

THE STAR,

And North-Carolina State Gazette.

No. 33. RALEIGH, (N. C.) FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1817. Vol. IX.

BY THOMAS HENDERSON, JUN.
Three Dollars per annum—No paper will be sent without at least \$1 50 in advance, and no paper discontinued, only at the option of the Editor, unless all arrearages are paid.
Advertisements, not exceeding twelve lines, inserted three times for \$1, and 25 cents for each continuance.

State of North Carolina,
WAKE COUNTY.
May Term, 1817.
The following persons obtained permission to retail spirituous liquors by the small measure, viz:—
Ewell Waters, Wm. A. Tharp, Geo. Joseph Brasfield, S. Briggs, Edward Tansil, John Revis, Jesse Gill, William Andrews, George Brasfield, Littleton Ivey, Bumble and small Thompson Sanders, Wm. Curtis, Burwell Battle, and John Johnson, William Wilder, Henry Hardin, Richard Jones, & Co. James Meares, sen. Caleb Jeter, William Jones.
Ordered to be published in the State Gazette.
B. S. KING, Clerk.
Those to whose names a * is prefixed have obtained licenses; the others have not applied.

State of North-Carolina,
NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June, 1817.
Original Attachment, returned levied on a tract of land adjoining the lands of Willie H. Boddie, and others.
The defendant not having entered his appearance, a judgment by default is granted the Plaintiff, and a writ of inquiry is awarded them to be executed at next term, and it is ordered that the defendant appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for our county of Northampton, the Court-house in said county on the first Monday in September next, reply, plead answer or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him; and also ordered that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted for three months successively in the Star, published in the city of Raleigh—
Test, J. C. HARRISON, Clerk.
July 11, 1817. 28-3m.

State of North-Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1817.
All Thredgill, to the use of the Adams' of David, Bunias, sen. Lauderdale Key—Attachment levied on land.
The defendant not having entered his appearance, a judgment by default is granted the Plaintiff, and a writ of inquiry is awarded them to be executed at next term, and it is ordered that the defendant appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for our county of Montgomery, the Court-house in said county on the first Monday in September next, reply, plead answer or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him; and also ordered that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted for three months successively in the Star, published in the city of Raleigh—
Test, JOHN B. MARTIN, Clerk.
July 24, 1817. 30-3m.

State of North-Carolina,
NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June, 1817.
Original Attachment, returned levied on a tract of land adjoining the lands of Willie H. Boddie, and others.
The defendant not having entered his appearance, a judgment by default is granted the Plaintiff, and a writ of inquiry is awarded them to be executed at next term, and it is ordered that the defendant appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for our county of Northampton, the Court-house in said county on the first Monday in September next, reply, plead answer or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him; and also ordered that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted for three months successively in the Star, published in the city of Raleigh—
Test, J. C. HARRISON, Clerk.
July 11, 1817. 28-3m.

State of North-Carolina,
NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June, 1817.
Original Attachment, returned levied on a tract of land adjoining the lands of Willie H. Boddie, and others.
The defendant not having entered his appearance, a judgment by default is granted the Plaintiff, and a writ of inquiry is awarded them to be executed at next term, and it is ordered that the defendant appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for our county of Northampton, the Court-house in said county on the first Monday in September next, reply, plead answer or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him; and also ordered that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted for three months successively in the Star, published in the city of Raleigh—
Test, J. C. HARRISON, Clerk.
July 11, 1817. 28-3m.

Camp Meeting.
A CAMP MEETING will commence at Bethel Meeting House, near Flat river, North-East part of Orange County, on the 3rd Thursday of next week.

Notice.
WILL be sold at the Court-house in the Town of Henderson, Montgomery County, on the 5th day of September, the following tracts of land in said county or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due for the year 1815, viz:—
Two thousand acres joining the Cabarrus line and Smith's lands, formerly the property of Dobbs, not given in.
Two hundred acres on Kewly Branch, joining the Cabarrus county line, the property of Charles Polk, not given in.
100 acres on Rocky River joining Sally Smith's lands, the property of John McMillan, not given in.
100 acres on the waters of Curdall creek, joining John Kerk and John Crowell's land, the property of Drury Parker. 2715 acres on Long Creek, the property of William Thornton; do. 17,108 acres; do. 33,182 acres, joining.
P. KIRK, Sheriff.
July 18, 1817. 32-3w-pd.

Stray.
ENTERED on the stray book, for Ashe County, the 23d June 1817, by Allen Burson, a chestnut sorrel mare, 4 or 5 H. 14 inches high, supposed to be nine years old, her head feet white, one half way to the hams, a small blaze her face which winds down on the right nostril—no brand.
Wm. GAMBILL, Ranger.
Ashe County, June 1817. 32-2w-pd.

Three likely Negroes for Sale.
Young woman, a child and a likely girl.—Enquire of the Printer.
Raleigh August 6th, 1817. 32-3w.

Notice.
ENTERED on the Stray book of Lincoln County, on the 5th day of July by Wm. Dickson, living on Little Catawba creek, SOBBEL MARE, mixed with white hairs; 7 or 8 years old, about 14 hands high, shod round, branded on the left shoulder and buttock with B. and appraised to \$30.
J. S. HUCA WILSON, Ranger.
Lincoln County Aug. 2d, 1817. 32-2w.

THE NEW EDITION OF HAYWOOD'S JUSTICE,
(Revised by a gentleman of the Bar)
For Sale at the Book Store of Wm. Blyden, and by D. M' Rae, Fayetteville; Charles Moore, Lumberton; M. A. Locke & Co. Salisbury; John Phifer, Concord; John Fin, Charlotte; James Irwin, Statesville; and by William McKnight of Hillsborough.
August 8, 1817. 32-3t.

Take Notice.
STRAYED from my bed and board on Thursday night last, 31st July, my wife Mary Moore, without any just occasion, and has taken quarters among the common soldiers—now therefore, these are to forward all persons from fitting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no more of her contracting—they are likewise forbid harboring or having any communications whatever with said Polly.
THO. S. MOORE.
Raleigh Aug. 5th, 1817. 32-3t.

Paints, Medicines, &c.

THE subscriber is now receiving his spring supply of MEDICINES, PAINTS and GROCERIES, which in addition to his former stock, will make his assortment very complete.—Among which are the following articles:
Glauber and Epsom Salts, Rochelle ditto, Jalap and Rhubarb, Ipecac and Tartar Emetic, Crown Tartar and Senega, Flake Magnesia and Magnesia, Caraphor and Cloves, Red, Yellow and Pale Bark, Dr. Sanford's do, Sugar Lead and White Vitriol, Crude and Rectified Tartar, Jalap and Rhubarb Root, Alum and Salt Petre, Salts Tartar and Wormwood, Dover's & James's Powder, Columbo Root, gross and in Powder, Calomel and Calamine, Calcined Zinc and Magnesia, Crude and Glass Antimony, Fir Blue and Blue Stone, White and Red Precipitate, Squills, gross and in Powder, Gail Nuts and Nutmegs, Transparent and Palm Soap, Unitor and Castile, do, Irish and Northward, do, Blue, Red & Yellow Wash-Balls, Mace and Cinnamon, Gum, Gamaoge and Scammony, Gum Annamonee, Gum Benzoin and Oplum, Gum Dragon and Araucic, Gum Aloes and Asafoetida, Gum Guaiacum and Capall, Gum Shellac and Elemi, Sarsaparilla and Liquorice Root, Pink and Black Snake do, Turmeric and Seneca, do, Gentian and Ginseng, do, Myrrh and Rust of Iron, Cayenne and Long Pepper, Spanish Flies and Bistur Salve, Colchicum and Red Sanders, White Canella and Quassia, Dragon's Blood and Castor, Fox glove and Storax, Bitter Apple and Elder, Alkanet & White Hellebore Root, Orris & Black Hellebore do, Coriander, Caraway & Cardamom Seeds, Sweet Anise and Fennel, do, Flowers Benzoin and Camomile, Harts-Hora Shavings and Icing Glass, Fly Stone and Speller, Spermacet and White Wax, Salt of Hartshorn and Soda, Salts Diuretic and Sted, Arsenic and Nux Vomica, Tapioca, Sago and Arrow Root, Pearl Barley, Flower, Laver and Rall Sulphur, Cake and Hay Saffron, Crocus Martis and Powder of Tin, Precipitated Sulphur of Antimony, Collyth Vitriol and Litharge, Extract Liquorice and German Extract Jalap and May-Apple, Extract of Lead, Balsam Copava and Tolu, Balsam Canada and Sulphur, Balsam of Aperia, Venice Turpentine and Burgundy Pitch, Castor and Sweet Oil, Oil of Cloves and Amber, Oil Vitriol and Anise, Oil Juniper & Peppermint, Oil Cinnamon and Spermacet, Oil Wormseed and Vitriolic Aether, Marlate of Barstes and Iron, Spirits Harts-Hora and Nitre, Spirits Lavender and Wine, Orange Peel and Anatto, Nitric and Mariatic Acid, Aquafortis and Quicksilver, Columbian & Heart-oon Oil, Lixire Vitriol & Paragoric, And many other articles too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be sold wholesale and retail, very low for cash or on short credit, to those who may be relied on.
RANDOLPH WEBB.
N. B. A constant supply of Table and Allum Salt.—Stamp Paper as usual.

Miscellany.

FOR THE STAR.
ACCOUNT OF THE IMPERIAL CANAL OF CHINA.
The Encyclopedia Britannica says this canal is 825 miles in length, and that it was constructed upwards of eight centuries ago. A catch penny Book, which has been extensively diffused over this state by the Philadelphia Booksellers (who except in the case of Nicholson's Encyclopedia have given us little occasion to value their acquaintance with us) called the 'Wonders of Nature and Art,' says the canal is six hundred leagues in length, and extends from Peking to Canton. This bounce is quite in the Munchausen style. The same Book says the water of Connecticut river is so hard pressed between the hills at Middletown that an iron bar can no more penetrate it than it can a rock of adamant. These are 'wonders' whose relation is an unpardonable imposition on the public. More than twenty years ago Lord Macartney, the British Ambassador to the court of Peking, travelled the whole length of the Imperial Canal, and the published account ought to have been known even to a Philadelphia editor, tho' not considered among the very wisest men in the world. In the book of travels of that Embassy by Sir George Staunton, the canal is stat-

ed to be about 500 miles in length. It is from this authentic source I derive the information I am about to communicate.

The canal commences at the city of Lin-sin-choo on the river Ho-ho between 450 and 200 miles south of Peking and runs a course a little to the east of south, 500 miles, and terminates at the city of Han-choo-foo, which has the large irregular basin of the canal on one side and the river Tien-tang-chaung on the other, more than six hundred miles to the North East of Canton. I will follow the route of the canal in the track of the British Embassy.

The enterprise of constructing this canal, the greatest and most ancient of the kind (having been completed more than eight centuries ago) which is carried in an irregular line, through heights and over valleys across rivers and lakes, is no less remarkable for its genius than national utility. It differs much from the canals of Europe, which are generally protracted in straight lines, within narrow bounds, and without a current; whereas this winds often in its course, of unequal and sometimes considerable width and its waters are seldom stagnant.

The ground which intervened between the bed of this artificial river and that of the Ho-ho was cut down to the depth of about 50 feet, so permit the waters to flow with a gentle current into the latter. The descent is afterwards checked occasionally by flood-gates thrown across the canal, seldom so near as within a mile of each other, the current of the river being slow in those places. This canal has no locks like those of Europe. The flood-gates are simple in their construction, easily managed, and kept in repair at little expense. They consist merely of a few planks let down separately one upon another by grooves cut into the sides of the two solid abutments, or piers of stone that project, one from each bank, leaving a space in the middle just wide enough to admit the passage of the largest vessels employed upon the canal. As few parts of it are entirely level, the use of those flood-gates assisted by others cut through its banks is to regulate the quantity of water in the canal. Some skill is required to be exerted in order to direct the barges through them without accident; for this purpose an immense ear projects from the bow of the vessel by which one of the crew conducts her with the greatest nicety. Men are also stationed on each pier with fenders made of skins stuffed with hair to prevent the effect of the vessels striking immediately against the stone in their quick passage through the gates.

Light bridges of timber are thrown across those piers which are withdrawn when vessels are about to pass. The flood-gates are only opened at certain stated hours, when all the vessels collected near them in the intervals pass through on paying a small toll, appropriated to the purpose of keeping the flood-gates and banks of the canal in repair. The loss of water occasioned by the opening of the flood-gates is not very considerable, the fall at each seldom being many inches and which is soon supplied by streams conducted into the canal from the adjacent country on both sides. The fall is however sometimes above a foot or two when the distance between the flood-gates is considerable or the current rapid. The canal was traced often in the beds of ancient rivers, which resembled in the irregularity of its depth, the sinuosity of its course, and the breadth of its surface, when not narrowed by a flood-gate. Whenever the circumstances of the adjacent country admitted the water in the canal to be maintained in a proper quantity without material deficiency or excess, by means of sluices managed in its sides, for the purpose of influx or discharge, few flood-gates were necessary.

The highest part of the canal is at about two fifths of its length. Here the river Laen, the largest stream by which the canal is fed, enters it in a rapid current in a line perpendicular to the course of the canal. A strong bulwark of stone supports the opposite bank, and the waters striking against it diverge towards each extremity of the canal. From this elevated spot it was doubtless that the projector of this canal saw with the comprehensive eye of genius the possibility of forming a communication between distant parts of the Empire. Near this spot is the elegant gilt temple, called Luen-whang-miao.

A little to the south of this place the land became low and the canal which hitherto was embanked only one on side now was on both, the water was forced into a narrow channel much above its former bed, until it found a corresponding level. The earthen embankments in this part of the canal were supported by retaining walls of coarse grey marble, cut into large blocks and cemented with a kind of mortar. Those walls were about 12 feet in thickness and were bound together at the top with clamps of iron. The canal is here in fact an aqueduct much above the adjoining country, which, when dry, is crowded with villages. The country though to the eye continuing level, becomes so elevated that the canal is cut twenty feet deep. Here the canal runs along the shore of Wie-chaung-hoo, and is supplied with water from it. It here sembles the great canal of Russia, which runs parallel to the lake Ladogo, from which it is separated by vast embankments.

When the canal approaches the Yellow river, it becomes three quarters of a mile wide, and affords an excellent harbour for shipping, and on each side of the river are very extensive and populous towns. The canal falls into the river

with a gentle current, but the river itself runs with amazing velocity, and for heavy vessels to cross it is a work of some difficulty and much labour. A fair wind is desirable and light sailing boats are attached to the heavy yachts or barges. Some stem the stream without losing much ground—others are hurried with rapidity much below the opposite point and must be tracked back by human labour to the mouth of the canal for which they steered. The distance from the sea is here 70 miles, the width of the river a mile, the depth of the water about 40 feet, and the velocity of the current 7 or 8 miles an hour.

Another large river is crossed by the canal, the Yang-tse-kiang, which is deeper and wider, but not so rapid as the Yellow; its current being only 2 miles an hour, but its breadth two miles. In order to gain the canal on the opposite side the yachts ascend a little way along the bank of the river. Across the canal south of this river are many permanent stone bridges of a very high arch to permit vessels to pass under them—the arch forming stairs to walk over, but impassable by carriages. If the masts are high it is necessary to lower them in passing. Those bridges are necessary for communication, as along both sides of the canal are an uninterupted chain of towns and villages, but carriages are not wanting, as every thing heavy is transported upon the canal.

On both sides of the canal south of Yang-tse-kiang is situate the great and populous city of Sou-choo-foo, termed by travellers the paradise of China; the houses are elegant, the inhabitants mostly clad in silk, and in a soil and climate the finest in the world. It is in the vicinity of the great city Nanking, once the capital, but from political considerations the Tartar Dynasty found it expedient to remove their court near to the Great Wall. In this district the cottons called Nankeen or Nanking are manufactured. The streets of Sou-choo-foo were divided like Venice by branches from the great canal. The number of vessels lying under the walls of this city, are sometimes immense. Sir G. Staunton counted in one ship builder's yard 16 upon the stocks, each of about 200 tons burthen.

From Sou-choo-foo, to Han-choo-foo, where the canal terminates is about 100 miles. The usual width is from sixty to a hundred yards, and the banks faced with stone, though in some places the canal is wider, having one bridge of 90 arches over it. The country between these two cities is one of the most rich and populous in the world. The population of the last named city is not greatly inferior to Peking, and has a brisk trade in silk and English broad cloths.

The ordinary depth of water in the canal is about 8 feet, often much greater, and in places, where not raised by flood-gates, it is less. The number of boats employed on it are immense, from those of a small size up to those of two hundred tons burthen. Sir George Staunton describes the method of descending from a higher to a lower canal in the route from Han-choo-foo to Chusan by which a part of the gentlemen travelled to join Admiral Gower's squadron. Sir George did not accompany them and of course did not himself see the canal he describes, and his description is evidently incorrect as will appear obvious to any one who will attentively consider it. I shall therefore adopt the description given by a Portuguese missionary which compared with Sir George's account will shew where the latter is defective, not absolutely false. When two canals approximate and the water of the one is 8 or 10 feet higher than that of the other, a double glacis of stone work or rather two inclined planes uniting at the upper extremity extend on each side into the water of each canal. The boat is drawn up to the ridge by several capstans when its own weight precipitates it over into the other canal. To prevent the boat from plunging a high defence is raised round the bow.

European locks are greatly preferable to Chinese gates and glaces, but by witnessing all the varieties of successful enterprise, we may learn how to adapt particular modes to novel circumstances.

From the National Intelligencer.

SHAKESPEARE'S HAMLET.
When we look at the learning and talent that has been exercised and displayed in commenting on Shakespeare's works, we must wonder that so gross an error, of the nature below noted, should have escaped the Argus eyes of all. But in this instance, we see the fallibility and infirmities of human nature. When Johnson, and Pope, and Warburton, and Stevens, and a host of others should have passed over this error—such a glaring one, too, who will arrogate to himself clear perception? It is stated that the celebrated Garrick, as well as Kemble, and all the more recent dramatic men of note, have "mouthed" out this line, with all the stupidity attached to it.

The part alluded to, may be found in the play of Hamlet, near the end of the third act, in that admirable scene, where Hamlet is displaying to his Mother's view the character of his uncle and his father. It reads thus:
Hamlet.—A murderer and a villain!
(Calling to his uncle.)
A slave that's not the twentieth part the tythe Of your precedent lord; a vice of kings; A cut-purse of the empire and the rule That from a shelf the precious diadem stole, And PUT IT IN HIS POCKET.