THE STAR,
And North-Carolina State Gazette.

No. 48 RALEIGH, (N. C.) FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1818. V I. X.

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.

ROSS & PARSLEY.

HAVE just received and offer for Sale, cheap for Cash,—White and Brown Linens, Brown Rolls, Galicoes and Muslins, Muslin and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Vestings, Polise Cloths, Cantings and Flannels, Stockanets and Stockinet Pantaloons, Bombazetts, Yarn and Worsted Hose, Beaver and Buckskin Gloves, Suspenders, Ribbons, Cotton and Linen Threads, Tape and Bobbins, White Chapel Needles, Gold and silver ey'd do. Sharps and Blunts, Gilt and common Pins, Pen, Pocket, Shoe and Butcher's Knives, Shoe Pegs, Awls blades and Tacks, Hoof Ball, Gum Dragon, Pit, Cross-Cut, Hand Saws, Saw Files, Horse, Wood and Shoe Rasps, Plane Irons, Chissels, Carpenter's and Shoe Hammers, Two feet Rules, Compasses, Augurs, Gimblets, Tap Borers, Wood Screws, Brass Case, Iron Rim, Stock, Pad, Part Pad, Chest, Trunk, Cupboard, Bearfet and Till Locks, H L, T, But, Rising But and Table But Hinges, Brass H, But and Desk Fall Hinges, Brass Nails, Butcher's and Table Steels, Sand Paper, Steel and Iron Wire, Knitting Pins, Temple Spectacles, Snuffers, Copper boxes, Taylor's and Steel-ead thimbles, Mason's and Plaistering Trowels, Curry Combs, Pewter and Pocket Inkstands, Cotton and Wool Cards, Polished Agate Rough Agate, Oil'd and Common Gun Flints, Cut Nails, Brads and Sprigs, Sad Irons, Lumpcastly Logwood, Aqua fortis, Quick Silver, Pumice stone, Hoss rings, Buckles, Tin Bands, Violin Bass and Roman Strings genuine Windsor Soap, Washball, Egg Plum Cakes, Fools cap and Letter Paper, Brimstone, Whale Oil, Antigua Rum, common do French Brandy, Madeira, Sherry, Frontinac and Malaga Wine, Teneriffe, Lemon Cheesings London Porter, Molasses, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas of superior quality, No 1 Chocolate, Pepper, Alspice, Nutmegs, Ginger, Mustard, Cheese, Spanish Segars, Figblue, Salt Petre, Liverpool, and Alum Salt, Lampblack.

They have also received a large supply of Ladies best and most fashionable Kid, Morocco and Leather Shoes and Slippers; Morocco and Leather Boottees, Misses, Youths and Children's Morocco and Leather Bottees and Shoes, Gentlemen's Boots, Bootees, Shoes and Pumps.

As the they are determined (as far as possible) never to keep any article but, such as will to them credit, they solicit public patronage.

They have received on consignment, and will shortly have opened, an elegant assortment of London made Shoes, Boots and Hats—also daily expect a few Great Coats and Pearl Cloaks.

Raleigh, Nov. 19. 47 3t.

WILLIAMSTON ACADEMY.

THE Trustees are happy in being able to inform the public, that the exercises of this Institution will commence on the first Monday of January next, under the preceptorship of Mr. Thomas Wheteley, from Yale College, assisted by Mr. Charles G. Fox jr.—Previous to which proposals for the entry of students will be attended to by Joseph Biggs, Secretary of the Board—terms for Tuition per Session, Latin and Greek languages, and Mathematics, $12 50 cts. Board, exclusive of Fuel, per Session, $40, the first Session will end on the 30th day of June following.

We need add nothing of the salubrity of the situation, but hope to receive the patronage which our exertions justly merit.

JOS. BIGGS, Sec'y.

Williamston, October 31. 45—

THE BELL has on hand at his Store (near Webb's corner, a) general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, recently purchased in New-York mostly for cash,—Among the Groceries are 45 pounds Rum, Loaf and Lump Sugars, Holmes Cotton Gin Saws, &c. &c. Persons wishing to purchase are requested to call and examine for themselves—All orders will be punctually attended to.

Nov. 11. 46—

J. BELL will take two or three small Girls as Boarders, at the next session of the Academy.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from New-York and Philadelphia a large assortment of GOODS, which he is now opening at the store lately occupied by Mr. Sayers, and lately called Captain Scott's Store, a few rods south opposite the Court House—among which are, Coarse and fine Shoes, Ladies Kid Morocco and Leather do Children's shoes and Boottees, Hats, Cassimeres, Red, Yellow and white Flannels, Bombazetts, Beaver and wool Hats, Stove and striped Blankets, Calicoes, Cambrics, changeable Sensnaws and a very large assortment of Cutlery and Hard ware, Glass Tumblers, Wine Glasses, plain and figured Decanters, &c. also a bigger, hat binding Boot cord, Armbands, wrought and cut Nails, &c. Nos 7 and 10 Cotton Cards, looking Glasses large and small, with a variety of fancy and coarse Goods, too tedious to mention; all of which he will sell on the very lowest terms possible by wholesale or retail for cash or on a credit to punctual customers.

JOHN FARES.

Raleigh, 10th November. 46-4w.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on the 12th. day of December next, at public vendue by virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, on the premises, a valuable tract of land lying on Deep River, late the Property of Samuel Temples, dec. The sale will be made upon a credit of one, two and three years.

C. WILLIAMS, C. M. E.

WATCH MAKERS TOOLS AND MATERIALS.

THE Subscriber has on hand and intends constantly to keep the above articles on sale.—Also a good assortment of Gold and Silver patent Levers, and a large supply of plain Watches, warranted to keep time, and a general assortment of Jewelry and Silver ware, which he is determined to sell low for cash, or on a short credit to those whose punctuality can be relied on.—He also repairs Watches and Clocks of every description and will warrant them to perform well. He begs leave to tender his most sincere thanks to a generous public for their very liberal patronage and hopes from his undivided attention to business to merit the continuance of past favours.

JNO. Y. SAVAGE.

Raleigh, Nov 11. 46-3w.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

HALIFAX COUNTY.

In Equity, October Term, 1818.

Cyrus Dilliard and Henrietta his wife (late Henrietta Anthony) Complainants against James Gordan, Executor of John Anthony, dec'd. John Goodrum and Martha his wife, late Martha Anthony, William S. Anthony, Whitmell H. Anthony, and Antoinett Anthony, infants under the age of twenty one years, by their special guardian, Wm R. Smith,—Defendants.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Goodrum and Martha his wife two of the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State—It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Star, for six weeks successively that unless they appear at the next Superior Court of Equity to be held for the County aforesaid at the Court House in the town of Halifax, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur the bill will be taken pro-confesso and heard exparte as to them.

E. M. SMITH, C. & M. E.

A Copy from the Minutes—

Halifax, Nov. 2. 46-6w.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD

FOR *Thompson Harris*, who is charged with robbing the United States' Mail, and of stealing a young gray gelding. I exchanged with him for the above mentioned gelding with my horse; but the owner of the gelding having proved property, I relinquished my claim, and pursued the villain to Hillsborough, N. C. where I discovered him on my horse. He however made his escape. Harris is a young man between twenty and twenty two years of age, the ring of his left ear off, quite a full face, well dressed and has a white hat. It is expected that he will go to Granville, N. C. where he has relations living on Tar River.

I will give twenty dollars if the said Harris is lodged in any Jail in the State of N. Carolina, or fifty if delivered in Elbert jail in the State of Georgia.

JOHN H. HAMMOND.

Pendleton District, S. C. Nov 11th 45-4tpd.

BOOK STORE.

WM. BOYLAN has taken his nephews, *James Boylan* and *John Wilson* into partnership in the selling of books and Stationary under the firm of *Boylans & Wilson*. They intend keeping the latest and best publications. The POST-OFFICE being kept at their Store by James Boylan—all orders for Books and Stationary addressed to him will be promptly attended to.

JUST RECEIVED,

Hutton's Mathematical Dictionary, 4 to, calf, London.
Tales of My Landlord, new series.
Letters from the South.
Wirt's Old Bachelor in 2 neat vols.
Rambles in Italy, by an American.

Raleigh, Oct. 1.

SHERIFF'S SALE

NOTICE that will be exposed to public sale in Ashville, Buncomb County, on the last Saturday in December next, the following tracts of land, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the taxes due thereon for 1816 and 1817 with costs of advertising the same (to wit)

64 Tracts of land the property of Thomas Dillan or heirs, lying on the waters of Swannanoah River, Beaver Dam creek, river creek, big Ivy, little Ivy, Cany and Laurel waters.

Also 50,300 acres granted to George Lalemany, lying on the head waters of French Broad river.

200 Acres originally granted to James English lying on the middle fork of French Broad River, supposed now to be the property of Jeremiah Fields.

200 Acres the supposed property of the Heirs of Alexander M'Donald, lying on the north side of French Broad River, joining the lands of William Bryson decd., the place where John Byrns formerly lived.

100 Acres, the property of Joseph Pickens, lying on the waters of the Gaul mountain, fork of little Ivy.

250 Acres more or less, given in by John Corn, local situation not known.

640 Acres, the property of James Holland, lying on both sides of little mud creek, (or below where the Saluda road crosses the same) any person having given in and paid for the above mentioned lands, for the year 1818, are desired to call and discharge the same, and thereby relieve me—and will thank them for the information.—Due attention will be given by me.

BENJ. BRITAIN, Shff.

Buncombe County, Sept. 4. 1818. 36-6wtds

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale the following valuable property (to wit) in the town of Fayetteville, a Brick house three stories high, to be finished in the first style of elegance suited to the accommodation of three families and two stores, this property has in most favoured situation for business and is increasing in value daily. Also in the city of Raleigh, a House and Lot with six acres of land near the Governor's residence, the house is new and large and is amongst the most elegant mansions in the City and is well adapted to the comfort and convenience of any Gentleman who wishes to reside at the seat of Government for the purposes of health and pleasure. Also two other valuable Lots for family residence and business in the centre of the city.—Likewise 1500 acres of land near the flourishing town of Milton, on the waters of Dan river. For all or any part of the above property a credit of one and two years will be allowed, the purchaser giving personal security. During my absence I have appointed Mr. Kenneth Gillis, of Raleigh, my agent to sell and make titles.

JNO. EVANS.

Raleigh, 10th August, 1818. 33—tf.

P. S. Gentlemen wishing to purchase the above named land on Dyer will call on Nathaniel M. Taylor, Esq. of Oxford, Granville county, who is duly authorised to sell and make title. J. E.

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 Fayetteville & Martin streets, where from the excellence of the materials he has on hand and the experience of his workmen, he flatters himself that he will be able to furnish as elegant and fashionable furniture as ever was imported from the North.

ALEXANDER ROSS.

N. B. one or two boys, between 15 & 17 years of age will be taken as apprentices to the above business, and one or two steady Journeymen will meet with employment.

Work packed up so as to be carried safe to any distance for country customers free of expense. A. R.

Raleigh April, 2 1818. 14-tf

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 & McINDOE.

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

NOTICE

WAS apprehended and committed to the Jail of this county, on the night of the 20th inst. a negro man named JOSHUA, who says that he belongs to Vincent Murphey of the State of Georgia, that he was purchased by him in the neighbourhood of Newbern, N. C. and that he escaped from Master near Augusta, Georgia. The said negro had on when caught a homespun jacket, and pantaloons, and a cotton shirt says that he is about 27 years old—is stout, well made and of yellow complexion.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property in said negro, pay charges, and take him away.

WM. STREETY, Sheriff.

Bladen county, N. C. Oct. 28d. 45 3m.

FALL & FANCY GOODS.

LYNCH & CATHER, are now now receiving 836 packages British, India & French Goods, composing of a very general assortment. Which they offer for Sale on liberal terms.

Petersburg, Sept. 1818. 38-2m.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS the stable of the late David Stone, Esq. at Restdale, in the County of Wake, was broken open by some horse thief on the night of Tuesday the 27th instant, and a bay MARE stolen thereout, aged about 9 years, with the tip of her right ear cut off, and the hair recently rubbed off both fore knees by a fall in a gravel hole.

The above reward will be paid on securing the thief and prosecuting him to conviction, or a reward of ten Dollars for taking up and returning said Mare to Mrs. Stone at Restdale.

Said Mare was formerly owned by Mr. John D. Delacy, & known by the name of "Madam," and by him sold to the late D. Stone, Esq.

Restdale, Wake Co'y. Oct. 30 44-6

FALL AND FANCY GOODS.

S. BOND has just received a large assortment of Fall and fancy Goods; they were carefully selected by himself, and he is disposed to sell them on the most reasonable terms. Among his assortment, are Superfine Clothes and Cassimeres second do do milled Double, coarse Clothes and Coating, Negro Cotton, case and striped Blankets, flannels and green Baize, Bombazettes, Ratinet, Polcas Cloths, Cassimere shawls Silk do silk Gloves and Lambs' wool hose, flag and bandanno Handkerchiefs, silk do. Canton Crape Shawls, Silks assorted Bonnets and a quantity of linings, Steam loom sheeting, Furniture and common Calicoes Furniture, common dimities,—gentlemens' and ladies Gloves assorted, gentlemen's Socks, Cambric and Muslin, Muslin Robes, Neck Handkerchiefs,—Bedticking, brown Holland, German Role, Osnaburghs, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Ladies and Misses Tippetts, fine and coarse Hats, children do Shoes assorted Glass and tin-ware Loaf and Brown Sugar, Tea, Hardware and Cutlery, Nails assorted, weeding Hoes, Iron and steele, Pepper and Alspice, Ginger, Powder and Shot, Blacksmith's Tools, China by the Box, Gig Whips, Shot Guns, &c. &c.

October 28. 44

WAKE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Tract of Land on which he now lives, lying on Swift Creek, nine miles south west of Raleigh, it is believed, that for soil, beauty of situation, excellence of its spring, timber and grass range it is surpassed by few in the county: there are considerable improvements almost of every kind, good orchards of well selected fruits, a Grist Mill, &c. Should any person apply, the land will be shown and the terms of sale made known by Joseph Lane, sen living near the land.

JOSEPH LANE, jr.

August 16. 33-tf.

CONGRESS.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives:

The auspicious circumstances, under which you will commence the duties of the present session, will lighten the burthen, inseperable from the high trust committed to you. The fruits of the earth have been unusually abundant: commerce has flourished; the revenue has exceeded the most favorable anticipation, and peace and amity are preserved with foreign nations, on conditions just and honorable to our country. For these inestimable blessings, we cannot but be grateful to that Providence which watches over the destines of nations.

As the term limited for the operation of the commercial convention with Great Britain will expire early in the month of July next, and it was deemed important that there should be no interval, during which that portion of our commerce which was provided for by that convention should not be regulated, either by arrangement between the two governments, or by the authority of Congress, the Minister of the United States at London was instructed, early in the last summer, to invite the attention of the British government to the subject, with a view to that object. He was instructed to propose, also, that the negociation which it was wished to open, might extend to the general commerce of the two countries, and to every other interest and unsettled difference between them; particularly those relating to impressment, the fisheries, and boundaries, in the hope that an arrangement might be made, on principles of reciprocal advantage, which might comprehend, and provide, in a satisfactory manner, for all these high concerns. I have the satisfaction to state, that the proposal was received, by the British government, in the spirit which prompted it; and that a negociation has been opened at London, embracing all these objects. On full consideration of the great extent and magnitude of the trust, it was thought proper to commit it to not less than two of our distingnished citizens, and, in consequence, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, at Paris, has been associated with our Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, at London; to both of whom corresponding instructions have been given, and they are now engaged in the discharge of its duties. It is proper to add, that, to prevent any inconvenience resulting from the delay incident to a negociation on so many important subjects, it was agreed, before entering on it, that the existing convention should be continued for a term not less than eight years.

Our relations with Spain remain nearly in the state in which they were at the close of the last session. The convention of 1802, providing for the adjustment of a certain portion of the claims of our citizens for injuries sustained by spoliations, and so long suspended by the Spanish government, has at length been ratified by it; but no arrangement has yet been made for the payment of another portion of like claims, not less extensive or well founded, or for other classes of claims, or for the settlement of boundaries. These subjects have again been brought under consideration in both countries, but no agreement has been entered into respecting them. In the mean time, events have occurred, which clearly prove the ill effect of the policy which that government has so long pursued, on the friendly relations of the two countries, which, it is presumed, it is at least of as much importance to Spain, as to the United States, to maintain. A state of things has existed in the Floridas, the tendency of which has been obvious to all who have paid the slightest attention to the progress of affairs in that quarter. Throughout the whole of those provinces to which the spanish title extends, the government of Spain has scarcely been felt. Its authority has been confined, almost exclusively, to the walls of Pensacola and St. Augustine,—within which only small garrisons have been maintained. Adventurers from every country, fugitives from justice, and absconding slaves, have found an asylum there. Several tribes of Indians, strong in the number of their warriors, remarkable for their ferocity, and whose settlements extend to our limits, inhabit those provinces. These different hordes of people connected together, disregarding, on the one side, the authority of Spain, and protected, on the other, by an imaginary line which separates Florida from the United States, have violated our laws prohibiting the introduction of Slaves, have practised various frauds on our revenue, and committed every kind of outrage on our peaceable citizens, which their proximity to us enabled them to perpetrate. The invasion of Amelia Island last year, by a small band of adventurers, not exceeding one hundred and fifty in number, who wrested it from the inconsiderable Spanish force stationed there, and held it several months, during which, a single feeble effort only was made to recover it, which failed, clearly proves how completely extinct the Spanish authority had become, as the conduct of those adventurers, while in possession of the island, as distinctly shows the pernicious purposes for which their combination had been formed.

This country had, in fact, become the theatre of every species of lawless adventure. With little population of its own, the Spanish authority almost extinct, and the colonial government in a state of revolution, having no pretention to it, and sufficiently employed in their own concerns, it was, in a great measure, derelict, and the object of cupidity, to every adventurer. A system of buccaneering was rapidly organizing over it, which menaced, in its consequences, the lawful commerce of every nation, and particularly of the United States; while it presented a temptation to every people, on whose seduction its success principally depended. In regard to the United States, the pernicious effect of this unlawful combination was not confined to the ocean; the Indian tribes have constituted the effective force in Florida. With these tribes these adventurers had formed, at an early period, a connexion, with a view to avail themselves of that force to promote their own projects of accumulation and aggrandizement. It is to the interference of some of these adventurers, in misrepresenting the claims and titles of the Indians to land, and in practising on their savage propensities, that the Seminole war is principally to be traced. Men who thus connect themselves with savage communities, and stimulate them to war, which is always attended on their part with acts of barbarity the most shocking, deserve to be viewed in a worse light than the savages. They would certainly have no claim to an immunity from the punishment, which, according to the rules of warfare practised by the savages might justly be inflicted on the savages themselves.

If the embarrasments of Spain prevented her from making an indemnity to our citizens, for so long a time, from her treasury, for their losses by spoliation, and otherwise, it was always in her power to have provided it, by the cession of this territory. Of this, her government has been repeatedly apprized; and the cession was the more to be anticipated, as Spain must have known that, in ceding it, she would, in effect, cede what had become of little value to her, and would likewise relieve herself from the important obligation secured by the treaty of 1795, and all other compromitments respecting it. If the United States, from consideration of these embarrassments, declined pressing their claims in a state of hostility, the motive ought, at least, to have been duly appreciated by the government of Spain. It is well known to her government, that other powers have made to the United States an indemnity for like losses, sustained by their citizens at the same epoch.

There is, nevertheless, a limit beyond which this spirit of amity and forbearance can, in no instance, be justified. If it was proper to rely on amicable negociation, for an indemnity for losses, it would not have been so, to have permitted the inability of Spain to fulfil her engagements, and to sustain her authority in the Floridas, to be perverted by foreign adventurers and savages, to purposes so destructive to the lives of our fellow-citizens, and the highest interests of the United States. The right of self-defence never ceases. It is among the most sacred, and alike necessary to nations and to individuals. And, whether the attack be made by Spain, herself, or by those who abuse her power, its obligation is not the less strong. The invaders of Amelia Island had assumed a popular and respected title, under which they might approach and wound us. As their object was distinctly seen, and the duty imposed on the Executive, by an existing law, was profoundly felt, that mask was not permitted to protect them. It was thought incumbent on the United States, to suppress the establishment, and it was accordingly done. The combination in Florida, for the unlawful purposes stated, the acts perpetrated by that combination, and, above all, the incitement of the Indians, to massacre our fellow-citizens, of every age, and of both sexes, merited a like treatment, and received it. In pursuing these savages to an imaginary line, in the woods, it would have been the height of folly to have suffered that line to protect them. Had that been done, the war could never cease. Even if the territory had been, exclusively, that of Spain, and her power complete over it, we had a right, by the law of nations, to follow the enemy on it, and to subdue him there. But