It is a proof, however, that climate or certain atmospheric air communicates certain qualities, or habits to plants and animals. An enlightened agriculturist would not fail to seize this natural principle and act up to the advantage it presents to him of evading the depredations of the fly. This continent contains multitudes of insects, all of which choose certain plants or other productions of means of which they propagate their multitudinous genera: Hence there are few, if any, animal or vegetable bodies without their peculiar vermin, or peculiar insect. The man, the horse, the cow, &c. &c. have their peculiar local inhabitants. Every plant and flower have theirs. Cabbage have their lice, and wheat supports the fly. But will any man pretend to deny that a predisposition of body, if it does not absolutely produce, serves to increase those millions of equal beings so disgusting and so troublesome—yes even so destructive, not only of animal but of vegetable existence? Do we not behold some horses, cows, &c. every day dying of vermin, of which it is next to impossible to relieve them. Has not proud man been in the same predicament? We every day see some children covered with disgusting vermin, whilst others at the same time with the same state of care and cleanliness are perfectly free from them. Do we not behold one stock or plant of cabbage eaten up or destroyed by lice, whilst others in the same bed are uninfested? Will it be denied then, that there is a predisposition of body, an incipient condition, of which these creatures of transitory existence know how to take advantage, and propagate their young? May we not ask, as a rational inference, why is not wheat supposed subject to this predisposition or accidental disease, the effect

of the seasons, of the soil, or the condition of the atmosphere? The health and vigour of plants may be promoted or deterred, like that of animals by various causes: and it is problematical whether, if the young plant arising from sound seed and congenial soil, in perfect health and vigour could be injured by the fly, or whether or not it would deposit its eggs, in the plant at all. All insects, which have but an annual increase, deposit their eggs in the beginning or heights of the summer, some people however have asserted that the wheat fly deposit theirs in the fall of the year; in this case it were reasonable to presume the destruction of the egg from the severe frost of our climate would be inevitable: because the young fly is always found on the outside the stem, near the lower joint. A strong proof against a fall deposition of embryonic eggs, is, that some fields sown after frost and even some snow had set in, have been found destroyed by the insect. This alone, were conclusive evidence against the hypothesis, did that not induce a belief that the egg had been deposited when the plant of last year had been in blossom, like the pea above referred to. Owing to these two opposite opinions the fly has propagated in security; has spread or emigrated from one end of the United States to the other, many years ago. In some settlements and sections of the union they have been known to disappear for several seasons altogether; or else did not injure the crop of wheat. This absence, for a season, argued for emigration: and hence the advocates for a providential scourge were not few.

Now, if the hypothesis of the “constant reader” quoted above, prove substantial, and it is certainly worthy of trial, all those conflicting opinions will cease and a new philosophical theory will prevail, founded either upon the natural influence of soil and air; or else, upon the divine blessing communicated or arising from, that power bestowed upon the followers of Christ, who by a touch of the hem of the garment, or the evanescent influence of a passing shadow, healed the sick, raised the dead, caused the blind to see, the lame cripple to leap as an hart of the desert, &c. &c. But space cannot indulge us further than to say, that this branch of the subject shall be attempted in a subsequent number. INVESTIGATOR.
Annapolis, June 10, 1817.

EXTRACT.—“A weevil will not enter a big made of the wood of lombardy poplar; & even the branches of the tree spread over the grain, will prevent their destructive effects on either wheat or Indian corn.”

Miscellany.

General Washington to Francis Hopkinson, Esq.
MOUNT VERNON, 16th. MAR, 1795.
DEAR SIR,—In for a penny, in for a pound, is an old adage. I am so hackneyed to the touches of the painter's pencil, that I am now altogether at their beck, and sit like patience on a monument whilst they are delineating the lines of my face.

It is a proof among many others of what habit and custom may effect. At first I was as impatient at the request, and as restive under the operation as a colt is of the saddle. The next time I submitted very reluctantly, but with less flouncing,—now, no dray moves more readily to the thrill, than I to the painter's chair. It may easily be conceived therefore that I yielded a ready acquiescence to your request, and to the views of Mr. Pine.

Letters from England, recommendatory of this gentleman, came to my hands previous to his arrival in America—not only as an artist of acknowledged eminence, but as one who had discovered a friendly disposition towards this country—for which, it seems, he had been marked.

It gave me pleasure to hear from you—I shall always feel an interest in your happiness—and with Mrs. Washington's compliments and best wishes joined to my own, for Mrs. Hopkinson and yourself.

I am—Dear Sir,
your obedient and affectionate
Humble servant,
GEORGE WASHINGTON.
Francis Hopkinson, Esq.

* For the original of this letter, the editor is indebted to his friend Joseph Hopkinson, Esq. M. C.—the elder son of the gentleman to whom it is addressed. (Port Folio.)

BAATTLE OF TRENTON.

Extract from the 1st. vol. chap. 3, page 129 of Wilkinson's Memoirs.
“It was now broad day, and the storm beat violently in our faces; the attack had commenced on the left, and was immediately answered by col. Stark in our front, who forced the enemy's picket, and pressed into the town; our column being close at his heels. The enemy made a momentary shew of resistance by a wild and undirected fire from the windows of their quarters which they abandoned as we advanced and made an attempt to form in the main street which might have succeeded but for a six gun battery opened by capt. T. Forrest, under the immediate order of Gen. Washington, at the head of King's street, which annoyed the enemy in various directions; and the decisions of capt. William Washington, who seconded by lieutenant James Monroe, (now president of the U. States) led the advanced guard of the left column, perceiving that the enemy were endeavouring to form a battery, rushed forward, drove the artillery