

# THE STAR, And North-Carolina State Gazette.

No. 20.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1818.

Vol. 1.

**PUBLISHED WEEKLY,  
BY THOMAS HENDERSON, jr.**  
SUBSCRIPTION, THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM—NO PAPER  
WILL BE SENT WITHOUT AT LEAST \$1 25 CENTS IS PAID IN  
ADVANCE, AND NO PAPER DISCONTINUED, UNLESS AT THE OP-  
TION OF THE EDITOR, UNLESS ALL ARREARS ARE PAID—  
ADVERTISEMENTS NOT EXCEEDING TWELVE LINES, INSERT-  
ED THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS  
FOR EACH CONTINUANCE.

**CABINET MAKING BUSINESS.**  
THE subscriber, informs his friends and the public,  
that he has moved his shop into the new building  
lately erected by Joel Brown, on the corner of Fayette  
ville & Martin streets, where from the excellence of the  
materials he has on hand and the experience of his work-  
men, he flatters himself that he will be able to furnish  
as elegant and fashionable furniture as ever was import-  
ed from the North.

**ALEXANDER ROSS.**  
N. B. one or two boys, between 16 & 17 years of age  
will be taken as apprentices to the above business, and  
one or two steady journeymen will meet with employ-  
ment.  
Work packed up so as to be carried safe to any di-  
stance for country customers free of expense. A. R.  
Raleigh April, 2 1818. 14-4f

**MICHAEL HAFEEY & Co.**  
**MAIL MANUFACTURERS,**  
TAKE this method of informing the public that they have  
established themselves in the City of Raleigh, on the Cor-  
ner of Fayetteville & Martin Streets, where they will execute  
all kinds of work in their line on the shortest notice and in the  
best manner.—They will keep constantly on hand, a general  
assortment of Nails, and will be sold on as reasonable terms  
as they can be bought in the State. They flatter themselves,  
by their industry and attention, to merit a liberal encourage-  
ment.  
Raleigh, April 1, 1818. 14

**SHOES,**  
Purchased at the Manufactories and to be sold at  
reduced prices.  
**RYNEX & GARDNER,**  
Petersburg, Virginia.

**ARE** now receiving part of their Spring supply of SHOES,  
shortly expect the balance which with those on hand will  
make their assortment very extensive. North Carolina mer-  
chants are invited to call and are assured they will be sold  
cheap.  
March, 1818. 14-6w  
The Fayetteville Observer will publish the above ad-  
vertisement as ordered. R. & G.

**NEUSE RIVER NAVIGATION.**  
THE Stockholders in the Neuse Navigation Company are  
hereby informed that the President and Directors of said  
Corporation have resolved that ten per cent on each share  
shall be paid on or before the 15th inst. to Sherwood Hay-  
wood, Treasurer of the Board. As it is important that the  
business of rendering the River Navigable should progress  
without delay, it is confidently believed that due attention  
will be paid to this notice. CHS. L. MINTON, Sec'y.  
Wake, May 5th.

**STRAYED OR STOLEN,**  
FROM the Subscriber about the 16th ult. a dark bay Mare  
four years old this spring, a small dim Star in her face  
with a bob tail and short foretop, 4 feet 6 or 8 inches high,  
she had on when she left me, a small bell. Any person who  
will deliver her to me shall be liberally rewarded, and any  
information respecting her will be thankfully received.  
ZACHARIAH STEPHENS  
Near Brittain Sanders, Esq. Wake co. May 5th. 19-3f

**THE VILLIAN**  
WHO has purloined a letter from the Mail addressed to  
the Subscriber, had better enclose the Letter and its  
contents to him in Raleigh as he is in possession of the Nos  
of the Tickets enclosed. SAM'L LEMAY, As't. P. M.  
Raleigh, 4th May.

**CHEAP SPRING GOODS.**  
BENJAMIN B. SMITH, having just received a most ex-  
tensive assortment of Fancy CLOTHS, cloth for sale on  
most accommodating terms,  
Sheppards best Blue and  
Black Cloth,  
Brown do. Bottle Green, do.  
Cassimeres assorted,  
White & colored Muscels,  
White and coloured Jacons,  
Florentines, Laventines,  
Eustrings, Canton Crapes,  
Bombazines, Bombazettes,  
Galloons, Cambrics, Ging-  
hams, Striped Muslins,  
Jacknet do. Book ditto,  
Plain and figured Lenoons,  
Lincens, Long Lanns, Dimity,  
Cotton Shirting,  
Hannams, Nankeens,  
Canton Crape Shawls, Da-  
mask Silk do. Fancy Le-  
Besides a good assortment of Hardware and Cutlery.  
Raleigh, May 5th, 1818. 19-4w

**STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,  
LINCOLN COUNTY.**

In Equity April Term, 1818.  
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the De-  
fendants James Adams and Elizabeth his wife, and James  
Gilliland and Frances his wife do not reside within the limits  
of this State.—It is therefore Ordered by the Court that publi-  
cation be made for the said for three months successively  
in the Raleigh Star for said defendants to come forward at the  
next Court to be held for the County of Lincoln in the C. H.  
in Lincoln on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in Sept.  
next and plead answer or demur, otherwise the bill will be  
taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.  
A true copy— JACOB FORNEY, C. M. E.  
April 22d, 1818. 19-3m

**THE YADKIN NAVIGABLE.**  
THE public are respectfully informed that Boats are now  
building near Wilkesborough, for the purpose of navigat-  
ing the Yadkin River. Altho every person having fish traps,  
dams or other obstructions in said River, are requested to re-  
move them without delay and leave the river open as the law  
directs. It found otherwise the law will be put in force—  
Signed in behalf of the Wilkesborough Navigation Company.  
JOHN FINLEY,  
NATHANIEL GORDON,  
HAMLETON BROWN,  
Managers  
Wilkesborough, April 25th, 1818.

**NOTICE.**  
IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity for the  
County of Granville, will be sold on the 6th day of Jun  
next, to the Town of Oxford, a Tract of LAND belonging to  
the heirs of Samuel Clements, dec'd. lying on the waters of  
Tar River, containing 365 acres more or less, on a credit of  
12 months for one half of the purchase money, and 18 for the  
other half. The purchaser to give bond with good and suffi-  
cient security. THOS. B. LITTLE, JOHN, & M. F.  
Oxford, Granville Co. April 11, 1818. 17-3f

**NOTICE.**  
HAS been lost or mislaid, two Notes of hand against David  
Smith, son of Henry, one for \$300, 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 for-  
warn any person or persons of purchasing or receiving any  
such Notes.  
SAMUEL WILLIAMS.  
Greeneville, Pitt Co. April 10. 18-3f

**NEW GOODS.**  
THE Subscribers have just returned from the North, and  
are now opening in the house formerly occupied by A.  
Curtis, and next door below Ross & PARALETT'S Auction  
store, a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE,  
&c. well suited to the present and approaching seasons—and  
which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.  
W. C. & R. TUCKER.  
Raleigh, May 6th, 1818. 19-5w

**TOWN OF MASON.**  
ON Wednesday the 20th of May, will commence the  
sale of Lots in the Town of Mason. Situated in Warren, one  
of the richest Tobacco Counties in the State of North-Carolina,  
within a short distance of the main Stage road leading to  
Petersburg, this town cannot fail to command a large portion  
of the produce of an extensive and wealthy section of Coun-  
try, which has heretofore been compelled to resort to the dis-  
tant markets of Petersburg and Richmond. The situation is  
high and healthy; protected from the inundation of the ri-  
ver, of which it commands an extensive and romantic view,  
and rendered more desirable by several never failing springs  
of excellent water.  
In the western margin of the Town, nature has formed a  
cove, where Boats may, at all seasons lie in perfect security.  
A Warehouse for the reception of Tobacco, will be comman-  
ded in a few days and a public inspection established without  
delay.—Tobacco, Wheat and Cotton constituting the staple  
commodities of this and the adjoining Counties to com-  
mercial men this place will afford advantages which are  
scarcely found united.—Terms of Sale, 9 and 12 months—bonds  
and security will be required.  
JAMES KIMBELL,  
JACOB MORDECAI,  
PETER R. DAVIS,  
STEPHEN DAVIS.  
Warren county, April 29th. 19-3w

**IMPORTANT INVENTION**  
THE undersigned having obtained a Patent for the inven-  
tion of an Horizontal and Perpendicularly Moving Water  
Wheel; and being sensible that conclusions drawn from  
theory alone, are not always confirmed by experiment, and  
though supported in his opinion of its operative power and  
general utility, by the most cogent theoretical reasons; yet,  
rather than obtrude it on the public notice, supported by  
theory only, he determined to make a full and satisfactory  
experiment of its operative power and general utility, on a  
scale that would test the principle beyond the possibility of  
doubt. He accordingly has built and erected in the edge of  
Elk River, (near Elkton, Giles county West Tennessee,) a  
water wheel on the above plan, 32 feet in diameter, with 12  
arms, to which the floats, 8 feet by 4 in surface, are sus-  
pended by two hinges, and supported by rods connected to the  
lower edge and the arm that follows, in a way not to prevent  
the motion of the float until fully unfolded. The float be-  
gins to fold up on the eddy or that side of the wheel return-  
ing against the current, and is carried easily over an in-  
clined plane, by means of a small wheel or roller, fixed in  
the lower edge of the float, and pass off the plane so soon as the  
float can be kept up by the current to unfold it. The in-  
clined plane can be dispensed with in tide water; the eddy  
and flood acting alternately on the different sides of the wheel,  
and without changing or altering its motion. The wheel is sus-  
pended by two axles, indented on one side and passing through  
blocks on the arms of the cog-wheel and retained by catches  
and is raised or lowered by levers to suit the different stages  
of the water, or to increase or diminish its operative power.  
The inclined plane rises and falls with the water. The cur-  
rent in the part of the river on which the above wheel is  
erected, is far from being brisk; yet the wheel performs one  
and a half revolutions in a minute, driving a stone of four feet  
diameter with great power and with a velocity of one hun-  
dred and twenty revolutions in the minute.  
The proprietor will have in full operation the ensuing sum-  
mer, two pair of stones and a saw, all attached to and driven  
by the same water wheel. The great and important advan-  
tage arising from this invention, is the substituting the com-  
mon current of rivers, for the usual quantity of water acting  
under a head, or falling from an height, and without a dam  
or any other obstruction to the current in rivers than a small  
triangular wharf, extending from the bank above, to half the  
diameter of the wheel, to protect it against drift-wood, ice,  
&c.  
There are few rivers that do not afford a situation every  
made or two for the erection of a wheel on the above construc-  
tion, and thereby affording to Farmers living on such water  
courses a facility of manufacturing their own grain, sawing up  
and rendering profitable incumbrances on their ground; and  
in short is well calculated to propel all the various kinds of  
machinery, whether on a large or small scale, by increasing  
or diminishing the size of the wheel.  
The provision for using the above described wheel, if ob-  
tained of the proprietor, will be Two hundred Dollars; but if  
an agent, somewhat higher. To a privileged right will be  
attached a schedule, containing a full & accurate description of  
the parts, size, &c. composing the wheel, so as to render it  
intelligible and easily comprehended by the most ordinary  
capacity, it being extremely simple when seen or understood.  
WM. PURCELL.  
17—cowin.

**MISCELLANY.**

From the Port Folio for March, 1818.  
**AN ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.**  
Written for the Port Folio, at the request of the  
Editor.

By H. DEARBORN, Maj. Gen. U. S. Army.  
On the 17th of June, 1775, it was determined  
that a fortified post should be established at or  
near Bunker's Hill.  
A detachment of the army was ordered to ad-  
vance early in the evening of that day, and com-  
mence the erection of a strong work on the  
heights in the rear of Charlestown, at that time  
called Breed's Hill; but from its proximity to Bun-  
ker Hill, the battle has taken its name from the  
latter eminence, which overlooks it.  
The work was commenced and carried on un-  
der the direction of such engineers as we were able  
to procure, at that time. It was a square redoubt  
the curtains of which were about 50 or 70 feet in  
extent, with an intrenchment, or breast work, ex-  
tending 50 or 60 feet from the northern angle, to-  
wards Mystic river.

In the course of the night the ramparts had been  
raised to the height of 6 or 7 feet, with a small  
ditch at their base, but it was yet in a rude and im-  
perfect state. Being in full view from the north-  
ern heights of Boston, it was discovered by the  
enemy, as soon as day light appeared, and a deter-

mination was immediately formed by Gen. GAGE,  
for dislodging our troops from this new and al-  
arming position. Arrangements were promptly  
made for effecting this important object. The  
movements of the British troops indicating an at-  
tack, were soon discovered; in consequence of  
which, orders were immediately issued for the  
march of a considerable part of our army to rein-  
force the detachment at the redoubt on Breed's  
Hill; but such was the imperfect state of disci-  
pline, the want of knowledge in military science,  
and the deficiency of the materials of war, that the  
movement of the troops was extremely irregular  
and devoid of every thing like concert—each re-  
giment advancing according to the opinions, feel-  
ings, or caprice of its commander.

Col. STARK'S regiment was quartered in Med-  
ford, distant about four miles from the point of an-  
ticipated attack. It then consisted of thirteen  
companies and was probably the largest regiment  
in the army. About ten o'clock in the morning,  
he received orders to march. The regiment be-  
ing destitute of ammunition, it was forced in front  
of a house occupied as an arsenal, where each  
man received a gill cup full of powder, fifteen  
balls and one flint.  
The several companies were then ordered to  
march their companies to their respective quar-  
ters, and make up their powder and ball into car-  
tridges, with the greatest possible dispatch. As  
there were scarcely two muskets in a company of  
equal calibre, it was necessary to reduce the size  
of the balls for many of them; and as but a small  
proportion of the men had cartridge boxes, the re-  
maining made use of power horns and bad pouch-  
es.

After completing the necessary preparations for  
action, the regiment formed, and marched about  
one o'clock. When it reached Charlestown Neck  
we found two regiments halted, in consequence  
of a heavy enfilading fire thrown across it, of  
round bar, and chain shot, from the Lively frigate  
and floating batteries anchored in Charles river  
and a floating battery lying in the river Mystic.  
Major McClary went forward, and observed to  
the commanders, if they did not intend to move  
on, he wished them to open and let our regiment  
pass; the latter was immediately done. My  
company being in front, I marched by the side of  
col Stark, who moving with a very deliberate pace.  
I suggested the propriety of quickening the march  
of the regiment, that it might sooner relieve  
from the galling cross fire of the enemy. With a  
look peculiar to himself, he fixed his eyes upon me  
and observed with great composure, "Dearborn,  
one fresh man in action is worth ten fatigued  
ones," and continued to advance in the same cool  
and collected manner. When we reached the  
top of Bunker's Hill, Gen. PUTNAM had  
taken his station, the regiment halted for a few  
moments for the rear to come up.

Soon after, the enemy were discovered to have  
landed on the shore of Morton's point in front of  
Breed's Hill under cover of a tremendous fire of  
shot and shells from a battery on Copp's Hill, in  
Boston, which had opened on the redoubt at day-  
break.  
Major general Howe, and brigadier general  
Pigeot, were the commanders of the British  
forces which first landed, consisting of four bat-  
talions of infantry, ten companies of grenadiers,  
& ten of light infantry, with a trail of field artiller-  
y. They formed as they disembarked, but re-  
mained in that position until they were rein-  
forced by another detachment. At this moment  
the veteran and gallant colonel STARK harangued  
his regiment in a short but animated address;  
then directed them to give three cheers, and  
make a rapid movement to the rail fence which  
ran from the left, and about two yards in the  
rear of the redoubt towards Mystic river. Part  
of the grass having been recently cut, lay in  
winrows and cocks on the field. Another fence  
was taken up—the rails run through the one in  
front, & the hay mown in the vicinity, suspended  
upon them, from the bottom to the top, which  
had the appearance of a breast work, but was in  
fact no real cover to the men; it however served  
as a deception on the enemy. This was done  
by the direction of the "committee of safety"  
of which Wm. Winthrop, Esq. who then and now  
lives in Cambridge, was one, as he has within a  
few years informed me.

At the time our regiment was formed in rear  
of the rail fence, with one other small reg-  
iment from New Hampshire, under the command  
of colonel Reed, the fire commenced between the  
left wing of the British army, commanded by  
general Howe, and the troops in redoubt under  
colonel Prescott, while a column of the enemy  
was advancing on our left, on the shore of Mys-  
tic river, with an evident intention of turning  
our left wing, and that veteran and most excel-  
lent regiment of Welsh fusiliers, so distinguish-  
ed for its gallant conduct in the battle of Minden,  
advanced in column directly on the rail fence;  
when within 80 or an 100 yards, displayed into  
line, with the precision and firmness of troops on  
parade, and opened a brisk but regular fire by  
platoons, which was returned by a well directed,  
rapid, and fatal discharge from our whole line.  
The action soon became general and very heavy  
from right to left. In the course of ten or fifteen  
minutes the enemy gave way at all points, and  
retreated in great disorder leaving a large num-  
ber of dead and wounded on the field.  
The firing ceased for a short time, until the

\*This distinguished veteran is still alive, in the ninety-  
first year of his age, and resides in the State of New-Hamp-  
shire. He is one of the only three surviving General Officers  
of the Revolutionary War. The other two are Maj. Gen.  
St. CLAIR, who lives in the interior of Pennsylvania, and  
Brigadier General BURNSTON, of Connecticut.

enemy again formed, advanced and recommen-  
ced a spirited fire from his whole line. Several  
attempts were again made to turn our left; but  
the troops having thrown up a slight stone wall  
on the bank of the river, laying down behind it,  
gave such a deadly fire, as cut down almost every  
man of the party opposed to them; while the  
fire from the redoubt and the rail fence was so  
well directed and so fatal, especially to the Brit-  
ish officers, that the whole army was compelled  
a second time to retreat with precipitation and  
great confusion. At this time the ground occu-  
pied by the enemy was covered with his dead  
and wounded. Only a few small detached par-  
ties again advanced, which kept up a distant, in-  
effectual scattering fire, until a strong reinforce-  
ment arrived from Boston which advanced on  
the southern declivity of the hill, in the rear of  
Charlestown. When this column arrived oppo-  
site that angle of the redoubt which faced  
Charlestown, it wheeled by platoons to the right,  
and advanced directly upon the redoubt without  
firing a gun. By this time our ammunition was  
exhausted. A few men only had a charge left.

The advancing column made an attempt to car-  
ry the redoubt by assault, but at the very first on-  
set every man that mounted the parapet was cut  
down, by the troops within, who had formed on  
the opposite side, not being prepared with bayo-  
nets to meet a charge.

The column wavered for a moment, but soon  
formed again; when a forward movement was  
made with such spirit and intrepidity as to ren-  
der the feeble efforts of a handful of men, with-  
out the means of defence, unavailing; and they  
fled through an open space, in the rear of the re-  
doubt, which had been left for a gateway. At  
this moment the rear of the British column ad-  
vanced round the angle of the redoubt and threw  
in a galling flank fire upon our troops, as they  
rushed from it, which killed and wounded a  
greater number than had fallen before during  
the action. The whole of our line immediately  
after gave away and retreated with rapidity and  
disorder towards Bunker Hill; carrying off as  
many of the wounded as possible, so that only  
thirty six or seven fell into the hands of the ene-  
my, among whom were Lt. Col. Parker and two  
or three officers who fell in or near the redoubt.

When the troops arrived at the summit of Bun-  
ker Hill, we found Gen. PUTNAM with nearly as  
many men as had been engaged in the battle;  
notwithstanding which no measures had been  
taken for reinforcing us, nor was there a shot  
fired to cover our retreat, or any movement  
made to check the advance of the enemy to this  
height, but on the contrary, Genl. PUTNAM rode  
off, with a number of spades and pick axes in  
his hands, and the troops that had remained with  
though within a few hundred yards of the battle  
ground and an obstacle to impede their movement  
but musket balls.

The whole of the troops now descended the  
northwestern declivity of Bunker Hill and re-  
crossed the neck. Those of the New-Hampshire  
line retired towards Winter Hill, and the others  
on to Prospect Hill.  
Some slight works were thrown up in the  
course of the evening,—strong advance pickets  
were posted on the roads leading to Charlestown,  
and the troops, anticipating an attack, rested on  
their arms.

It is a most extraordinary fact that the British  
did not make a single charge during the battle,  
which, if attempted, would have been decisive  
and fatal to the Americans, as they did not car-  
ry into the field fifty bayonets. In my compa-  
ny there was but one.

Soon after the commencement of the action a  
detachment from the British force in Boston  
was landed in Charlestown, and within a few  
moments the whole town appeared in a blaze. A  
dense column of smoke rose to a great height,  
and there being a gentle breeze from the south  
west, it hung like a thunder cloud over the con-  
tending armies.—A very few houses escaped  
the dreadful conflagration of this devoted town.

From similar mistakes, the fixed ammunition  
furnished for the field pieces was calculated for  
guns of a larger calibre, which prevented the  
use of field artillery, on both sides. There was  
no cavalry in either army. From the ships of  
war and the large battery on Copp's Hill a heavy  
cannonade was kept up upon our line and re-  
doubt, from the commencement to the close of  
of the action, and during the retreat; but with  
very little effect; except that of killing the brave  
Major Andrew M. CLARY of Col Stark's regiment  
soon after we retired from Bunker Hill. He  
was among the first officers of the army. Pos-  
sessed a sound judgement, of undaunted brave-  
ry,—enterprising, ardent and zealous, both as a  
patriot and soldier. His loss was severely felt  
by his compatriots in arms, while his country  
was deprived of the services of one of her most  
promising and distinguished champions of liber-  
ty.

After leaving the field of battle I met him  
and drank some spirit and water with him. He  
was animated and sanguine in the result of the  
conflict for independence, from the glorious dis-  
play of valour, which had distinguished his coun-  
trymen on that memorable day.

He soon observed that the British troops on  
Bunker Hill appeared in motion, and said he  
would go and reconnoitre them, to see whether  
they were coming out over the neck, at the same  
time directing me to march my company down  
the road towards Charlestown. We were then  
at Tufts' house near Ploughed Hill. I immedi-  
ately made a forward movement to the position