

THE STAR,

And North-Carolina State Gazette.

No. 17.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1818.

Vol. X.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
BY THOMAS HENDERSON, jr.
SCRIPTION, THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM—NO PAPER
WILL BE SENT WITHOUT AT LEAST \$1.30 CENTS IN PAID IN
ADVANCE, AND NO PAPER DISCONTINUED, ONLY AT THE OP-
TION OF THE EDITOR, UNLESS ALL ARREARAGES ARE PAID.
ADVERTISEMENTS, NOT EXCEEDING TWELVE LINES, INSERT
THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
FOR EACH CONTINUANCE.

DOCTORS JAMES M. & WILLIAM HENDERSON
Having entered in a medical partnership, will attend
to all calls connected with their profession. They will occupy
the second of Dr. Wm. Henderson, at the corner of Fayette
and Martin streets.
Apl. 16 16—40.

Warranted Bolting-Cloths.

McCRACKAN, No. 82 1-2 Pearl street, New-York,
has just received direct from the Manufacturers, and
keeps constantly for sale, a complete assortment of Bolting
Cloths every description, which he warrants to be of the
best quality ever imported, and at uncommonly low prices.
New York, March 1, 1818. 15—6w

LOST NOTICE.

PANAWAY from the Subscriber about the first of Feb.
ruary, a negro man named DICK, about 30 years of
age, five feet 6 or 8 inches high, dark complexion, some of his
hair on his head being shorter than the rest—his clothing
not recollected, I suppose him to be lurking in the neighbor-
hood, perhaps at or near Mr. Richard King's, where he
pretended to have a wife. A reward of ten dollars will be
given to any person who will bring him home, or secure him
so that I can get hold of him.
PRESTON PEARSON.
Four miles south of Raleigh, April 17th, 1818. 16—4f

NOTICE.

ON the 29th of March came to the Store of Moon &
Clarke in Rockingham county, in the evening—a man
who calls himself Stephen C. Rogers, by profession a writing
master—having been informed that he was a suspicious char-
acter and it was supposed he had stolen TWO HORSES
from Jonathan Uthack of Surry county, I asked him some
questions which excited suspicion, and after making several
efforts to detect him he broke ground and made his escape
leaving in my possession his horse, saddle, bridle, saddle-
bags and clothing.—This man is about five feet ten inches
high, with red whiskers and light hair, and from appearance
about thirty years of age.
EDWARD MOORE.
April 7th, 1818. 16—4f

PATENT LEVER WATCHES.

THE public are respectfully informed that the subscriber
who has resided several years in this City, and has been
employed constantly in the line of his profession, has at long
last established himself on Fayetteville street next door to the
Bank of Newbern, where he offers for sale an elegant assort-
ment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's gold patent lever watches,
also silver patent lever and plain watches and clocks, together
with a variety of jewelry and silver ware. As these articles
have been carefully selected by the subscriber and from the
best importations to the northward, he deems it unnecessary
to say they will be sold on the most accommodating
terms, he likewise repairs watches and clocks, and will warrant
the faithfulness of his work in every instance and will be
thankful for a portion of the public favor.
JOHN Y. SAVAGE.
Raleigh, 14th April, 1818. 15—

TO LET,

FOR the balance of the current year, that neat and retired
situation, heretofore occupied by Mr. James Calder,
and near the residence of Capt. Scott.—Apply to
ALEX. LUCAS.
Apl. 10. 15—3t.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

AGREEABLE to an Act of the General Assembly of the
State of North Carolina—The undersigned commis-
sioners will offer for sale on Wednesday the 3d of June next:
One hundred lots in the town of Madison, at the confluence
of Dan and Mayo rivers, in the county of Rockingham and
State of North Carolina; on a credit of two years, in annual
payments, one half each. The Commissioners do not hesi-
tate to say that the town of Madison has a decided advantage
of any town on Dan river being situated at the head of Roanoke
navigation; and the navigation almost, if not quite as
good from Madison to Danville, as it is from Danville to the
great Falls—Madison has a very extensive tract of country,
lying to the south and west of it, the most fertile of the State
of North Carolina, as well as several Counties of very rich
land in the State of Virginia, and might without exaggeration
we believe add a part of the State of Tennessee, as it will be
the nearest place of market. Madison has a number of ex-
cellent springs lying in and adjoining it; with the addition
of a mineral spring lying within half mile of the
town, the medicinal and salutary qualities of which are equal
if not preferable to any hitherto found in the State, which
will afford great benefit to the citizens of Madison by people
resorting thither for health. A further description of Mad-
ison is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that the place
can recommend itself more than our pen is able to do.
**JOSHUA SMITH,
RICHARD WALL,
NICHOLAS DALTON,
JOHN GUN,
JOEL CARDWELL,**
Commissioners.
16—3w.

N. B. At the same time and place will be offered for sale 350
acres of land adjoining the town & lying in the forks of Dan
and Mayo rivers, 130 of which are low grounds.
The editors of the Norfolk Herald and Richmond
Enquirer, are requested to give the above three insertions in
their respective papers, and forward their accounts for pay-
ment to this Office.

NOTICE.

HAS been lost or misplaced, two Notes of hand against David
Smith, son of Henry, one for \$200, dated some time in
May, 1816, sixty days after date, one do. against do. for \$111.
75 cents, dated the first of February, 1817. This is to in-
form any person or persons of purchasing or receiving any
such Notes.
SAMUEL WILLIAMS.
Greenville, Pitt Co. April 10. 16—3rd.

THE GREAT COMMENTARY.

DR. ADAM CLARKE'S Commentary on the Holy Bible,
is admitted, by the literary world, to be the most beau-
tiful illustration of the Holy Scriptures that has ever been given,
as well as the most critical, and not excelled by any in
practical reflections: subscription for this great work will be
received in Raleigh at Mr. B. S. King's, and at Septem-
ber, also by H. Hardy, assistant Minister of the City and vicar-
guit.
Raleigh, April 13th, 1818. 16—3t.

FOR SALE.

DR. SAMUEL K. JENNINGS' Vapour Bath, which
has been used with admirable success in all chronic dis-
eases, it is said to have been tried by the faculty in Edinburgh
with success in gouty affections. The Bath may be had at
any period of this year, at the Stores of M. B. S. King, Messrs
Barnes & Booth, and at the jewelry store of Mr. Jehu
Scott, in Raleigh, at the ordinary price of ten dollars.
Apl. 13. 15—3ts.

STAYS.

WAS Entered on the Stray book of Wake county on the
1st day of April, by Mr. John Moore who lives 13 miles
west of Raleigh, on River creek, one bay horse, six years old,
4 feet 9 or 10 inches high, both hind feet white with a small
star in his forehead, which stray horse was valued to two-
ty five dollars. One other was entered 10th of April, by Mr.
William Battle, who lives ten or twelve miles east of Ra-
leigh, on the great road leading from Raleigh to Smithfield, a
sorrel horse about 13 or 14 years old, both hind feet white ab-
ove the fetlocks, with some spots on his back, occasioned by
the saddle, 4 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and valued at thirty-
five dollars.
MERRITT DILLIARD, Ranger.
Wake county, April 12. 16—3w.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION,

ON MONDAY the 11th MAY,
Precisely at 10 o'clock,
At the Store of Mr. W. E. TURNER,
(He being about to depart home.)
WILL BE SOLD without reserve, a large and valua-
ble assortment of fresh imported British and German
GOODS,
Embracing a variety of kinds, suitable to the season—
BOSWELL & LEMMONS,
Petersburg, (Va.) April 14. 15—4ts.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ORANGE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions February Term, 1818.
John Stale Administrator in right of his wife, vs. Littleberry
Rose and others—Sci. Fa. to call in the heirs of Wm. Rose,
dec'd.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Little-
berry Rose & Jesse Rose two of the defendants in this case—
not inhabitants of this State—Therefore Ordered that publi-
cation be made for five weeks in the Raleigh Star, that un-
less they appear at the next term of said Court to be held
for the County of Orange at the Court-house in Hillsborough,
on the fourth Monday of May next and plead in issue, judg-
ment by default shall be entered against them as obligors
to the plaintiff's demand.—Test. **J. TAYLOR, C. C.**
April, 1818. 15—5w.

A HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT,

AT THE CROSS KEYS, WEST OF THE STATE HOUSE.
THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the public
generally, that he still keeps a House of Entertainment,
for those who may favour him with their custom; they may
be assured that no exertions shall be spared to render the
situation agreeable, due attention will be paid to those
who may call on him; they will be accommodated on as rea-
sonable terms as possible by their humble servant,
JOSIAH DILLIARD.
Raleigh, April 15, 1818. 16—4f.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the subscriber on Saturday night the 11th instant,
TWO HORSES; one a gray, inclined to be iron, of the
middle size, in pretty good order, his ears rather longer
than usual, and 8 or 9 years old. The other a small sorrel
with a small star in his face, one of his hind feet white,
and about 5 or 6 years old. I will give a reasonable reward for
any information respecting them, or for their delivery to me
in Raleigh.
JNO. F. GONKRE.
Apl. 16. 15—4f.

MR. SLOCUM'S CIRCULAR

Washington City, 15th April, 1818.
SIR—It was the pleasure of a majority of the
voters in the district at the last Congressional
election, to call me from my domestic affairs to
take a seat in the National Legislature; I deem
it respectful towards my constituents, and to
the practice established by my predecessors to
give you a summary view of the course which I
have pursued as your representative and the rea-
sons which governed me.

There never was a session of Congress per-
haps in which so little was apparently done, in
so great a length of time, yet its labours have
been extreme. This has arisen from various
causes susceptible of satisfactory explanation.

In the first place, a large proportion of the
members are new; it required time for them to
assimilate, and obtain a general understanding
of each others views, without which knowledge
business must of necessity proceed slowly.

In the next place the House of Representatives
has been overwhelmed with petitions and claims
arising out of the late and revolutionary wars,
(of which there has been over eleven hundred
presented) all requiring examination.—Again
upon subjects connected with foreign relations,
with finance, and other leading concerns of the
nation, the committees have had to prepare re-
ports which have consumed much time, and in
the next place, many very important bills have
been debated at length, and finally rejected.

The first important subject to which our atten-
tion was directed, was a repeal of the internal
duties.—In favour of this I most cheerfully and
conscientiously gave my vote; not indeed be-
cause the president recommended the measure,
but because the finances of the nation justified it,
and from the fullest conviction that it was a
duty which we owed to justice, to our country
and ourselves, to abolish these taxes, unequal in
their operation, not very considerable in amount,
and vexatious in their nature.

I was one of the few who voted against the
bill making provision for the surviving officers
and soldiers of the revolutionary army.

It will be recollected that in the year 1780 a
resolution was passed by the Continental Con-
gress, allowing them half pay during life, with
this they became dissatisfied and many of them
petitioned Congress to commute their half pay
for life into five years full pay, and in 1783,
Congress passed a resolution to that effect.—
Thus the government fulfilled their contract
with them, a contract entered into by their
consent and upon their petition, then there
was no legal obligation upon government to make
any further provision for them; still I was wil-
ling to go farther & throw open the doors of the
Treasury, to this noble, this gallant band of
heroes, (to whom the nation owes an eternal
debt of gratitude) if the same measure of justice
had been meted to all, but as the avowed object
of the law, was only to relieve the sufferings of
the indigent who are incapable of procuring sub-

sistence by manual labour; and as we were only
performing a moral obligation, I could see no
good reason why commissioned officers of every
grade, should be allowed a pension of twenty
dollars a month; and non-commissioned officers
and privates, only eight dollars, as the want
and satisfaction of an indigent soldier must be as
great as that of an officer.

On the bill making compensation to the mem-
bers of Congress, I voted in the first instance
for nine dollars, that being only fifty per cent
upon the old, while their expenses since the pas-
sage of that law has certainly increased one
hundred and fifty per cent.

I know that I have the honour to represent an
intelligent, independent, and generous people,
who are at all times willing to make ample com-
pensation to their public servants;—and I am
convinced that a less sum would ultimately place
legislation exclusively in the hands of the wealthy,
and put it out of the power of a man in ordi-
nary circumstances to participate in the coun-
cils of the nation without absolute ruin to himself
and family and thus might upon your consti-
tution the odious features of aristocracy—the com-
pensation however was finally fixed at a dol-
lar per diem.

While this subject was under consideration a
motion was made to re-commit the bill to the
committee who reported it, with instructions so
to amend it as to allow to the members of the
present Congress six dollars, and to our suc-
cessors eight dollars per diem; in favour of this
motion I voted, being on the one hand unwilling
to settle the compensation of members of future
Congresses at six dollars, while the expenses
are increasing every year; and on the other,
feeling much delicacy in voting for an increase
of compensation which was immediately to affect
my own interest.

In the famous case of John Anderson, which
brought into view the privileges of the House,
which seems to have excited so much sensibility
in the public mind, I voted in favour of our
privileges and for punishing the offender; he (An-
derson) presented a claim of four hundred dol-
lars against the U. States for property destroyed
during the late war, and a bill had passed the
House of Representatives for his relief, and
he had still a further claim of about nine thou-
sand dollars in his own right, and was also agent
for a number of claimants for property destroyed
in like manner amounting to nineteen or
twenty thousand dollars. Being elated at the
success of his first claim, and probably impat-
ient of the delays which he foresaw must attend
the prosecution of his agency, from the great
press of business before Congress, he in an evil
hour, offered a bribe of five hundred dollars to
the chairman of the committee of claims, as he
alleged for the extra trouble which he expect-
ed to give him; but no doubt his real object
was to influence the chairman to lay all other
business aside and report hastily and favorably
upon his claims. Upon this subject many con-
stitutional doubts were entertained and expres-
sed, but I could not for a moment doubt; hold-
ing it as a fundamental principle that whenever
government appoints a body of men to perform
certain specified duties, it at the same time, of
necessity, grants all the powers (whether spec-
ified or not) essential to their performance—
and further believing it to be a power inherent
in, and incidental to every legislative and
judicial tribunal, and one *ex re nata* which they
must possess in order to protect themselves in
the due exercise of the duties assigned them; if
indeed (to use a borrowed phrase) Congress did
not possess this power, it would soon become so
contemptible that no contempt could be commit-
ted against it.

There is a very extensive and alarming sys-
tem of fraud, practised by claimants against the
government, supported by perjury and forgery,
which I shall probably make the subject of a fu-
ture publication.

It will be recollected that at the second ses-
sion of the fourteenth Congress, a law was pas-
sed setting apart one and a half million of dol-
lars, being the bonus to be paid to the United
States for the bank charter, as also the dividends
which shall arise from their shares in its capital
stock for the term of twenty years as a fund for
constructing roads and canals, and improving
the navigation of water courses, and that the said
fund should be apportioned amongst the several
states in proportion to their representation—
This bill Mr. Madison, the then president, re-
jected as being unconstitutional, and returned it
to the House, in which it originated with his ob-
jections.—At the opening of the present session,
Mr. Monroe in order to prevent a waste of time
(as he alleges) on the subject, in substance told
us in his message, that if such a bill should be
passed, that he could not approve of it for the
same reasons which governed his predecessor.
But Congress was not deterred by this executive
veto, from pursuing such measures as they be-
lieved calculated to promote the general wel-
fare of the nation; the subject was revived, and
a resolution offered, the object of which was to
obtain the opinion of the House on the constitu-
tionality of the measure—I voted in the affirma-
tive.

The constitution grants to Congress the power
to establish Post Offices and Post Roads, to er-
ect Forts and Fortifications, to raise Armies,
build Navies, raise and collect Taxes, to take
private property for public use, by making just
compensation therefor, to regulate Commerce,
and to provide for the common defence and gen-
eral welfare of the nation; surely then it must
possess the power of entering Roads and Canals

as incidental to, and growing out of the foregoing
powers.—It is a maxim in legislation that where
a power is expressly given that all the powers
necessary to its execution must follow, as a mat-
ter of course. From whence does Congress derive
the power to purchase Territory, to establish
Light Houses, Custom Houses, establish Banks,
&c. &c. if they are not incidental to the powers
to provide for the common defence and a gen-
eral welfare, and the regulation of Commerce?
The constitution does not expressly provide for
the erection of a house for the ordinary purposes
of legislation; yet no one will deny that they
possess the power; and millions have been ap-
propriated for that purpose; and I ask emphati-
cally to what purpose could the surplus revenue
of the nation be better applied than to Internal
Improvement, and thereby facilitating social and
commercial intercourse between the States?

On the great and important question of a rec-
ognition of the Independence of the South A-
merican Provinces on the River Dela Plata, I
voted in the negative, viewing it as a dispute be-
tween the legitimate government and the people,
in which we are not to erect ourselves into a
tribunal to decide between, and in the event of
which we have no immediate political or com-
mercial interest; and a bare recognition without
aid would neither accelerate the accomplishment
of their wishes or promote the prosperity or hap-
piness of the United States in the smallest de-
gree; and though they have my best wishes
for their success, yet I could not consent to en-
danger our own peace by thus prematurely in-
termeddling with the affairs of other nations; and
furthermore our President has already sent out
three commissioners, which required an appropria-
tion of thirty thousand dollars exclusive of
the ship and crew, which may be fairly esti-
mated at thirty thousand more, for the purpose
of ascertaining the precise state and condition of
the South American provinces. Then every
motive of policy and interest required us to stay
farther proceedings on the subject until the re-
sult of this mission was known.

There is already a gentleman here from Bue-
nos Ayres who represents himself as being a
minister sent from that government—our Presi-
dent refuses to receive him as such, until he can
have some assurance of their having established
some system of government, with at least a ra-
tional probability of maintaining it.—If we are
to acknowledge them as an independent people,
the recognition of their minister would certainly
be a more direct and judicious expression of that
acknowledgement, than by sending a minister to
them—besides the objection has the power to
send ministers to, or receive ministers from any
government, whenever our commercial or politi-
cal interest may require it. Then why should
the House of Representatives assume the respon-
sibility which ought to rest upon the executive?
why should they interfere in affairs of diploma-
cy unless the President has been negligent of
his duty, or has been guilty of some criminal in-
discretion? neither of which is admitted in this
case—why urge upon him a measure which I a-
gain repeat, would be useless to us, and useless
to those whose Independence we were thus cal-
led upon (indirectly) to acknowledge? If they
are competent to maintain their Independence,
our recognition would not avail them; if they
are incompetent it would be equally unavailing,
as it would neither give nerveto the arm that is
nervetless, or strength to the feeble.

It is a source of no small gratification to know
that after repealing the internal duties, our re-
venue is amply sufficient to meet all the just
demands against the Treasury. The Secretary
estimates the permanent annual revenue at
twenty-two million twenty-five thousand dollars
to wit; customs twenty million, sale of public
lands one and a half million, bank dividend four
hundred and ninety thousand dollars, postage
and incidental receipts thirty-five thousand, to
which add the balance of six million, which it is
estimated was in the Treasury on the first day
of January, 1818, will make an aggregate of \$28,
025,000.

The probable authorized demands upon the
Treasury during the year, 1818, are estimated
to amount to \$31,946,551, viz: civil, miscella-
neous, diplomatic & foreign intercourse \$2,060,
343, military services \$5,265,102, naval ser-
vice, including one million of dollars for the gra-
dual increase of the navy, \$3,614,376; public
debt \$10,000,000. This being deducted from
the amount estimated to be received into the
treasury, including the balance, on the first of
January, 1818, will leave on the first day of Ja-
nuary, 1819, a balance in the Treasury of \$6,
073,648.—The whole of our public debt the first
day of January, 1816, amounted to \$98,869,006
53; which will be extinguished in twelve years
of peace, without an increase of duties or a far-
ther imposition of taxes.

Our differences with Spain are unhappily not
yet settled, nor do I think they are likely to be
in any short time. The controversy embraces
two questions. The first is the question as to
the boundaries between Louisiana and the Spa-
nish provinces of the Floridas & Mexico. We
claim west to the river Rio Bravo del Norte,
which will include part of West Florida and
part of Mexico, and to the Perdido on the East,
Spain denies that our purchase from France in
the year 1803 included any part of Florida or
Mexico. Upon those points we are at issue.—
The second is the question of claims for injuries
& depredations which the United States asserts
to have been committed by Spain, & by French