

THE STAR,

And North-Carolina State Gazette.

No. 46.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1817.

Vol. IX.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
BY THOMAS HENDERSON, JUN.
DESCRIPTION, 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.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE,
THE STAR ALMANACK,
FOR 1818.

Compiled by JOSHUA SHARP, of N. Jersey.
PRICE—40 dollars per 1000; 25 dollars for 500; 15 dollars per gross; 4 dollars per half gross; 75 cents per dozen; 25 cents single.
October 31, 1817.

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:

Antimonial Wine and Laudanum,
Essence Peppermint and Lavender,
Essence Lemon and Burgamott,
Batemans Drops & Stoughtons Bitters,
British Oil and Godfrey's Cordial,
Turlington's Balsam, Church's and Lee's Essence Mustard,
Church's Vegetable Lotion, Mercurial & Itch Ointment, Dr. Steer's Opodeldoc, Wafers, Black & Red Sealing Wax,
Local Pencils and India Rubber,
Water Colours and Pencils, Durable Ink and do. Powder, Razor Straps and Shaving Boxes,
Breast Pipes and Shells, Syring and Thumb Lacets, Court and other Plasters, Surgical Pocket Books, Iron, Marble and Composition Mortars,
London White Lead in kegs, do. do. Dry,
Spanish Brown in kegs, do. do. Dry,
Yellow and Stone Ochre, Verdigris and Logwood, Vermillion and Kings Yellow,
Venetian and Indian Red, Red Lead & Prussian Blue, Patent Yellow and Drop Lake,
Spanish and American Indigo,
Umber and Amber, Ivory and Lampblack, Pumice and Rotten Stone, Sponge and Corkwood, Whitewash & Paint Brushes,
Hatters and Shoe, do. Flesh, do. Silver Wire and Common Tooth, do. Hair, do. Japan Shoe Blacking, Hatters Bowstrings and Buckles,
do. Blocking Twine, do. Flat and Round Bands, do. Black, Red and Yellow Skins,
Starr's and Lotillard's Maccauba Snuff,
Scotch and Rappee, do. Snuff Boxes assorted, Best Spanish Segars, Sand Paper and Glue, Gold and Silver Leaf, Coach Lace, different patterns,
Putty and Window Glass, Spanish Whiting, Best Linseed Oil, Best Copal Varnish, Nails and Brads assorted, Red Cord and Plow Lines, Cordage, different sizes, Rum, Coffee, Sugar and Molasses,
Sherry & Teneriffe Wines, Madeira and Malaga do. Port and Claret, do. London & Philadelphia Port,
Best Imperial Tea, Best Young Hyson, do. Leaf Sugar and Gin, Whiskey and French Brandy,
Copperas, Pepper and Ginger,
Powder and Shot, Violins and Strings, Clarionetta, Flutes and Fils, Almonds and Raisons, Tamarinds and Plumbs, An assortment of Confectionery,
Lime Juice & Lemon Acid Shop Furniture assorted, Cotton and Wool Cards, China in Boxes assorted, Crockery and Glass Ware, Green and White Vials, Bottles, Jugs and Demijohns, Vial and Bottle Corks, A constant supply of Garden Seeds,
many other articles too tedious to enumerate, all of which he will sell wholesale and retail, very low for cash or on a short credit, to those who may be relied on.
RANDOLPH WEBB.

For Rent or Lease.
Will lease for a term of years, a valuable stand for a Tavern and Store, situated three miles below Caswell Court on the main Petersburg road. The Tavern house three rooms below and two above; the Store house sufficiently large for business. Also a machine with other necessaries of this kind, this presents as favorable an opportunity in the upper country, as it is in a good neighborhood, one of the oldest stands in the county, which has been usually kept up and at which as much business has been done as at any other. The premises can be seen and the known by application to the Subscriber who resides at the place.
SARAH B. CARTER.
Swain County, Oct. 8, 1817.

Runaways.
THE last of June past, we lost two of our slaves. They will probably make for Petersburg in Virginia. Laurens, a mulatto fellow, about 24 years of age, and about 5 feet 8 inches high; a handsome, well made man, with a large scar above one of his knees, belonging to William Farrow.—The other named Lige, a fellow of about the same age and size, remarkably black, belonging to Johnson Casey. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given for securing both, or half that sum for either of the above fellows, and reasonable expenses paid.
WILLIAM FARROW,
JOHNSON CASEY.
Cross Anchor, Spartanburg, S. C. Oct. 1, 1817. 44-3t.

State of North-Carolina.
WILKES COUNTY.
Court of Equity, September Term, 1817.
The Executors of Abraham Lewis Benzen and others, vs. Jesse Robinson and others.
IT having been proved by the complainants, that John Brown and Polly his wife, Wiley J. Gordon and Zachariah H. Gordon, be made defendants to this bill. And it appearing to the Court, that they are residents of other states: It is therefore ordered, that if the said defendants do not appear and answer at next Court, the complainants' bill will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to those who fail to answer; and that publication of this order be made for three months in the Star.
J. GWYN, Jr. C. M. E.
Oct. 8, 1817. 41-13w-pd.

Warrenton Academy.
THE Examination of the students of this Institution, will take place on Wednesday and Thursday the 19th and 20th of November.
The Examination of each day will be closed by the delivery of select speeches by the students.
The Trustees living in the county are particularly requested to attend.
October 26, 1817. 44-3w.

Notice.
ALL who wish to purchase Goods by the retail or cost, may apply to Taylors and Evans, for they are now selling in that way. As we intend ceasing to do business in Raleigh, we wish all who have favoured us with their custom, to come forward and settle their accounts by note or otherwise.
F. TAYLOR.
October 3, 1817. 40-1f.

State of North-Carolina.
FRANKLIN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Sessions, 1817.
The heirs and representatives of Wm. Andrews, dec'd vs. Wm. Lancaster, Adm'r. &c. and others.—Petition for distributive portion.
IT appearing to the Court that Samuel Andrews, the Representative of Robert Jordan and of Elizabeth Tice, formerly Elizabeth Jordan, who, if any are living, it is alleged are entitled as heirs of Wm. Andrews, dec'd. and who are made parties defendant to the complainants' petition, reside beyond the limits of this state.—It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Star for six weeks as to the non-residents Samuel, and the representatives of the said Robert and Elizabeth, that they appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county aforesaid, on the second Monday of December next, and plead, answer or demur to the complainants' petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them and final decree entered up accordingly.
41-6w. Test, G. HILL, Jr. C. C.

Just Received,
AND for sale, a collection of new London and New-York PIANO FORTES, warranted to be of the best quality, one of which is an upright—for cash or a short credit.
JOHN F. GONEKE.
Raleigh, Oct. 24, 1817. 43-4f.

Benjamin S. King
HAS just received a number of best quality STILL'S which he now offers for sale.
Sept. 5, 1817. 36f

New Goods.
CURTIS & STEPHENSON.
INFORM their friends and the public, that they have just received from New-York, a general and extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and GROCERIES, which they are now opening in the house formerly occupied by J. Armstrong Esq. a few steps east of the market house and next door to Mr. Newby's Store,—which they will sell on the lowest terms for cash or produce.
Fayetteville, October 20, 1817. 43-4f.

A House of Entertainment
AT the sign of the Cross Keys, "one hundred yards west of the State-House." The subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, that he keeps a House of Entertainment—also has taken that large and commodious dwelling house formerly occupied by Wm. Boylan, Esq. west of the State-House, where he can with the two houses accommodate 35 or 42 boarders, with good rooms and beds. I also reserve rooms and beds for transient customers who may visit this city during the Assembly. I have stables sufficient to keep 25 or 30 head of horses, if required &c.
JOSIAH DILLIARD.
Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1817. 41-4f.

State of North-Carolina,
EDGEcombe COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1817.
Zachariah Mauer, vs. John Landen.—Original Attachment, levied, &c.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Landen is not a resident of this state.—It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Star for three months, that unless the said John Landen do appear at our next court, to be held for said county, at the Court-house in Tarborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, and reply, final judgment will be entered against him.
E. HALL, C. C.
38-13w.

Poetry.
[Among other old articles in the late News-papers, we find the following poetical morceau, introduced by the notable and sage remarks which precede it. Both one and the other are well worthy of being consigned to that department of a News-paper, which a humorous northern editor calls LIMBO.]—Star.
The sentiments expressed in the following lines we admire, and will receive with pleasure any communications that may be offered from the same source. At the same time we would recommend to the author of them, attention with regard to the measure of the verse, the irregularity of which is the only exception that we can raise, and which we hope will be considered when he favours us with a second effusion of his poetical fancy. [Editors.]

FOR THE WEST-JERSEY GAZETTE.
Shall Ignorance bind the youth in chains,
Shall wisdom yield her wide domains?
Shall Science stoop, low bending down,
And thus despoil her Laurel crown?
Shall unimproved our moments pass,
Shall not our Father's glory last?
Whose virtues shine with azure bright,
Refulgent blazing in our night—

Let us be animated then,
By deeds which thus inspired them:
Laid warriors, baste the reeking blade
With tyrant's blood, in conquest made;
Let noble themes inspire the mind,
Knowledge to seek—true wisdom find.
AMICUS, Juv.
Hancock, 10th mo. 1817.

Miscellaneous.
FOR THE STAR.
Mr. Editor,—I do not know that I could say myself readers in a more acceptable manner, than by requesting you to give a place to the following extracts from Fenelon's Dialogues on Eloquence. The chief aim of this work is to shew, that the real object of eloquence is to excite in the auditors virtuous and noble sentiments, and to impel them to generous and virtuous deeds, and that when eloquence falls short of that, it fails of its end.
On popular eloquence he observes, that the first thing to be required of a public speaker, is that he should be a virtuous man: this he pronounces to be indispensable to the success of orators. He asks how is a mercenary and ambitious orator to cure his country of corruption and ambition? If riches are his aim, how is he to correct the venality of his countrymen? I know, says Fenelon, that a virtuous and disinterested orator, should not be permitted to want the necessaries of life; but let him put himself in the way of not wanting them; let his manners be simple, unpretending, frugal and laborious; if necessary, let him work with his own hands, for his subsistence. The public may confer honors on him, may invest him with authority; but if he is master of his passions, if he is really disinterested, he will never make any use of his authority for his private advantage; he will always be ready to resign it when he cannot preserve it without dissimulation or flattery. To persuade the people, an orator should be incorruptible; his eloquence and talents will otherwise ruin the state. When a man has his fortune in view, he must please every one, and manage every one: how is such a man to obtain an ascendancy over his countrymen? Does he seek riches? Let him embrace some of the professions by which riches are acquired; but let him not make his speeches in the public cause the means of acquiring them.
Fenelon observes of Cicero, "that the speeches which he made while he was young, rather amuse the mind than move the heart; that he seems rather occupied by a wish of exciting admiration, than by his client's cause; yet that even in the most flowery of these harangues he shews great talents of persuasion, and of moving the passions. But it is in the harangues which he made in the cause of the republic, when he was advanced in life, that he appears to advantage. The experience in affairs of magnitude, the love of liberty, and the view of the dangers which surrounded him, raised him to efforts worthy of a great orator. When he is to support the cause of dying liberty, to animate the republic against Anthony, you have no longer a play of words, no longer an antithesis; then he is negligent; he finds in nature all that is wanting to seize, to animate, to carry off his hearers."
In the same work, F. observes, that "to a perfect intelligence of the sacred writings, some previous acquaintance with the works of Homer, Plato, Xenophon and other celebrated writers of antiquity is absolutely necessary." After this, he says, the scriptures will "no longer surprise." The same customs, the same mode of narrative, the same splendid imagery, the same pathetic touches are found in each. Where they differ, the advantage is wholly on the side of the scripture; it infinitely surpasses all the writers of antiquity in simplicity and grandeur. Homer himself never approaches the sublimity of the canticles of Moses; of that canticle in particular, which all the children of Israel were obliged to learn by heart. No Greek or Latin poetry is comparable to the psalms. That which begins "The God of Gods, the Lord hath spoken, and hath called up the earth," exceeds whatever human imagination has produced. Neither Homer, nor any other poet, equals Isaiah, in describing the majesty of God, in whose presence empires are as a grain of sand, the whole universe as a tent, which to day is set up and removed to-morrow. Sometimes, as when he paints the charms of peace, Isaiah has the softness and sweetness of an eclogue; at others he soars above mortal conception. But what is there in profane antiquity, comparable to the wailings of Jeremiah when he mourns over the calamities of his people? or to Nahum, when he foresees, in the spirit, the downfall of Nineveh, under the assault of an innumerable enemy? We almost behold the formidable hosts, and hear the arms and the chariots.—Read Daniel, denouncing to Balthazar the vengeance of God, ready to fall upon him; compare it with the most sublime passages of pagan antiquity; you find nothing comparable to it. It must be added that, in the scripture every thing sustains itself; whether we consider the historical, the legal, or the poetical part of it, the proper character appears in all."

permission to lay them before your readers, as the results of an experience, which it would take them some time and trouble to acquire.
1st. Pursue the business you are engaged in with zeal and avidity. Without much industry, and even energy, your time will melt away, with little or no profit.—It follows from this obvious rule, that you ought to concentrate your attention upon one particular line of business, rather than distract it among several. If you have many different irons in the fire, some of them will most probably burn.
2nd. Mind your own concerns; for, do not trust implicitly to agents or clerks. If you wish anything well done, you must either do it yourself, or see it done by others. Even your agent will soon learn to dispise you, as well as neglect your concerns, unless you show an interest in them yourself. Attend to your business, and he will attend to it. Neglect it yourself, your Agent will neglect it.—If he does not, take that man to your heart; he is one man out of ten thousand.
3d. It naturally flows from the last rule, that you must rise early, to see to the course of your business. The man, who wastes the first moments of the day in bed, is sure to produce the same habit among all those who live within the range of his influence.
4th. In all cases, prefer your business to your pleasures. The former not only suffers from your neglect, but your reputation as a man of punctuality and industry suffers with it. The world soon despises the sluggard, the debauchee or even the idle *bon vivant*.—The only time you can devote to your pleasures, is your leisure moments, that is, those moments which you snatch without injury from your usual avocations.
5th. Let your credit always keep pace with your capital. Never stretch it, but on some great emergency; lest you snap it. Let the world see, that you are rather a man of regular business, than of bold speculations—that you would rather make slow and sure gains, than venturesome risks—that you labour rather than gamble in your vocation. Besides, in these dashing enterprises, a man not only risks his own credit, but tasks the good humour of his friends.
6th. Whenever you are under the necessity of appealing to your friends, to incur for you any serious responsibility, you ought never to ask it, unless you in your turn incur an equal responsibility for them, or make them secure by a pledge of property.—These transactions, I know, are generally ordered in quite a different manner. Men hurry their friends into banks, or more perilous places, without caution or security. If they fail, away go their friends with them. This is a risk which very few men ought to incur, or to impose upon others. If you ought to give security, of course you have a right to ask it.
7th. Make no important agreement, unless you reduce it to writing. Men may prove scoundrels; or their memories at least prove treacherous. The ink will remain as it is; but words, volatile words, will fly away and be forgotten. Nearly a fourth of the causes, that lumber our docket, proceed from the neglect of this obvious rule.—Besides, death may sweep off one of the parties, and the other may be at the utmost loss to prove the existence or terms of the bargain.
8th. Observe the utmost order in the prosecution of your business:
Enter every debt or credit as it occurs. Beware of the foul fiend Ennui; and mind the good maxim, to do every thing while you think of it.
Have a place for every thing, and let every thing be in its place—more especially your papers; for more time is lost, and vexation incurred by a hunt after some straggling document, than is generally conceived.
Have a place for all papers to be attended to; and particularly for all letters to be answered—for your correspondents will think themselves neglected, and sometimes feel themselves affronted, by a want of punctuality.
9th. Take a receipt for all monies you pay, or any debts in whatever way you discharge them. These receipts must not be taken on loose bits of paper, which may be mislaid from their place, or lost from their file. For what injury may not arise from their loss!—To remedy this inconvenience, I earnestly advise you to have a large blank book set apart for the purpose of registering your receipts. Should not your book be at hand, when you settle an account, still you must paste the receipt on the blank leaf of your receipt book. I was particularly struck during the trial of Aaron Burr, by seeing a blank book of his on which he had been so careful as to paste on the blank leaves every scrap of a newspaper which had been published relative to his concerns.—Your receipt book might be pagged and indexed, and thus enable you in a moment to find any receipt which you had occasion to consult.
10th. Balance your day book at the end of every week—and your ledger at least once in every year.
11th. Settle your accounts, as far as possible, at least once in every year.—Those who are unable to discharge their debts in cash, may be induced to give you their notes for the same. Keep a note book for the purpose, consisting of blank notes to be filled up.—Your Note and Re-

From the Richmond Compiler.
Short hints for men of business.—In the course of my life, certain rules have occurred to me as useful to all men engaged in business. I beg