THE STAR,

And North-Carolina State Gazette.

No. 7. RALEIGH, (N. C.) FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1818. Vol. X.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
BY THOMAS HENDERSON, JUN.

SUBSCRIPTION, THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM—NO PAPER WILL BE SENT WITHOUT AT LEAST $1 DOLLAR PAID 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,

BEAUFORT COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1817.

John F. Burgwin, vs Peter Smith.—Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the Court, that the defendant resides without the limits of this State, therefore Ordered, that Publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Star, that unless he appears at the next Term of said Court, (on the first Monday in March next) and replevys and plead the plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to Judgment.

From the Minutes,
THOS. SHAW, Clk.

Jan. 1818. 4—6w.

State of North-Carolina,

BEAUFORT COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term 1817.

Neale and Myers, vs John Adams.—Original Attachment

IT appearing to the Court that the defendant, resides without the limits of this state, therefore Ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Star, that unless he appears at the next Term of said Court (on the first Monday in March next) and replevys or plead the plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to Judgment. From the Minutes,
THOS. SHAW, Clk.

Jan. 1818. 4—6w.

One Hundred Dollars Reward,

FOR the apprehension and securing in Jail so any of the adjoining States, a negro Man slave by the name of ESSEX, the property of Mrs Mary Jones, Halifax, North-Carolina.—Should he be apprehended in this State a reward of fifty dollars will be paid on his being secured, so that his owner may get him, or should he be brought home all reasonable expences will be paid in addition to the said reward. Essex is an excellent shoe-maker; a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 9 or ten inches high, square built, speaks quick, tall eyes, very fond of spirituous liquors and when drunk is very apt to be insolent. Absconded without any known cause I am at a loss to conjecture what direct course he may go. H. G. BURTON.

Halifax-Town, N. C. January 15th, 1818. 4—4w

N. B. The Editors of the Fayetteville Observer, Edenton Gazette, Norfolk Herald, Petersburg Intelligencer, and Norfolk Wing, are requested to give the above one insertion, and forward their accounts to the Star for collection.

State of North-Carolina,

WAKE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Autumn Term, 1817.

Elizabeth Myatt, vs. Bennett Myatt.—Petition for Divorce and Alimony.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant is a resident without the limits of this State—It is therefore Ordered by the court that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and Star agreeably to an act of Assembly—that the Defendant come forward on or before the next Term of said Court to be held for the county of Wake, at the Court-house in Raleigh, on the first Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to plead answer or demur to said petition, otherwise Judgement pro-confesso will be entered against him. Test

S. TURNER, C. C. S.

Jan. 1818. 4—6t.

Notice.

REFUNDING OF INTERNAL DUTIES.

AGREEABLY to the Act of Congress of December 23d, 1817, duties paid on Items in the periods beyond the 31st of December, 1817, and for stamps used, are to be refunded—the respective collectors previously to which stamps shall be returned previous to the first day of May, 1818.

JOHN HAYWOOD, jr.

5—3w Collector of the 8 Counties in this district N. C.

Notice.

AT the last Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Johnston, Letters of Administration on the estate of Isaac Jones, dec'd. were granted to the subscriber—this is therefore to notify all persons having any claim against said estate to bring them in duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise they will be forever barred of their recovery—also those indebted to the said estate to come forward and pay the amount to them.

W. B. BYTTLE, Adm'r.

Johnston county, Jan. 21, 1818. 4—3t

Greensborough Academy.

THE Trustees beg leave to inform the public that the exercises of this Institution commenced the present year with an assistant, under the direction of Mr. Nathaniel H. Harris, and is now open for the reception of Students. From the correct and exemplary deportment of Mr Harris, and from his well known qualifications as a scholar, the trustees flatter themselves that he will be able to give general satisfaction as a Teacher.

Boarding can be had upon very moderate terms both in the Town and its vicinity.—The trustees hope that this institution will receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

JNO. M. DICK, Sec'y.

January 20th, 1818. 4—

Stop the Thief!!

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of my stable on the night of the 8th instant, a SORREL MARE, rather inclining to be a Roan, with a blaze in her face of a tolerable size running down to a point, one hind leg white, and has a sore on her left shoulder of about two inches in length, each way of a half diamond. The above Mare is about five feet high, between nine and ten years old, works well, rather hitches in a gear, and will have a colt about the middle of April next, she is in very good order.

I will give a reward of ten dollars, if taken up in the county of Chesterfield; if taken up out of the county, a reward of twenty dollars, with all reasonable expences, for her safe delivery to me, near Manchester, and in either case, I will give thirty dollars for the thief. JOHN COBBS.

January 15. 5—1m.

N. B. I have reason to believe that said Mare was carried off by a black man by the name of *Jo. Eagan*, who sometimes calls himself Tom Wilson, a fiddler, has a bald head and pock marked in the face, and is of a tolerable size.—It is expected he will pass through this State, and probably through the county of Person, at a place called Greensville. Any information addressed to the Subscribers in Manchester, Va, or to Thomas Cobbs of Raleigh, N. C. will be thankfully received.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber living in Rutherford county, N. Carolina—a yellow man Slave by the name of REUBEN, he is about twenty five years old, five feet six inches high, or near about that, he rode away a black mare, old and saddle backed.—Reuben has one short leg, and limps, one large toe cut off, and he is very freckled in the face, he is a sensible fellow and I think it probable that he has procured a pass by which he will attempt to pass for a free man; I know not where he will go, I forewarn all masters and owners of vessels from employing or taking him on board, and will pay the above reward to any person who will secure him in any gaol so that I get him or deliver him to me and all reasonable charges paid. WM. GRIFFIN, Sen.

Rutherford county, N. C. Dec. 20, 1817. 5—3w.

Notice.

JOCT. JOHN BECKWITH intends removing from Raleigh to Salisbury, and requests all persons indebted to him to call and settle their accounts as early as possible—those who have claims against him will please to present them for payment.—He offers for sale the Lot on which he now lives, on Fayetteville street, with a good dwelling house and office, a kitchen, stable, carriage house, &c &c.—A Physician or Lawyer would find the situation desirable.

Jan. 15, 1817. 5t—tf.

Entertainment.

THE Subscriber has removed to Warrenton, and taken the house lately occupied by Mr Edward Pasteur, where he intends keeping Entertainment for those who may call on him. J. H. HAWKINS.

Warrenton, N. C. Jan. 25th, 1818. 5—tf

For Sale.

THE Subscriber wishing to move to the Western country, offers for Sale his LAND and improvements in the County of Edgecomb, N. Carolina—situated on the North side of Tar-River, three miles from the great Falls of said river. There is on the premises a commodious dwelling house, thirty four feet long, and eighteen feet wide, two stories high, with a new shed nearly complete, with necessary out houses. The same is situated on a beautiful eminence and in as healthy a part of the county as any I know. There is five Hundred & forty acres of Land in said Tract.—Those wishing to purchase are desired to view for themselves—for terms apply to ALFRED L. BATTLE.

Edgecomb county, Jan 25, 1818 6—6w

A few Copies

OF Gregory's Dictionary of the Arts and Sciences, which remain after the Subscribers to the work are furnished, are for sale at the Store of Matthew Shaw, Sen. and if not sold in a short time will be sent back to Philadelphia.

MATTHEW SHAW, Jr

Raleigh, Jan. 20, 1818. 5—3w.

Notice.

LOST on Wednesday the 14th Instant, between Edward Crowels and James Smith's Store, in Halifax county, a Red Morocco Pocket-book, with a leather ketch, containing fifty Dollars and sixty cents, in Bank Notes, and the following valuable papers, viz:

One Note of hand on Mary Boykin, given, payable one day after date, dated 20th December, 1817—for $211.

One ditto on T. A. W. Hunter, given on demand, 27th of November, 1817—for $41.

One ditto on Turner Williams, amount with interest to 12th January, 1818—for $57 25.—One ditto on Nicholas Loyd, and James Downing, principal and interest to 25th December, 1817—amount to $30.—One ditto on Rebecca Staton and James Downing for 18 dollars, due in January, 1814.—One ditto on Miles Bembury, given by said Bembury to Jas. Wiggins in the month of April or May, 1817—for $126 and a few cents.—One ditto on William W. Ward for forty five dollars dated Nov. 1816.

One receipt from Turner Williams, (Constable) for a note of hand on Benjamin Hill—for $25 and a few cents for collection, together with other valuable papers, which Notes and Receipt I hereby forewarn all persons or persons from trading or contracting for.—I further offer a Reward of Twenty dollars for said Pocket-book and its contents delivered to me at my residence, WILLIS WEATHERSBEE.

Martin County, 17th January, 1818. 5—3wpd

Congress.

MESSAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Report of the Committee of the House of Representatives on so much of the President's Message as relates to the Militia

THE committee to whom was referred so much of the message of the President as relates to the militia have had that subject under consideration and beg leave to report:

That the Constitution grants to Congress the following powers in relation to the militia, to wit: To provide for organizing the militia; for arming them; for disciplining them; for calling them into the service of the United States; for governing them therein; and for compensating them for their services; which powers the committee have considered separately.

1. The committee are of opinion, that, in organizing the militia it would be a great improvement to divide them into two classes with a view to train diligently, and to provide to arm immediately, the young men, and exempt the elderly men from that sacrifice of time which effective training would require—the organization of the militia might remain in all other respects nearly as heretofore established.

2. The constitution having made it the duty of Congress to provide for arming the militia, this power is not duly exercised by merely enacting that the militia shall arm themselves. A law to that effect unsanctioned by penalties, will be disregarded, and, if thus sanctioned, will be unjust, for it will operate as a capitation tax, which the opulent and the needy will pay equally, and which will not be borne by the states in the proportion fixed by the constitution. The committee do not approve of putting public arms into the hands of the militia, when not necessary. That mode would expose the arms to be lost and destroyed. They conceive that Congress should provide arsenals, from which the militia of every part of the United States could draw arms when necessary, which would be a sufficient exercise of the power to provide for arming the militia.

3. Congress having power to provide for governing the militia only when they are in the service of the United States; and the authority of training them belonging to the state governments, the committee have not deemed it proper that Congress should prescribe the time to be devoted to training, or the manner in which that object will be best effected. It is the duty of the state legislatures to enact the necessary laws for that purpose. The committee deem it a sufficient exercise of the power to provide for disciplining the militia, to direct the appointment of the necessary officers, to prescribe their duties, and to provide a system of discipline, comprehending the camp duties, instruction, field exercise, and field service of the militia.

4. The committee are of opinion, that the regulations for calling forth the militia may remain substantially as at present existing: That the President should, in all cases, address his orders immediately to some officer of the militia, and not to the executive of any state. The governor of a state is not a militia officer, bound to execute the orders of the President; he cannot be tried for disobedience of orders, and punished by the sentence of a court martial.

5. In providing for governing militia in the service of the United States, it has appeared to your committee, that the officers ought not be exempted from being marched out of the state to which they may belong; that the junior class, composed of ardent and vigorous men, the efficient force of the nation, should, when called into service, continue therein some time after having acquired the knowledge and habits of soldiers; that the officers should by their own consent, be continued still longer in service, as military knowledge, principle and habits, are most essential to the officers, who are the soul of an army. It has also appeared to your committee, that those principles would be best acquired by the officers of the militia, in serving with officers of the regular troops on courts martial, for the trial of offenders either of the regular troops or militia.

6. The compensation to the militia for their services, consisting of pay and allowance for cloathing, and of pensions in case of disability by wounds received in the service, the committee would allow to remain nearly as heretofore fixed by law.

The committee acting according to the foregoing principles, report a bill to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia; for calling them into the service of the United States; for governing them therein; and for compensating them for their services.

Miscellany.

SPANISH AMERICA.

The following Resolutions were offered in the Senate of Kentucky by the Hon. Mr. Bledsoe:—

Resolved, by the general assembly of the commonwealth of Kentucky, That the people of this state view with the most lively emotion the patriotic struggles of their South American republican brethren, to throw off and break in pieces the yoke of Spanish despotism—to take their stand among the nations of the earth—and to vindicate the exercise of those rights of self government which the God of nature has given to man, as his unalienable right-right.

That while this legislature, and the people whom they represent, fully appreciate the blessings of peace, flowing from the observance of a just neutrality, as to the conflict between other powers—they are fully sensible of the immense importance to the U. S. of the establishment of the independence of the South American colonies, as respects the probable commercial and political relations between the two portions of the same great continent.

That neither interest nor duty on the part of the United States, as respects old Spain, exists to induce them to take one single step towards favoring that power, or strengthening the rod of oppression, which there is reason to hope her colonies are about wresting from her hands for ever.

That it is, in our opinion, wise policy, as well as justice, for the government of the U. States to acknowledge the independence of such of the former Spanish colonies of South America, as shall have shown or shall show themselves capable of vindicating and maintaining the rights of self government.

That the strictest regard to neutrality between the parties, neither requires, nor authorises, the arrest or detention of foreign men, vessels or munitions of war, passing through our country, or touching at our ports destined to assist either party.

That if the general government of the U. States is prepared to take a side in this contest, the many unredressed wrongs, and the outrageous insults of old Spain to this government, together with the strong claims of suffering humanity upon our sympaty, leave no room to doubt which side the free people of the only republic on earth are prepared to take.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the Prasident of the United States, and to each of our senators and representatives in congress, to be submitted to that body.

And the following resolutions have been proposed in the House of Representatives, by Mr Bibb:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky—1st, That the liberty of nations is derived from God and nature, and is not the gift of kings or potentates.

2d. That all just power, is derived from the people; the choice of forms of government belongs of right to them, and those (or their successors) who constitute one form, may abrogate it.

3d. That in all just governments the good of the governed is the end to be accomplished; and the people upon whom each particular government operates, are the only fit judges of the performance of the ends for which the government was instituted.

4th. That the GENERAL revolt of a nation against oppression, and in vindication of their own liberty, cannot be justly called a rebellion.

5th. That the struggle of the patriots of South America for the rights of self government is justified by the laws of God and nature, and sanctioned by the unalienable rights of man.

6th. That the success of those who are struggling for the liberty and independence of South America, is a consummation devoutly to be wished, highly interesting to the friends of freedom and humanity in general, and calls for the deepest sympathy and accordance on the part of the people of these United States of North America.

7th. That it is the opinion of this General Assembly, that such of the provinces of S America as have declared themselves free and independent, and have shewn a reasonable ability to maintain their independence, ought forthwith to be acknowledged by the general government of the United States of N. America, as sovereign and independent powers, to be treated as such, and introduced to the other sovereign powers of the earth; and generally, that all the rights, countenance and hospitality should be given by these United States, to those so acknowledged sovereign powers of South America, which by the laws of nations may be justly and peaceably afforded by the people & magistracy of one NEUTRAL nation, to the people and magistracy of another nation in war or in peace.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the President of the U. States, and to each of the senators and representatives of this state in the Congress of the United States; and that the acting governor be requested to transmit them accordingly.

From the National Advocate, Jan. 24.

The new Dey of Algiers has adopted an admirable mode, novel and somewhat extraordinary, for remedying the effects of the plague now raging that fine country. He has calculated, with all that gravity for which musselmen are remarkable, that disease and death can only be opposed by increasing population in equal ratio, by which equal effects will be balanced, and the state in the end, receive no injury. Accordingly he has ordered all bachelors over the age of 20, to be conducted to the public square, and there be *bastinadoed* until they acquire a relish for matrimony. This is a singular tax on bachelors; and if the regimen is daily repeated, we take it for granted that the old maids in the regency will shortly be supplied with husbands. As this may be considered a species of *conscription* perfectly *constitutional* in Turkey, and if a man has no soft or tender passions, and is, in no manner a disciple of Ovid, Johannes Secundus, or Petreach, the devil's in it if a good bastinadoing will not arouse feelings of some kind.

Philadelphia, Jan. 24.

That excellent man and beloved citizen, Dr. CASPAR WISTAR, long a distinguished and popular physician of this City and the able professor of anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, closed his highly honorable life, on Thursday evening last, a few minutes before 8 o'clock. During his confinement, the whole community continued almost breathless in trembling suspense; at one time buoyant with hope, at another overcast with despair; but there is now no doubt, nor fear, nor hope, all is consumed in the sorrowful end: WISTAR is nomore! The philosopher, the physician, the teacher, the scholar, the gentleman, the philathropist, the illustrious WISTAR has bid us adieu. He sleeps the sleep of death.—Peace to his spirit:—honour to his dust!

True American

Law Intelligence.—At the term of the supreme court now sitting at Albany the great case of Griswold vs. Waddington, of New-York, was determined in favor of the latter. It was the unanimous opinion of the court, that a state of war between two countries, dissolves all partnerships previously subsisting between individuals belonging respectively to each. This is a leading case, and involves property to the amount of more than a hundred thousand dollars.

The learned Dr. West having married a lady by the name of EXPERIENCE, who was very tall, being asked one day after his marriage, "what he thought of the married state," replied, "that by LONG EXPERIENCE he found it was a good thing to be married."