

# THE STAR, And North-Carolina State Gazette.

No. 31.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1818.

Vol. X.

**PUBLISHED WEEKLY,**  
**BY THOMAS HENDERSON, jr.**  
SUBSCRIPTION THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE.  
WILL BE SENT WITHOUT CHARGE \$1 50 CENTS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE, AND NO FARE DISCONTINUED, ONLY AT THE OPTION OF THE EDITOR, UNLESS ALL ARRANGEMENTS ARE PAID.  
ADVERTISEMENTS NOT EXCEEDING TWELVE LINES, INSERTED THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR EACH CONTINUANCE.

**NOTICE**  
TO all persons travelling through Fayetteville, from North to South, or from South to North, and to those living on the East side of the River, wishing to trade at Fayetteville. The subscriber has been at considerable expense in cutting down the Banks of the River, at his Ferry, about one mile above Fayetteville; so as to make it an easy and safe conveyance for Carriages of any description. He has also, purchased a new Flat and Hope, and intends keeping good attendance. The Stage, south of this place, now crosses at this Ferry. It is hoped therefore, that the persons above alluded to, will pass this way and judge whether I am a swindler or not.  
JOHN MATTHEWS,  
Fayetteville, April 30, 1818. 20-3wpd

**OXFORD ACADEMY.**  
THE Semi-annual examination of the Students of this Seminary will commence on the first Monday of June next, and terminate on the Friday following.—Parents, Guardians, and the friends of the Institution generally are respectfully invited to attend for the purpose of witnessing the proficiency of the Students under its care.—No Student will be permitted to leave the School until after the report of the examination shall have been read.—The exercises of the next session will commence on the third Monday of June under the direction of the present Teachers, to wit: Mr. George W. Freeman, principal, assisted by Mr. Levi M'Lane in the male department, and Miss Arabella M. Bosworth assisted by Mr. Lotian G. Watson in the Female department.—Arrangements are making for the employment of a Teacher of music.—Should their endeavors prove successful the public will be informed of the result by the earliest opportunity.  
By Order of the Board— N. M. TAYLOR, Sec'y.  
May 9th, 1818. 20-3wpd

**ENTERED**  
ON the Survey book of Burke county, on Little river, by Nathan Aston, two male MULES, one 14 hands high, four or five years old. The other about 13 hands high, three or four years old.—Neither of them branded.  
J. FORNEY, C. R.  
April 27, 1817. 20-2wpd

**LAND FOR SALE**  
I WISH to sell the land where I now live, containing 403 1/2 Acres, agreeable to deeds; which lies on Newce River, containing about eighty or one hundred Acres of low land; has a likely young apple Orchard of about five hundred trees. A public road leading through it with a good Ford across the river, and where there are several Falls that will answer for Fish Traps.  
When the river is fixed with locks, one will be across the river adjoining the same. There is a dwelling house and out houses for a large Family, and cleared land sufficient for six or eight hands to work to an advantage.  
The land extends about one and a quarter miles along the River.  
WILLIE FENNEL,  
Water county, May 18th, 1818. 20-2wpd

**CURRY**  
ON the 16th of April, a Cheasnut Sorrel Horse, between 12 and 13 years of age, both hind feet and legs white, a streak in his face, four feet six or seven inches high, and valued at seven dollars and fifty cents, was entered on the Rangers book of Chatham county.  
ABNER GUNTER, C. R.  
May 6. 20-2wpd

**ICE CREAMS**  
CAN BE HAD at the House of the Subscriber, every day from ten o'clock in the morning, until ten in the evening.—Also ICE by the pound or by the season on very low terms.  
SUSANNA SCHAUB,  
Raleigh, May 14. 20-1m

**TAKE NOTICE.**  
ON Wednesday the 29th of July next at the dwelling house of the Subscriber four likely negroes will be offered for sale to the highest bidder on a credit of 9 months, together with sundry other articles of property consisting of stock of every kind, house hold and kitchen furniture, the property of the late Francis Rogers, dec'd.  
JAMES H. ROGERS, Executor.  
Chatham county, May 5. 20-3wpd

**NOTICE**  
**TO CANAL MAKERS AND OTHERS.**  
THE Cape-Fear Navigation Company wish to make Contracts for improving the Navigation of the River Cape-Fear from Fayetteville to Haywood, a distance of fifty five miles; also for opening a Navigation for Boats of fifty Tons burthen, from the Cape Fear into the town of Fayetteville.—The width, depth and extent of the Canals and Sluices; the form, size and materials of the locks, aqueducts, culverts, &c and the general plan of all the works, will be determined by an Engineer. The Company will give a liberal price for the speedy execution of these works, and they invite applications from Canal makers and others qualified for the execution of such works.  
Communications on this subject will be made to "The President and Directors of the Cape Fear Navigation Company"—Fayetteville, N. Carolina  
HENRY BRANSON, President.  
May 6th. 6w-20.

**STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,**  
**LINCOLN COUNTY.**  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term 1818.  
Daniel Hoke, vs. John J. Kerd.—Original attachment levied in the hands of Elias Boat and Wm. Bort.  
Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John J. Kerd the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore Ordered by the Court that he appear at the next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for Lincoln county at the Court-house in Lincoln on the third Monday in July next, reply and plead to issue, or judgment by default will be entered up against him. Ordered that publication hereof be made three weeks successively in the Raleigh Star.  
Test, YARDRY M'BEZ, C. C.  
May 1. 20-3wpd

**STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,**  
**LINCOLN COUNTY.**  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term 1818.  
Bater Forney, vs. Daniel Reinhardt.—Original Attachment levied on land.  
Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Daniel Reinhardt the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore Ordered by the Court that he appear at the next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Lincoln at the Court-house in Lincoln on the third Monday of July next, reply and plead to issue or judgment by default will be entered up against him. Ordered that publication hereof be made three weeks successively in the Raleigh Star.  
Test, YARDRY M'BEZ, C. C.  
May 1. 20-3wpd

**TO HOUSE CARPENTERS.**  
I HAVE a job worth the attention of Carpenters.—Those who may wish to engage in such a job would do well to apply soon to  
SETH JONES.  
Wake county, May 1, 1818. 18-5w.

**A CAUTION.**  
WHEREAS, myself and Amos Gandy, some time in the year 1811, purchased of Ed Hicks, the Stud Horse commonly called the Bald Eagle; for which myself and said Amos Gandy, (being jointly together in the said contract) gave said Ed Hicks a note for four hundred and fifty dollars, myself standing as principal and said Amos Gandy as security. Some time afterwards I understood from said Amos Gandy that he had taken in the said note from said Ed Hicks, and that he then held the same himself; as from the agreement between myself and said Amos—at the time of purchasing the said Stud Horse. I justly owed one half of the said debt of \$450. I have been for some years applying to and for said Amos Gandy without seeing the said note; having at that time full confidence in the honesty and fidelity of the said Amos, fully believing from the promises of the said Amos, that he would give me all the just credits, and in fact he told me that he had done so; but after paying, as I thought one half or more of the said debt of \$450, together with the interest thereon, I thought it advisable to see the said note, and have the business fairly adjusted; for which I have made repeated applications to the said Amos Gandy; though the said Amos failed to produce the said note, but said that he had given all the just credits; but alas! my confidence in the said Amos's honesty and fidelity, was exploded; and I am likely to be injured for I am credibly informed that the said Amos holds the said note of \$450 without having very little or any credits; and that he now denies giving any halves in the purchase of said Horse and intends to contend against me for the full amount of said note. I therefore forwarn all persons from trading for said note; As I am able to prove when I gave the note with Amos Gandy as security, that the said Amos was to pay one half of the said note, we being jointly together in the said contract, and I am also able to establish the credits above alluded to; and am therefore determined to pay no more towards the said note, until the business is fairly adjusted. I further caution all persons from trading for any papers whatever, that the said Amos Gandy may hold against me, though I have no knowledge of but one, besides the one above spoken of (as well as I recollect) is between Ed and Ed—given by me some few years past, to the above mentioned Ed Hicks some time in the year 1814, in order to adjust our small family dealings; I gave said Amos my note for about 6 or 7 dollars; I forgot to take the same in at that time; I afterwards mentioned it to said Amos, and he told me that he would destroy it, and my having full faith in the honesty and fidelity of the said Amos as above mentioned, fully believed he would do so, but to my surprise I have very recently received information, that the said Amos did a few days past put the said notes into the hands of Samuel W. W. Vick, Constable, &c. in order for collection, but John Gandy understanding what was in hand, and being a witness to mine and said Amos's settlement, told said Amos that he need not warrant on that note, for I had paid it off by giving another one for he was a witness to the settlement; from that I am told in order that the said Amos might not be exposed to the world, as I suppose applies to said Vick for the said note, I have given up, but the probability is that he may endeavor to trade it off with some person. I further caution all persons from trading for any papers that the said Amos holds against Edward Gandy, dec'd. as I am able to prove they have all been paid off.  
GRIFFIN GANDY.  
Nash county, 9th May, 1818. 20-3wpd

## MISCELLANY.

**GEN. PUTNAM AND GEN. DEARBORN.**  
After the cessation of hostilities on the 2d of June, 1783, Gen. Washington wrote Gen. Putnam a letter, from which the following passages are extracted:  
"Dear Sir,  
"Your favour of the 20th of May I received with much pleasure for assurance you that among the many worthy and meritorious officers with whom I have had the happiness to be connected in service through the course of this war, & from whose cheerful assistance in the various and trying vicissitudes of a complicated contest, THE NAME OF PUTNAM IS NOT FORGOTTEN nor will it be but with that stroke of Time which shall obliterate from my mind the remembrance of all those toils and fatigues through which we have struggled for the preservation and establishment of the rights, liberties, and independence of our country.  
"Your congratulations on the happy prospects of peace and independent security, with their attendant blessings to the United States, I receive with great satisfaction; and beg that you will accept a return of my congratulations to you on this auspicious event—an event, in which, great as it is itself, and glorious as it will probably be in its consequences, you have a right to participate largely, from the distinguished part you have contributed towards its attainment.  
"But, while I contemplate the greatness of the object for which we have contended, and felicitate you on the happy issue of our toils and labours which have terminated with such general satisfaction, I lament that you should feel the ungrateful returns of a country, in whose service you have exhausted your bodily strength, & expended the vigour of a youthful constitution. I wish however that your expectations of returning liberality may be verified. I have a hope they may, but should they not, your case will not be a singular one. Ingratitude has been experienced in all ages, and REPUBLICS, in particular, have been ever famed for the exercise of that unnatural and sordid vice."  
It must be apparent to every person, that, in a newspaper article like this, it is impossible to detail the various important incidents of a life distinguished in every service in which its possessor was engaged, & particularly so in the war of independence. It will, however, be sufficient for the present purpose to say—that the charges brought against General Putnam by General Dearborn, rest altogether upon his own unsupported assertion—and are contradicted by the uniform tenor of General Putnam's conduct, in scenes of the greatest hardship, enterprise, and danger, not only in the war of 1755, but through the whole period of his service in the war of independence—by the fact, that his conduct in the battle of Bunker's Hill was always spoken of in high terms of approbation and applause—and said by the more decisive fact, that, from the moment General Washington took the command of the army, to the year 1779, when General Putnam was rendered incapable of service by the disease which eleven years after terminated his life, he enjoyed that great man's entire friendship and confidence. It will require some stronger proof than the naked declaration of General Dearborn to support this foul slander against the weight of evidence above mentioned. If there was any one quality of General Putnam's mind which was more conspicuous than all others, it was COURAGE—a firm, unshaken, undaunted spirit, that never shrunk, or hesitated, at the existence of danger, even of the most threatening and formidable kind.—COURAGE, enterprise, activity, and perseverance," says his biographer, "were the first characteristics of his mind." Did General Dearborn flatter himself that his weight of character was sufficient to persuade the people of this country, that General Washington ever placed his confidence in a coward—that he bestowed his friendship upon a poltroon? Or did he imagine that the lapse of more than forty years had destroyed the memory, or swept into oblivion the whole generation of men, who were on the stage of life in 1775? If not, let him account for a miserable attempt, at the end of near half a century, to despoil one of the most virtuous, high-minded, and patriotic friends of his country, of his hard-earned, though unsullied reputation. Few persons will envy him the satisfaction of traducing the man who possessed, in so eminent a degree, his country's respect and gratitude—and whose name Washington did not forget.  
If General Dearborn flattered himself that the whole race of men who were in their country's service in June, 1775, beside himself, were extinct, he is mistaken. One distinguished officer, then on service, not in the action, but at a very short distance from it—Col. John Trumbull, afterwards aid-de-camp to General Washington, and the personal acquaintance and friend of General Putnam—is well known to be a resident in this city. Immediately upon reading the article in the Port-Folio, which forms the subject of these remarks, he wrote a letter to one of the sons of General Putnam, an extract of which is here subjoined:  
"Dear Sir,  
"Mr. — has shewn me the Port-Folio of last month, containing an account of the battle of Bunker's Hill, written, it should seem, for the purpose of introducing a most unjustifiable attack upon the memory of your excellent Father. It is strange that men cannot be contented with their own honest share of fame, without attempting to detract from that of others. But, after the attempts which have been made to diminish the immortal reputation of Washington, who shall be surprized, or who repine, at this inevitable attendant on human greatness?  
"In all cases like this, perhaps the most unquestionable testimony, is that which is given by an enemy.  
"I became acquainted, in London, with Col. John Small, of the British army, who was in the battle of Bunker's Hill, and from him I had the following anecdotes—Col. Small had served in Canada, under Lord Amherst, and had long known Gen. Putnam—I shall nearly repeat his words—Looking at the picture of the battle of Bunker's Hill, which I had then almost completed, he said—I do not like the position of my old friend, Gen Putnam—you have not done him his justice—I wish you would alter it, & introduce a circumstance which really happened, & which I can never forget—When the British troops advanced the second time to the attack of the redoubt, I, with the other officers, was in front of the line, to encourage the men. We had advanced very near the works undisturbed when an irregular fire like a feu-de-joie, was poured in upon us: it was cruelly fatal. The troops fell back; and when I looked to the right and left, I saw not an officer standing. I glanced my eye to the enemy, and saw several young men level their pieces at me—I knew their excellence as marksmen, and considered myself as gone. At this moment my old friend Putnam rushed forward, and striking up the muzzles of their pieces with his sword, cried out—"For God's sake my lads do not fire at that man—I love him as I do my brother."—We were so near each other that I heard his words distinctly. I bowed—thanked him and retired."  
"The other anecdote relates to the death of Gen. Warren:  
"At the moment we succeeded in carrying the redoubt, and the Americans were in full retreat, Gen. Howe (who had been hurt by a spent ball which bruised his ankle) was leaning on my arm. He called suddenly to me,—"do you see that elegant young man who has just fallen—do you know him?" I looked towards the spot he pointed to—"Good God, Sir, I believe it is my friend WARREN."—"Leave me instantly—said he—run—keep off the troops and save him if possible." I flew to the spot—"My dear friend, I said to him, I hope you are not badly hurt." He raised his head—smiled—and expired—a musket ball had passed through the upper part of his head."  
"Col. Small had no conceivable motive for deviating from the truth, in relating these circumstances; and as he always held the character of an honourable and upright man, I believe them to be strictly true.  
"The character of your father for courage, humanity, and generosity, is too firmly established by the testimony of those who did know him, to be tarnished by the breath of one who confesses he did not.  
"Accept, my dear Sir, this feeble tribute to the memory of your father, from one who knew him, respected him, and loved him."  
The foregoing anecdote, so honourable to the character of Gen. Putnam, might probably have never been drawn forth, had it not been for this most extraordinary and unfounded attack upon his character. Few instances have ever existed of a military officer having been more cordially and universally esteemed than Gen. Putnam; he possessed a kind & affectionate disposition; an engaging simplicity of character, free from all ostentation and guile—was open, frank, and ingenuous—and supported the most unsullied integrity. How strange must it appear to his countrymen, when they find the character of so virtuous a man, so disinterested a patriot, and so brave an officer, attacked by a person bearing a high military title, who has filled a dignified station in the government of his country, claiming to have been an eye-witness of the transactions which he affects to relate, and who also, at the same time, acknowledges "he had never any intercourse" with the man whom he traduced.  
N. F. Daily Advertiser.

**FOR THE LADIES.**  
[From the London Literary Gazette.]  
**On Taste in Female Dress.**—Personal neatness may almost be classed with the cardinal virtues. It was an observation of Lavater, that persons habitually attentive to dress, display the same regularity in their domestic affairs.—"Young women," says he, "who neglect their toilette, and manifest little concern about dress, indicate in this very particular a disregard of order; a mind but ill adapted to the details of housekeeping; a deficiency of taste, and of the best qualities that inspire love; they will be a slut and a shrew at twenty-five. Pay attention, young men, to this sign. It never yet was known to deceive." Husbands, as well as lovers, are gratified and delighted in being convinced that many a heart, now roving in quest of variety, might have been detained in willing captivity at home, by the silken chains of personal decoration. It is one of the moral duties of every married woman always to appear well dressed in the presence of her husband. To effect this expensiveness of attire is by no means requisite. The simplest robe may evince the wearer's taste as nobly the most gorgeous brocade.  
The natural figure of a woman is of the first importance in determining the style of her dress. What sight, for instance, can be more preposterous than that of a short, broad shouldered fat female in a spencer? It has been well observed too, that "short women destroy their symmetry, and encumber their charms, by a redundancy of ornament; and that 'a little woman, feathered and furbelowed, looks like a queen of the Bantam tribe."  
Nor is the substance of which dresses are composed, unworthy of notice. Making due allowance for the season, that which will display or soften the colour of the form, with most propriety and effect, should always be preferred.—The Roman ladies had their *vestis tessilis*, and their *linea nebula*—linen so fine as to acquire those names; and from the transparent muslin to the finest silk, the merino and kerseymere, our variety of texture is almost infinite. Thus, whilst the sylph-form'd maiden may be allowed to float in gossamer, the more matured and portly female should adopt a fabric better suited to her size, her figure, and her time of life.  
There is nothing, perhaps, more difficult of choice, or more delusive to the wearer, than colors—and nothing more offensive to the educated eye, than colors ill adapted or ill combined.  
"Let the fair nymph, in whose plump cheek is seen A constant blush, be clad in cheerful green; In such a dress the sportive sea-nymphs go, So in their grassy bed fresh roses blow."  
It has been remarked, however, that grass green, though a color extremely pleasing and refreshing in itself, jaundices the pale woman to such a degree, as to excite little other sensation than compassion in the beholder.  
"—Maids grown pale with sickness or despair, The sable's mournful dye should choose to wear; So the pale moon still shines with purest light, Clod'd in the dusk y mantle of the night."  
Ladies of pale complexion, I conceive, should seldom, or never wear a dress of an entire color.—Their white drapery, at least, might be relieved, and animated by ribbands, flowers &c. of delicate taste; such as light pink or blossom color. On the other hand,  
"The lass whose skin is like the hazel brown, With brighter yellow should adorn her own."  
She may even, without fear of offence, assume the orange, the scarlet, the coquelicot, the same color, or the deep rose, either of which heighten the animated hue of her complexion.