Daily

THE STAR
And North-Carolina State Gazette.

No. 6. RALEIGH, (N. C.) FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1819. Vol. XI.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
BY THOMAS HENDERSON, jr.

SUBSCRIPTION, THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.—NO PAPER WILL BE SENT WITHOUT AN EARLY $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 TWENTY LINES, INSERTED THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR EACH CONTINUANCE.

Medicines, Paints, &c.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public, he has just received his Fall and Winter supply—which, with those on hand, makes his assortment very complete, and comprising a most every article in his line.—Among which are the following.

Glauber and Epsom Salts,
Cheltenham and Rochelle, do
Jalap Powder,
do Root,
Rhubarb Powder,
do Root,
Cream Tartar, and Tartar Emetic,
Flake Manna and Senna,
Magnesia Alb.
Gum Camphor and Cloves,
Red, Yellow, and Pale Bark,
Doctor Stafford's do.
Angustura and Cascarilla, do.
Sugar Lead & White Vitriol,
Vitriolated Tartar,
Crude do.
Allum and Salt Petre,
Crude Sal. Ammoniac,
Pearl Ash and Salts Tartar,
Dovers and James's Powder,
Columbo Powder,
do Root,
Colonel and Calomine,
Calcined Zinc,
do. Magnesia,
Glass of Antimony,
Crude do.
Fig Blue and Blue Stone,
White and Red Precipitate,
Squills in Powder,
do in Root,
Nutmegs and Gall Nuts,
Red, White and Marble Castile Soaps,
Transparent and palm, do
Windsor and oatheward do.
Blue, red, and yellow wash balls,
Cosmetic do. for softening & and beautifying the skin,
Mace and cinnamon,
Gum Gamboge and Scammony,
do Ammoniac,
do Benzoin and opium,
do Dragon and arabic,
do Aloes and assafoetidae,
do Gaiac and copal,
do Shellac and elima,
Mezereon & sarsaparella root,
Pink and black snake do
Extract of Liquorice,
do refined in boxes,
Root of do
Senika snake root,
Pennerie do
Gentian and ginseng do.
Gum myrrh and rust of iron,
Cayenne and long pepper,
Spanish flies and blister salve,
Cochineal and red saunders,
Dragon's blood and castor,
Fol. sevin and uva ursi,
Gum storax and foxglove,
Madder root and bitter apple,
Alkanet and white helebore root,
Orris and black helebore root
Coriands, carraway, and cardamum seeds,
Sweet anus, and fennel do
Flowers benzoine and cammomile,
Ising glass and hartshorn shavings,
Flystone and spelta,
Spermaceti and white wax,
Salts of hartshorn and soda,
Super carbonate of soda,
Salts diuretic and steel,
Soda powder in boxes.
Arsenete and nux vomic,
Tapioco, sago & sarow root,
Sago powder in boxes,
Pearl barley, and S. C rice,
Brimstone in roll,
Liver and flower sulphur,
Cake and hay saffron,
Powder of tin and crocus martis,
Precipitated sulphur of antimony,
Colcoth vitriol and lytharge,
White canella and lignum quas.
Extract of Gentian and Jalap,
do of May apple,
Balsam copaiva and tolu,
do canada and sulphur,
Burgundy pitch and venice turpentine,
Castor and sweet oil,
Oil of cloves, and amber,
Oil vitriol and annis,
Oil juniper and peppermint,
Oil cinnamon and spear mint,
Oil of wormseed with directions,
Vitriolic aether,
Muriat of barytes and iron,
Spirits of hartshorn and nitre,
Spirits wine and Lavender,
Annats and orange peal,
Nitric and muriatic acid,
Aqua fortis and quick silver
Columbian and harlem oil,
Elixer vitriol and paregoric,
Bismuth and regulus of antimony,
Cinabar of do.
Lichen Islandicus,
Antimonial wine & laudanum,
Ess. peppermint & lavender,
Ess. spruce,
do Lemon and bergamott,
Ess spearmint and cinnamon,
Ess. and oil of Sassafras,
Bateman's drops and Sloughton's,
British oil and Godfrey's cordial,
Turlington's balsam,
Dr. Churches' vegetable lotion,
Mercureal and itch ointment,
Dr Steers' opodeldoc,
Lee's and Dyott's pills,
Duval's and Anderson's do.
Bragg and Jones' do.
Red and black sealing wax,
Lead pencils and India rubber,
Water colours in boxes,
Durable ink in phials,
Best british ink powder,
Razor strops & shaving boxes,
Thumb and spring lancets,
Horse flemes assorted,
Cort and other plaisters,
Surgical pocket books,
Scales and weights,
Graduated measures,
Surgical needles,
Spatulas assorted,
Marble and composition waters,
London white lead in kegs,
Spanish brown in kegs,
do. do. dry,
White lead in powder,
Spanish whiting and chalk,
Yellow and stone ochre,
Vermillion and patent yellow,
Cromic and King's do
Venetian and Indian red,
Red lead and prussian blue,
Spanish and American indigo,
Umber and amber,
Ivory and lamp black,
Pummice and rotten stone,
Sponge and cork wood,
White wash & paint brushes,
Hatters' stampers, trenchers and irons.
Hatters' and shoe brushes,
Fine flesh do.
Silver wire and common tooth do.
Japan Shoe blacking in bottles of superior quality,
Hatters bow strings and buckles,
Gooon binding assorted,
do flat & round bands, black,
do red and yellow skins,
Macaban and leper's snuff,
Fancy snuff boxes assorted,
Best Spanish segars,
Sand paper and glue,
Gold and silver leaf,
Gold Bronze and orange erpimint,
Drop lake and rose pink,
Fine flake white,
Coach lace, different paterns,
do skins red and yellow,
Putty and window glass,
Linseed oil,
Coach, copal and japan varnish,
Bed cords and plow lines,
Cordage different sizes,
A large quantity of Bristol seine twine of superior quality,
Apple and peach brandy,
Holland and Country gin,
Rum and French brandy,
An extensive assortment of best wines,
Coffee, sugar and molasses,
London and Philadelphia porters,
Imperial & young hyson teas,
Loaf sugar,
Ground blown and table salts,
Almonds, figs and raisins,
Lemon Acid and lime juice,
A large assortment of confectionary shortly expected,
Clarionetts, flutes and fifes,
Phials and shop furniture assorted,
Wafer and pill boxes,
Phial and bottle corks,
Black bottles & pocket flasks.

An assortment of best New-York stone ware retail, or by the wholesale at Petersburg prices, including the hauling. Expected in time to meet the Spring, a General Assortment of Garden Seeds from London. On consignment will be constantly kept in store prime family flower, in barrels, and half barrels—And many other articles too tedious to enumerate. The subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgements particularly to the Faculty and Country Merchants and to the publick generally, for their very liberal encouragement for the last twelve months and further assures them that no exertions shall be wanting to merit a continuance of their patronage. Orders will be thankfully received, and promptly fulfilled, nearly at the northern prices. The usual indulgence will be given those who may be relied on for punctuality.

RANDOLPH WEBB.

N. B. The highest price will be given in cash or barter for good clean flaxseed.

Raleigh, January 1, 1819. 1-3w

BLANK WARRANTS,
For sale at this Office.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

BELIEVING that it would be to my interest, and certain that it would contribute much to my ease, to draw my business into a narrower compass, I offer for sale the following property:

MY PLANTATION, AND ABOUT
3000 *acres of Land*
IN THE COUNTY OF LENOIR.

These lands lie on the banks of the Neuse, about 50 miles above Newbern. There is not a more valuable tract of land of the size, for cultivating corn, cotton, peas, wheat, or small grain of any kind, from the head to the mouth of the river; and few, if any places, afford a better stand for a country Store. About 400 of it are cleared, and at least 1600 acres more good arable land might be cleared, and leave still ample sufficiency of timbered land for firewood, rail timber, and buildings; on the premises is a mill seat, and a grist mill just rebuilt, a dwelling house, kitchen, smokehouse and dairy, a large and convenient barn, and a small apple and peach orchard of choice fruits.

My Mills and a Whiskey Distillery
ON CROCOWINITY CREEK AND
Two Herring Fisheries.

On Bloun's creek, in the county of Beaufort, with about
9000 *Acres of Land*

Adjoining and near them. The improvements on this property consist of a sawmill for two saws; a merchant grist mill with two pair of five feet Burr stones, and one pair of four feet Esopus stones, all of excellent quality, 2 bolting cloths, one for merchant, the other for country work, with elevators, conveyors, hopper boys, rolling screen, fan, and packing machine. A whiskey distillery, with two of the flat patent copper stills, of about 130 gallons each, with pewter worms, and a copper boiler of about 160 gallons; a pump attached to the mills, which supplies from the creek all the water wanted for every purpose in the still house and for the condensing tubs. A comfortable dwelling house, kitchen, smokehouse, and other outhouses, for the residence of the owner:—Also an overseer's house and kitchen, cooper's shop and warehouses; with cleared lands enough to raise from 150 to 200 barrels of corn per year; a salt and fish house at each of the fisheries, with a good flat for each of them. The uncleared lands are chiefly piney woods, abounding in long leaf pitch pine; or low swamp lands, well timbered with cypress;—the timber, both pine and cypress, very convenient either to the mills, or to good navigable water courses. The mills are within 5 miles of the town of Washington, and are more conveniently situated for delivering loads to, or receiving them from vessels, than any other water mills in the state. The stream affords water for grinding all the year, and for both sawing and grinding generally half the year.—With ten hands 500 barrels of herrings can on an avereage be caught at a spring at either of the fisheries.

ALSO ABOUT
3000 *acres of Land*

On Moseley's creek in Craven county, of which only about 40 acres are cleared, the rest are piney woods, unpillaged either of its tar, turpentine, or timber; and swamp land, abounding with cypress and oak—several hundred acres of the swamp land are equal in fertility to any in the state, and susceptible of being easily drained.

500, *acres of Land*

On the lower end of Turkey Quarter Island, in Neuse river, 14 miles above Newbern, abounding in excellent cypress timber and firewood, more convenient to be got to market than any on the river.

MY HOUSE AND LOT IN NEWBERN,
AND ABOUT
720 *acres of Land*

Opposite the town, bounded by the river and Dock creek. This tract has a large quantity of pine wood upon it, very handy to the water, and also about 40 acres of excellent marsh; and affords the most convenient place of any near the town, to get dirt for filling at wharves, and for making mortar for mason's work going on in town.

200 *acres of Land*
IN THE COUNTY OF PITT,

Near Charles Trippe's, and at present rented to him. On this there is cleared land enough to raise 100 barrels of corn per year.

AND A
Well improved House and Lot
IN THE TOWN OF WASHINGTON,

Where captain Morgan Buck formerly lived.

My object in wishing to dispose of the above property being to draw the whole of my force to the improvement of my lands on Long Lake, any part or the whole of it will be sold on a liberal credit, and the payments made easy to the purchaser, on being secured by mortgage, or otherwise to my satisfaction. The lands in Lenoir will be shewn to any person desirous of seeing them, by my overseer at that place; those on Moseley's creek, by captain Levi West, who lives near the s; the lands in Pitt, by Mr. Charles Trippe; the lands and mills in Beaufort, by my overseer at the mills; and any of the other property, by people living in its neighborhood.

My price, as well as the mode of payment, for any of the property, may be known by applying to RICHARD B. BLACKLEDGE, at Greenville, or to THOMAS W. BLACKLEDGE, or myself, at Washington.

Wm. BLACKLEDGE.

DECEMBER 28th, 1818. 4-3w.

DOCUMENTS.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

Documents transmitted to Congress.

The secretary of state of the United States, to the minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Spain, at Madrid, (No. 7.)

Department of State,
Washington, 28th November, 1818.

SIR—Your despatches, to No. 92, inclusive, in their enclosures, have been received at this department. Among these enclosures, are the several notes addressed to you by Mr. Pizarro, in relation to the transactions during the campaign of gen. Jackson against the Seminole Indians and the banditti of negroes combined with them, and particularly to his proceedings in Florida, without the boundaries of the United States.

In the fourth and last of those of Mr. Pizarro, he has given formal notice that the king his master, has issued orders for the suspension of the negotiation between the United States and Spain, until satisfaction shall have been made by the American government to him for these proceedings of gen Jackson, which he considers as of unequivocal hostility against him, and as aggressions upon his honour and dignity; the only acceptable atonement for which, is stated to consist in a disavowal of the acts of the American general, thus complained of—the infliction upon him of a suitable punishment for his supposed misconduct, and the restitution of the posts and territories taken by him from the Spanish authorities, with indemnities for all the property taken, and all damages and injuries, public or private, sustained in consequence of it.

Within a few days after this notification, Mr. Pizarro must have received, with copies of our correspondence between Mr. Onis and this department, the determination which had been taken by the president, to restore the place of Pensacola with the fort of Barrancas, to any person properly authorised, on the part of Spain, to receive them, and the fort of St. Marks to any Spanish force adequate to its protection against the Indians, by whom its forcible occupation had been threatened, for purposes of hostility against the United States. The officer commanding at that post, has been directed to consider 250 men as such adequate force; and in case of their appearance, with proper authority, to deliver it over to their commander accordingly.

From the last mentioned correspondence, the Spanish government must likewise have been satisfied that the occupation of these places in Spanish Florida, by the commander of the American forces, was not by virtue of any order received by him from this government to that effect, nor with any view of wresting the province from the possession of Spain; nor in any spirit of hostility to the Spanish government; that it arose from incidents which occurred in the prosecution of the war against the Indians—from the imminent danger in which the fort of St. Marks was of being seized by the Indians themselves, and from the manifestations of hostility to the United States, by the commandant of St. Marks and the government of Pensacola, the proofs of which were made known to gen. Jackson, and impelled him, from the necessities of self defence, to the steps of which the Spanish government complains.

It might be sufficient to leave the vindication of these measures upon these grounds, and to furnish, in the enclosed copies of gen. Jackson's letters, and the vouchers by which they are supported the evidence of that hostile spirit on the part of the Spanish commanders but, for the terms in which Mr. Pizarro speaks of the execution of two British subjects, taken, one at the fort of St. Marks, and the other at Suwany, and the intimation that these transactions may lead to a change in the relations between the two nations, which is doubtless intended to be understood as a measure of war.

It may be, therefore, proper to remind the government of his catholic majesty of the incidents in which this Seminole war originated, as well as of the circumstances connected with it, in the relations between Spain and her ally, whom she supposes to have been injured by the proceedings of gen. Jackson, and to give to the Spanish cabinet some precise information of the nature of the business, peculiarly interesting to Spain, in which these subjects of her allies, in whose favour she takes this interest, were engaged, when their projects of every kind were terminated, in consequence of their falling into the hands of gen. Jackson.

In the month of August, 1814, while a war existed between the United States and Great Britain, to which Spain had formally declared herself neutral, a British force, not in the fresh pursuit of a defeated and flying enemy—not overstepping an imaginary and equivocal boundary between their own territories and those belonging, in some sort, as much to their enemy as to Spain, but approaching by sea, and by a broad and open *invasion* of the Spanish province at a thousand miles, or an ocean's distance from any British territory, landed in Florida, took possession of Pensacola and the fort of Barrancas, and invited, by public proclamations, all the runaway Negroes—all the savage Indians—all the pirates, and all the traitors to their country, whom they knew or immagined to exist within reach of their summons, to join their standard, and wage an exterminating war against the portion of the United States immediately bordering upon this neutral, and thus violated, territory of Spain. The land commander of this British force, was a certain Col. Nicholls, who, driven from Pensacola by the approach of General Jackson, actually left, to be blown up, the Spanish Fort of Barrancas, when he found it could not afford him protection, and evacuating that part of the province, landed at another, established himself on the Appalachicola river, and there erected a Fort, from which to sally forth with his motley tribe of black, white, and red combatants, against the defenceless borders of the United States, in that vicinity. A part of this force consisted of a corps of colonial marines, levied in the British colonies, in which George Woodbine was a captain, and Robert Chrystie Armbrister was a Lieutenant.

As between the United States and Great Britain, we should be willing to bury this transaction in the same grave of oblivion with other transactions of that war, had the hostilities of Col. Nicholls terminated with the war. But he did not consider the peace which ensued between the United States and Great Britain, as having put an end either to his military occupations or to his negotiations with the Indians, against the United States. Several months after the ratification of the treaty of Ghent, he retained his post and his party-colored forces, in military array.

By the 9th article of that treaty the United States had stipulated to put an end immediately after this ratification, to hostilities with all the tribes or nations of Indians with whom they might be at war at the time of the ratification, and to restore to them all the possessions which they had enjoyed in the year 1811. This article had no application to the Creek nation, with whom the United States had already made peace, by a treaty concluded on the 9th day of August, 1814, more than four months before the treaty of Ghent was signed. Yet, Col. Nicholls not only affected to consider it as applying to the Seminoles of Florida, and the outlawed Red Sticks, whom he had induced to join him there, but actually persuaded them that *they* were entitled, by virtue of the treaty of Ghent, to all the lands which had belonged to the *Creek* nation, within the United States, in the year 1811, and that the government of Great Britain would support them in that pretension. He asserted also this doctrine in a correspondence with Col. Hawkins, then the agent of the United States with the Creeks and gave him notice, in their name, with a mockery of solemnity, that they had concluded a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, and a treaty of navigation and commerce with Great Britain, of which more was to be heard after it should be ratified in England. Col. Nicholls then evacuated his fort, which, in some of the enclosed papers, is called the Fort at Prospect Bluff, but which he had denominated the *British* post on the Appalachicola; took with him the white portion of his force, and embarked for England, with several of the wretched savages whom he was thus deluding to their fate—among whom was the prophet Francis, or Hillis Hadja—and left the fort, amply supplied with military stores and ammunition, to the Negro department of his allies. It afterwards was known by the name of Negro Fort. Col. Hawkins immediately communicated to this government the correspondence between him and Nicholls, here referred to, upon which Mr. Monroe, then secretary of state, addressed a letter to Mr. Baker, the British charge d'affairs, at Washington, complaining of Nicholl's conduct, and shewing that his pretence that the 9th article of the treaty of Ghent, could have any application to his Indians, was utterly destitute of foundation. Copies of the same correspondence were transmitted to the minister of the United States, then in England, with instructions to remonstrate with the British government against these proceedings of Nicholls, and to show how incompatible they were with the peace which had been concluded between the two nations. These remonstrances were accordingly made, first in personal interview with Earl Bathurst and Lord Castlereagh, and afterwards in written notes addressed successively to them, (copies of which together with extracts from the despatches of the American minister to the secretary of state, reporting what passed of those interviews, are enclosed.) Lord Bathurst, in the most unequivocal manner confirmed the facts, and disavowed the misconduct of Nicholls; declared his disapprobation of the pretended treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, which he had made; assured the American minister that the British government had refused to ratify that treaty, and would send back the Indians whom Nicholls had brought with him, with advice to make their peace on such terms as they could obtain. Lord Castlereagh confirmed the assurance that the treaty would not be ratified; and if, at the same time that these assurances were given, certain distinctions of public notoriety were shewn to the prophet Hillis Hadjo and he was actually honoured with a commission, as a British officer, it is to be presumed that these favors were granted him as rewards of past services, and not as encouragement to expect any support from Great Britain, in a continuance of savage hostilities against the United States; all intention of giving any such support having been repeatedly and earnestly disavowed.

The Negro Fort, however, abandoned by Colonel Nicholls, remained on the Spanish territory, occupied by the banditti to whom he had left it, and held by them as a post, from whence to commit depredations, outrages and murders and as a receptacle for fugitive slaves and malefactors, to the great annoyance both of the United States and of Spanish Florida.—In April, 1816, General Jackson wrote a letter to the Governor of Pensacola, calling upon him to put down this common nuisance to the peaceable inhabitants of both countries. That letter, together with the answer of the Governor of Pensacola, have already been communicated to the Spanish Minister here, and by him, doubtless, to his government.—Copies of them are, nevertheless now again enclosed; particularly as the letter from the Governor, explicitly admits—that this fort, constructed by Nicholls in violation both of the territory and neutrality of Spain, was still no less obnoxious to his government than to the United States; but, that he had neither sufficient force, nor authority, without orders from the Governor General of the Havana, to destroy it. It was afterwards on the 27th July, 1816, destroyed by a cannon shot from a gun vessel of the United States, which in its passage up the river was fired upon from it. It was blown up, with an English flag still flying as its standard, and immediately after the barbarous murder of a boat's crew, belonging to the navy of the United States, by the banditti left in it by Nicholls.

In the year 1817, Alexander Arbuthnot of the Island of New Providence, a British subject, first appeared, as an Indian trader, in Spanish Florida; and as the successor of Colonel Nicholls, in the employment of instigating the Seminole and outlawed Red Stick Indians to hostilities against the United States, by reviving the pretence that they were entitled to all the lands which had been ceded by the Creek Nation to