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PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
BY THOMAS HENDERSON, jr.

SUBSCRIPTION, THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.—NO PAPER WILL BE SENT WITHOUT AT LEAST $1 50 CENTS IS 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 ONE DOLLAR, AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR EACH CONTINUANCE.

IMPORTANT INVENTION

THE undersigned having obtained Patent for the invention of an *Horizontal and Perpendicular Mill-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 reasoning; 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 part of it that would test the principle beyond the possibility of doubt. He accordingly has built and erected at the edge of Elk river, (near Elkton, Giles county West Tennessee,) a water wheel on the above plan, 32 feet diameter, with 12 arms, to which the floats, 5 feet by 4 in surface, are suspended 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 begins to fold up on the edge of that side of the wheel return ing against the current, and is carried easily over an inclined 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 acted on by the current to unfold it. The inclined plane can be dispensed with in the water; the cog and floor acting alternately on the different sides of the wheel, and without changing or altering its motion. The wheel is suspended 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 current 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 hundred and twenty revolutions in the minute.

The proprietor will have it in operation the ensuing summer, two pair of stones and a saw, all attached to and driven by the same water wheel. The great and important advantage arising from this invention, is the utilizing the common 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 mile or two for the erection of a wheel on the above construction, and thereby affording to Farmers living on such water courses a facility of manufacturing their own grain, sawing up and rendering profitable encumbrances on their ground, and in short is well calculated to project all the various kinds of machinery, whether on a large or small scale, by increasing or diminishing the size of the wheel.

The premium for using the above described wheel, if obtained of the proprietor, will be Two hundred Dollars; but if at again, somewhat higher. To a privileged right will be affixed a schedule, containing a full & accurate description of the parts, sizes, &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. PURNELL.

Elkton, 2d March, 1818. 17—cow-tfac.

FALL GOODS.

WE are receiving per Virginia, Indian Chief and Scipio, from Liverpool and Sisters from London, a large and general assortment of goods, suitable for the approaching season. Dealers will find it to their interest to call.

LESLIE & McNADOE.

Petersburg, Va. Sept. 2. 1818. 37-tf.

FOR SALE.

A Neelegant light open Carriage and Harness.---Enquire of Mr. Rufin, at the Hotel.

September 10th 1818. 37-tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term 1818.

Samuel Forbis & others by Guardian, petitioners, vs. John Forbis & others—Petition for partition.

IT appearing to the Court, that the defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Star, for six weeks for them to appear at the next Court to be held for this County, on the third Monday of November next, in Greensborough, then and there to answer said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, against them.

JOHN HANNER, C. C. C.

August 28, 1818. 37-6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, August Term 1818.

Mary Forbis vs John Forbis & others—Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the Court that Joseph Shaw and Rebecca his wife, and John Forbis, joint defendants, with others in this case are not inhabitants of this state. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Raleigh Star, as to Joseph Shaw & Rebecca his wife and John Forbis for them to appear at the next Court, to be held for this County, on the third Monday of November next in Greensborough, then and there to answer said petition otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against them.

JOHN HANNER, C. C. C.

August, 28, 1818. 37-6w.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF PLYMOUTH.

WILL be sold on Monday the 2d day of November next at PUBLIC AUCTION, on a credit of one and two years, Ten unimproved Water Lots, and Fifty Building Lots, all laid out to correspond with the streets of Plymouth.

Wharves can be made at a small expence on the Water Lots, and the Building Lots mostly lay high and dry, and are covered with Hickory and Oak, some of which are trimmed up in a handsome grove.

The Canal which is now cutting around the Falls of the Roanoke when completed will enable boats that will carry from 10 to 12 hds. Tobacco, to ply between Plymouth and the Towns that are rapidly improving on its banks above the Great falls.

The great importance of the direct intercourse that will thus be opened between Plymouth and all the Towns on the Roanoke, Dan and Stanton, is too obvious to require illustration.

JACOB N. GORDON.

Plymouth, N. C. Aug. 28, 1818. 35-4w.

NEGROES FRO SALE.

ON Saturday the 26th inst. will be sold at Mrs. Sally Hunters, three negroes, the property of Isaac Hunter, decd. A credit of 12 months will be given.

REDDICK HUNTER *administrator.*

Sept. 1. 1818. 37-2w.

BLANKS.
OF ALL KIND FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall make application to the Secretary of the War Department, and commissioner of the General Land Office of the United States, for a Land Warrant and Patent for Bounty Land, which I am entitled to, as a Soldier in the service of the United States, the original Land Warrant No. 832 having been lost.

AARON DEVANY.

Franklin County, Sept. 4, 1818. 37 6w.

FOR SALE

A Tract of Land lying 6 miles South of Raleigh, containing 216 acres well timbered, and is very good land, lying near a good market road. The Subscriber will sell on reasonable terms, any person wishing to purchase, apply to James Nutt in Orange, or Isaac Hunter, in Wake County.

September 8th, 1818. 37-3wpd.

NOTICE.

ON the 10th day of November next, I shall sell at the Court House in Wadesborough, the following tracts of land lying in the County of Anson, for the taxes due on said lands, for the year 1817, and costs of advertising &c.

Joseph Dickock, on the waters of Bear Creek, 123 acres.
Mary Sassacus, Brown Creek, 136 do.
John Watson, Lanes Creek, 64 do.
Heirs of Lynch, Rocky River, 2 do.
Thomas Harrelson's Heirs, Flat Fork, 100 do.
John H. Gordan, Jones Creek, 100 do.
Henry Ledbetter, Jones Creek, 10 do.
Peter Southard, Jones Creek, 200 do.
Solomon Culpepper, Rocky River, 150 do.
Jacob Celsons Heirs, Peedee, 480 do.
Joseph Good, Lanes Creek, 160 do.
Isaac Ingram, Brown Creek, 100 do.
James Parker, Rocky River, 400 do.
Thomas Strickland, Cedar Creek, 150 do.
Isaac Cook, Thompson Creek, 300 do.
Henry Rogers, Thomson Creek, 300 do.
Reece Shelvy, do do 340 do.
Burgess Rains, do do 215 do.
Jeremiah Anderson, waters of Lams Creek, 250 do.
Eli Cockran, Lanes Creek, 300 do.
David Brumbelow, do do 370 do.
James Elliott, do do 200 do.
David Griffin Jun. do do 150 do.
John Hearne Sen. do do 300 do.
John Thurman, do do 50 do.
Israel Watson, do do 200 do.
Needham Bennedin, Thompsons Creek, 150 do.
James Gathers, do do 100 do.
Henry Seldeter, Jones Creek, 50 do.
Richard C. Patterson, Jones Creek, 151 do.
John Stewart, Jones Creek, 95 do.
Philip Kelker, Rocky River, 200 do.
John Denk, Lanes Creek, 150 do.
Sarah Lekes Lanes Creek, 25 do.
David Blewet, Peedee, 100 do.
Isaac Mitchell, Jones Creek, 53 do.
Sampson Denson, do do 400 do.
George Jowers Sen. do do 337 do.
William Raney, do do 300 400.
Richard Williams, dec do do 150 do.
Allen Chapman, Brown Creek, 125 do.
John Barber, Brown Creek, 125 do.
Robert Honey, Lanes Creek, 150 do.
John Lustre, Rocky River, 15 do.

Also the following Town Lots.

Thomas Steagales Heirs, 2 unimproved Lots in Sneedsborough
Heirs of Robert Troy, Town of Sneedsborough, 4 Lots
Francis Lock, do do 4 do.
Tobby Robinson, do do 5 do.
Philemon Hodges do do 4 do.
Robert W. Harris's Heirs, do do 2 do.
Peter Benford, do do 2 do.
Estate of Lucy, do do 4 do.
James Burgess's Heirs in Town of Wadesborough, 1 do.

Also the following tracts of Land which has not been listed.

Michael Crawford Sen. on the waters of Jones Creek, 100
Malchie N. Bedgoods Heirs, Thompson Creek, 600.
William Deason on waters Brown Creek, 60.
Absolum Caudle, Lanes Creek, 350.
Robert Palmer, Gould Fork, 400.
John Hoots, Cedar Creek 20.
Stokes Yeomans, Jones Creek, 100.
James Ferdley, Brown Creek, 50.
Robert Jarman, Jones Creek 300.
Thomas Hill, Jones Creek, 20.
Burwell Lane's Heirs, Levers Creek, 300.
Neil M'Common, Rocky Branch 150.
Ralph Vickers, Flat Fork, 250
John Glenn, waters of Thomps Creek, 200.
Daniel Cebeun, Watery Branch, 640.
James Sullivan, Watery Branch, 100.
Henry Ledbetter, on the waters of Jones Creek, 200.
David Crawford, on the waters of Jones Creek, 100.
Samuel Smith, Creebs Creek, 150.

W. HAMMOND.
Late Sheriff of Anson County.

August 29, 1818. 36-6ts.

A SWINDLER.

ALL honest men are cautioned against Daniel Grant late of Dauphin County. He has lately given such proofs of his disposition to swindle me, that I feel it my duty to caution the public against him. Any information respecting said Grant, will be thankfully received,

KENNETH GILLIS,

Raleigh, Sept. 8 1818. 37.—

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

A CAMP MEETING, will commence on Thursday October 1, to continue until Tuesday or Wednesday Evening; on the lands of John and Samuel Whitaker, six miles south of Raleigh, on the Stage Road to Fayetteville; where the ministers of the Holy Sanctuary are specially solicited to attend; & all who wish to make any progress in religion, as well the seeker as the believer, are requested to come with tents prepared to stay on the ground during the meeting, & not be dependant on their friends so as to perplex them with secular matters, when they should be employed in the worship of God. The place is eligible & there is excellent water, very convenient, also preparation for the horses that may come from a distance. We do sincerely hope that those who may attend this meeting, will attend it for the express purpose of worshipping God, and not to make a show, to feast, or parade over the ground carelessly and inattentively, not worshipping God themselves, but diverting the minds of those who wish to worship, from that holy and devout purpose. Those who disapprove of Camp-Meetings, and mislike the exercises & devotion of such meetings are particularly requested not to attend. We know it is our unalienable right to worship God as we please without molestation, agreeably to the Constitution of the U. States, and the Bill of Rights of this State. We would rather hazard our lives, than give up this great right, that cost the toil and blood of our Fathers. Those miserable incendiaries that are want to infest the sacred worship of God with spirits, cakes, melons, &c. for traffic we would caution them not to attend this meeting: if they should presume on our placid disposition, they may fairly calculate on suffering the penalties of the excellent laws of North-Carolina, in such cases made and provided. There is no law to compel any person to attend Divine Service, but there is law enough to compel all who voluntarily attend, to behave well and according to the mode of worship observed by the denomination where they thus attend. For which everlasting honours be ascribed to the Holy Supreme Being, whose provident goodness secures those distinguished and equitable favours to all the people of our nation invariably alike.

May the honor of the King of Kings be advanced by this meeting.

HENRY HARDY.

September 5, 1818. 37-

FOR SALE.

THE House that I now live in, and the one lately occupied by Dr. A. S. H. Burges, on Fayetteville Street, containing half an acre each, with dwelling houses, out houses, &c. Also two Lots adjoining Judge Potter's eighty feet front. Terms, Cash.

GEO. NICHOLLS.

Raleigh, September 8, 1818. 37-tf

FOREIGN.

Short arrival from England.—The ship Congaree, Captain Ogden, arrived this morning in the remarkably short passage of 23 days from Liverpool, and only seventeen from land to land. Captain Ogden is the bearer of dispatches for the Secretary of state.

By this arrival London dates are received to the 6th of August, and Liverpool to the 8th. Our latest Lloyd's List is of the 4th.

On the 4th of August, an Order in Council for proroguing Parliament to the 2d. of October was published in the Official Gazette.—One of the London papers of the 5th says—"There is not, we believe, at present any intention of assembling Parliament, for the dispatch of business until after christmas."

The report of the 5th respecting the Queen's health, stated that she had passed "a pretty good night, and is better to-day." No expectation, however, was entertained of her recovery.

The Duke and Duchess of Clarence arrived at Dover on the 3d of August and embarked for Calais on the 4th on their way to Germany. Royal salutes were fired on their arrival and on their departure.

The Duke of Wellington arrived at Dover on the 1st of August, and at London on the 2d. On the same day, he had a long interview with the Prince Regent, and another on the 3d. It is understood, that he will soon return to the continent.

Paris dates are contained in our London papers to the 5d of August. The French funds were still improving. The five per cent Consols were, on the 1st at 75 francs, and left off at 77 9-10.

The celebrated Lieut. General *Cannel*, who is now imprisoned at Paris for high treason, has commenced suits for slander against Messrs. *Sennevalle and Faboive*. The causes were called up on the 1st of August, in the Court of Correctional Police; and on application by the General's Advocate for a postponement for two weeks, the Court postponed the trial until the 7th of November next.

The Royal Court at Paris has conferred the title of Count upon M. Stackpole an Irish Gentleman of 82 years of age, who, it is said, possesses a fortune of nine millions of Francs, and who has created in favour of his only Son, a *majoret* of 50,000 francs of income.

A letter from Captain Jackson, of the whaling Ship John, who had arrived from Greenland at Greenock, in speaking of the Arctic expedition, says—"I can say little of the discovery ships, except that they were seen in 80, when coming South, because they could get no further North."

The Prussian flag has been altered by a Cabinet Order at Berlin. In future, it is to consist of three bands without an Eagle. The two outer bands to be black, and the middle band, white.

General Jackson's official acccount of the capture of Pensacola was received in London on the 1st of August. The London papers abound in remarks and speculations on the subject. Bell's Weekly Messenger, in announcing the capture, thus remarks:—

"In some of our former papers we have had frequent occasions to call the attention of our readers to the secret policy of the Americans, and to those gradual, but not insensible, approaches, by which they were moving to the attainment of an important object. We observed, that the character of Franklin, and the early American revolutionists, was deeply impressed upon the American government, and from their time to the present, constituted the characteristic of the American as an executive—so natural is it to imitate the maxims and manners of those whom we are early taught to admire. Now the characteristics of Franklin were, a long and sagacious foresight both of his object and the most suitable means of attaining it—a slow, gradual, and business-like preparation and progress, and a patient expectation of due seasons and opportunities. By this prudence, as we may see in his life and writings, he not only secured all his objects, but procured them at the least cost, and with the least risque. And such is the character of the present American government. They have long, and manifestly, retained an important object within their view; they have been upon the watch for the due time of securing it, and they have deemed that time to have at length arrived.

"It is unnecessary to say, that this object is the occupation of the Floridas. The vast continent of America, as laying in the Atlantic Ocean from north to south, is naturally divided into two great parts of which the north extends from the Pole to the Gulf of Mexico, where the narrow isthmust of Darien connects it with the southern part. Now, from north to south, the whole almost of this northern portion belongs to the United States, except only the provinces of the Floridas at the southern limit, which thus intercept the United States from the sea coast of the Gulf of Mexico. It is, therefore, a very main object with the government of the United States to procure these provinces, and thereby not only procure a strong natural boundary, but to gain a valuable line of sea-coast for their back provinces. The greater part of our public writers, indeed, seem not aware of the extent of the Gulf of Mexico, when they write of it as of a mere indenture of the sea into the land, instead of a vast sea extending near y twelve hundred miles inward from the Atlantic Ocean. Now the coast of this Gulf, adjoining to the province of the United States, consists of the provinces of the Floridas, which commence with the Gulf upon the Atlantic, and co-extend with it from East to West, till it reaches the Isthmus of Darien at its western extremity. The Gulf then flows along the Isthmus of Darien about a hundred or more miles, after which commences the Mexican empire, being the coast opposite to the Floridas.

"Even from this brief description, two points are sufficiently evident. In the first place, the value of the Floridas to the United States; and secondly, their importance to Spain. To the United States they will at once afford a natural boundary, and a long line of sea coast and navigable harbours, where they are most wanted. To the royal government of Spain, the value of the Floridas is, perhaps, still greater; it is a barrier, so long as it continues, between Spanish South America and the United States, and opposes such a long and wide space of wood and uncultivated land, as effectually to prevent the dangerous intercourse between the subjects of a despotic monarchy and the free people of the United States. It is, in this sense, the best defence of Spanish America, and the strongest security of Mexico.—The possession of it by the United States, will bring that active people immediately into contact with this feeble empire; and the Americans, having such a prize at their feet, and with so many occasions for seizing it, will readily avail themselves of it. If we add to these reasons the present actual situation of the Spanish American provinces, it will be unnecessary to add any further explanation, why the royal government of Spain should put so high a value on the uncultivated deserts of the Floridas.

"Such, therefore, have been the actual reasons which have induced the American government to the present act of siezure and capture. The pretexts are, indeed, very different, but are of no farther curiosity than as matters of future history. We have no doubt but that manifesto will be shortly published, in which the American government will assert its right of maintaining its own peace and good order—and, to that end, its obligations to seize the provinces of a government, whose notorious imbecility and insufficiency were rendering those seas and islands the refuge of pirates and outlaws—a principle which is not without a just foundation, if it were the actual motive, and the only remedy. To confess the truth, however, we are so little satisfied with the government of Ferdinand, and are so thoroughly persuaded that the Floridas will flourish under the United States, that we almost wish to see the Americans produce a sufficient justification for their possession of them. But without this sufficient justification however we might wish for the event itself we cannot persuade ourselves to approve it; for it is with nations as with individuals—that what begins in ill, cannot terminate in good. This not only seems to be, but actually is, the law of God in the government of the world; and no nation ever violated the law by which human society is held together, without repaying, either in the object itself, or from some other interest, a triple retribution for all that it seemed to gain. If America has sufficient cause, she has our best wishes: if not; we are so sincerely attached to her wise, her simple, and her moderate government, that we must wish her to fail in all attempts in which she could only succeed to an eventually greater loss, and upon this very intelligible principle.—that it is better to fill than to succeed in a bad action."

A London paper of the 24th July, states, that it is understood the following Circular of instructions has been issued to the British naval commanders:—

June 8, 1818.

"Whereas, we have received information, that under colour of hostilities subsisting between his catholic Majesty and certain provinces, or parts of provinces in Spanish America, divers armed ships or vessels, not belonging to, and fitted out and set fourth in the dominions of his Catholic Majesty, or the said provinces or parts of provinces; but having, or pretending to have, commissions of war or letters of marque from his Catholic Majesty, or persons assuming to exercise the powers of government of the said provinces or parts of provinces in Spanish America, have committed divers piratical acts and outrages against the vessels and goods of his Majesty's subjects—you are hereby authorised and required to issue instructions to the commanders of the ships and vessels under your orders, on credible information of any piratical act of outrage committed on the high seas on any British ships or goods, by any such armed ship or vessel as aforesaid, to seize and detain such armed ship or vessel, and send her, together with her master and crew, in safe custody to England, or to some port in his Majesty's Colonies, where a Court is established for the trial