

THE STAR,

And North-Carolina State Gazette.

No. 12

RALEIGH, (N. C.) FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1819.

V. VI

EAGLE TAVERN & STAGE OFFICE, WARRENTON, N. C.

THE subscriber, in connection with Mr. Robert T. Cheek, having purchased this well known establishment now owned by Doctor Thomas B. Glover, informs the public, that he will take possession on the first day of January next, and will devote his personal attention in accommodating those who may think proper to patronize him.
JOHN M. JOHNSON.
December 21, 1818.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, ROWAN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, October Term, 1818.
John Campbell, vs. Adam Canble—Attachment.
Appearing to the Court, that the Defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State—it is therefore ordered, for publication of this suit be made in the Raleigh Star for three months, for the Defendant to appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Salisbury on the second Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and pleas, or judgment thereon will be entered up against him.
Witness, H. M. Stokes, Clerk of the said Court at office the 15th January, 1819.
H. M. STOKES, CLERK.

HACK, pair of horses and a careful Driver for hire Also, a Gunboat and single horse.
Enquire of
WILLIAM SHAW.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, IREDELL COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D. 1818.
Square Parker vs his wife Elizabeth Parker—Petition for Divorce.

ORDERED by the Court in this case that publication be made for three months in the Star and Minerva, that unless the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the County of Iredeell, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next the plaintiff's petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. R. W. WILKE clerk.
January 1st 1819.

RUNAWAY.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber about the first of October last a negro man named Adam—17 years of age well made, five feet ten or twelve inches high. Yellow complexion, sutures, a large scar on one side of his under lip, which makes it appear very thick—A Carpenter by profession. I am induced to say he has been persuaded to run away and suspect he has a free pass, he will attempt to pass under a different name—he was born and raised in this County any person who will deliver Adam in Williamsboro' Granville County taken out of the state shall receive a reward of \$50 if secured a day Jail so that I get him, shall have thirty Dollars.
JOHN RICKS.
January 19th 1819.

Entertainment

AT THE SIGN OF THE CROSS KEYS.
THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public generally that he continues to keep a House of Entertainment at his old stand, 100 yards west of the State-House, where he will feel proud to accommodate such as may call on him, on reasonable terms.
JOSIAH DILLIARD.
Raleigh, January 29, 1819.

T. EMOND,

JEWELLER & SILVERSMITH—Has just received, an excellent assortment of Jewellery & Silver Ware at his new Shop on Fayetteville Street, which he offers for sale on very accommodating terms.
Raleigh, November 26.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, PITT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1818
John Jamis, Abraham Jamis, Isaac Jamis, Moses Tison & Elizabeth his wife, Josiah Tison & Anna his wife—vs—Jo. Windall & Sarah his wife, Reading Stokes & Mary his wife.
Petition for partition of the lands of Elizabeth Frazier, deceased.
Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Joseph Windall and Sarah his wife and Reading Stokes and Mary his wife, are not residents of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh, N. Carolina Star notifying the said Joseph Windall and Sarah his wife, and the said Reading Stokes and Mary his wife that they appear before our said Court to be held for the County of Pitt, at the Court-House in Greenville, on the first Monday of May next, then and there to answer, otherwise the prayer of the petitioner will be taken pro confesso.
ALEX. K. EVANS, CLK.

BOARDING.

MRS. ARMSTRONG, at her old stand opposite the Court House, informs the public she is prepared to accommodate those who may call on her with board, on as reasonable terms as any person in town she would be glad to accommodate Students of the Academy and gentlemen of the town with boarding, transient persons also can be accommodated.
Raleigh 8th, January, 1819.

LOST OR STOLEN.

OUT of pocket the 16th inst. in the City of Raleigh, N. C. one red morocco Pocket-Book, with the following papers in it; viz: three judgments against Thomas Ouel, of Johnson County, amounting in the whole to \$107.97 cents, principal. The said Judgments was granted by Robert Gulley, Esq. of Johnson County. Also two orders, one from Col. David Daniel, and one from Abraham Kicks. These orders were put into my hands for the purpose of drawing from the Clerk of Wake Superior Court, the said Daniel's and Kicks' witness tickets, in a suit, Orrin D. Lanson, vs. Norfolk Curl. Also one small account. I therefore caution all persons from trading for said judgments, or the said orders, or from paying any part thereof, to any person besides myself. Any person giving me information so that I get the said papers again, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble.
RENNISSON TIBDALL.
Nash County, N. C. February 27, 1819.

Convention

OF THE
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the next Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in this State, will be held at Wilmington on the twenty second day of the ensuing April; at which time we expect the attendance of the Bishop of Virginia, to whose Diocese this State is, at present annexed. All Ministers of this Church, throughout the State, who are desirous of being in union with the Convention, are solicited to attend at the above time and place; and all congregations, also, who wish to enjoy the benefit of our Missionaries, and the other advantages to be derived from an union with the Church, are invited to send Delegates at the same time.
By order of the Convention. A. EMPIE, Sec.
March 5, 1819.

WANTED immediately a young man of steady & industrious habits as a journeyman Blacksmith who is master of the business and well acquainted with shoeing Wagons, upon application to the subscriber will meet with liberal wages and constant employment.
JOHN SAITCLAIR.
Rochborough, Jan. 20, 1819.

NOTICE.

I hereby give to all whom it may concern, that I have a sufficiency of funds in my possession, to pay all demands wherein Brit & Fennell are concerned.
J. BRITT.

CAPE-FEAR NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the President and Directors, notice is hereby given that the sixth instalment of the original capital and the second instalment of the increase of December 1818, of ten dollars on each and every, is required to be paid to the treasurer in Fayetteville on the second Monday of April next. J. W. WRIGHT, Treas.
Fayetteville, March 1, 1819.

Cape-Fear Navigation Company.

STOCKHOLDERS under the original subscription and under the resolution of July 1816, authorizing an increase of capital, are notified that a Dividend of fifteen per cent on the capital, or of seven and one half per cent on the instalments paid, has been declared by a resolution of the President & Directors, the same will accordingly be paid by the Treasurer in Fayetteville, to the Stockholders, or their Attorney regularly authorized from and after the second Monday in April next. For the payment of this Dividend, Stockholders by transfer will be required to exhibit the original scrip.
J. W. WRIGHT, Treas.
Fayetteville, March 3, 1819.

CONGRESS.

From the National Intelligencer
Scribures on Mr. Lacock's Report on the Seminole War.

The author of this article has had access to documents, the perusal of which convinced him that the report of the select committee of the Senate, on the Seminole War, is alike unjustifiable in temper, argument, and statement. Its temper is harsh and vindictive, its arguments are childishly weak, and its statements are, in many instances, grossly & unaccountably erroneous.

The Report has been read with astonishment and regret—regret, that such a document should go before the world unanswered in senatorial discussion—and astonishment, as well at the institution of such an enquiry into the conduct of Gen. Jackson as at the anomalous and unfair manner in which the investigation has been conducted.

But independently of the peculiar hue of this instrument, it is also objectionable—1st, because it is designed to impute the cause of the war to our own officers & the Executive, laying aside all provocation and aggression on the part of the Indians; 2d, because it directly implicates the President and Secretary of War; for although they were not, in the first instance, guilty of what the committee calls "a gross violation of the constitution," yet they made the act theirs by adoption; and, if this implied accusation is just, those officers ought to be impeached; and, 3d, because the Senate should not prejudice a case which they may be required to examine judicially; and on which this anticipation of censure would disqualify them to act.

This subject was, on the 18th November, referred, by the House of Representatives, to two Committees, the military and foreign; and, one month after, on the 18th December, Mr. Lacock moved, in the Senate, for a committee on the same subject. He appears to have been the moving principle throughout the whole investigation in the Senate. To his exertions are the public indebted for the commencement of the business, its peculiar character of virulence, and the singular document by which it is terminated.*

The Seminole war was discussed in the lower house for more than three weeks, and yet not a single member suggested the slightest censure either on General Jackson for the employment of volunteers, or on General Gaines for the unauthorized call on the Creek nation. It was reserved for Mr. Lacock to make the discovery of a violation of the constitution in these acts; and the honesty of his views, in advancing such a charge, is to be found in the time at which he made his report—when the Senate had but six days to sit, and it could not be discussed; and in declining to annex the customary resolution, so as to admit of discussion and afford the friends of General Jackson an opportunity for defence. In fine, it was obviously intended to counteract the effects apprehended from the vote of the House and the force of public opinion; and was, incontestably, designed to inflict a wanton blow on the feelings and character of General Jackson, under the imposing sanction of a regard for public duty.

It is needless to consume time in an exposition of reasons for thinking such a trial of any man's motives and conduct unfair and unconstitutional. It is enough to remark, that justice consists not merely in awarding punishment for crime, but in giving to individuals accused of misconduct a full and impartial hearing, and an opportunity of advancing all accessible testimony for the elucidation of their acts and the uprightness and innocence of their intentions. This justice has

* Mr Lacock's son was contractor's agent, and failed in supplying Fort Scott. It has been intimated, that the father was interested in the contract.

been denied to General Jackson. His public acts and private character have both been made the subjects of systematic investigation; and without a hearing, he has been pronounced guilty of the awful crime of striking at the liberties of his country, by an infraction of its constitution; and has received, in a sentence of censure; he cruellest punishment that can pierce the bosom of a soldier.

And what is the motive to which all the general's acts in Florida have been attributed? His operations, say the committee, were conducted "on reasons of his own, unconnected with his military functions" & these reasons were mercenary views & speculations, which the occupancy of the Spanish territory would facilitate mature. It is to be hoped that Gen. Jackson will never degrade himself by answering a charge as foul as it is ridiculous—a charge totally unsupported by any of the documents and abundantly refuted both by his own and by his character. No man in public life who marches steady and erect along the path of duty, can fail to awaken enmity among those who envy his reputation, without ability to emulate his virtues. But, surely, the deadliest foe of General Jackson cannot, for a moment, credit such a charge as this. I dare venture to assert, that not a single member of the select committee, malignant as appears to be the hostility of some of them to the general, believes that he led an army to the field, and jeopardized the lives of valuable citizens, in order to speculate with security in Spanish lands; or that he risked the ruin both of health and reputation, and prostrated the constitution, to secure the paltry advantage of buying a few acres in Florida.

We read of men whose dangerous political ambition prompted to the commission of awful crimes towards their country; but the monstrous act of overturning a free constitution and making unauthorized war, with the despicable view of trifling pecuniary emolument, is yet, and may it long be, unheard of and unrecorded. If that committee do not believe the charge they have advanced, what can be their views, and how will they explain their motives to their country? It would be both indecorous and useless to indulge in the language of resentment and recrimination; but it would be injustice to the country to withhold the expression of a deep conviction, that this most unjust an illegal trial originated in dishonest motives—from feelings of personal hostility in one of the members, and, in others, of a disposition to gratify a junta. It is right to state, that two members of the committee were opposed to the report. One of those, who was not personally acquainted with the general who sat in the convention which framed the constitution, was too well acquainted with the principles of that sacred instrument to sanction any proceeding calculated to do it vital injury; and the other had too long known General Jackson to entertain any doubt of his purity. When the course of these gentlemen is contrasted with that of the majority in the committee, the people will have no difficulty in conceiving the impure motives by which that majority were governed.

The principles which guided the commander in chief, in the movements of the Seminole campaign, have been so ably developed and supported by men of integrity and talents, that it is deemed unnecessary now to review them. The orders which governed him are before the world. The selection and use of the means for their complete execution are well known. If he left any thing undone which was necessary "to give peace and security to the southern frontier;" or if he unnecessarily superadded to the sufficient means of effecting this object any act injurious to the country and destructive of the constitution, the grounds for a fair judgment are with the nation, and its award, either of blame or approbation, will doubtless be just. This article shall be confined to the elucidation of some obscurities, and the correction of several misstatements of facts in the narrative of the report. The argumentative part shall only be touched incidentally.

It is stated in the first page of the report, "that, in the spring or summer of 1817, the regular troops were withdrawn from the posts on the Georgia frontier, and concentrated at Fort Montgomery, on the Alabama river, a considerable distance west of the Georgia line." This is calculated to create an impression, that General Jackson issued the order for evacuating the posts south of Georgia, and thereby jeopardized that frontier, by opening the way for savage incursion. But, in the commission of this military error, he was no way instrumental. The order for the movement of the troops to the Alabama was issued from the War Department, by Mr. Crawford, contrary to the General's opinion, who considered the movement both dangerous and impolitic.

In page 2, it is stated, that General Gaines ordered Maj. Twigg "to surround and take an Indian village, called Fowl Town about fourteen miles from Fort Scott, and near the Florida line." The order to Maj Twigg was to bring to Fort Scott the Chief of Fowl Town, who had repeatedly been called to an interview, and as often contumaciously refused to appear. The object of General Gaines was to have a definitive understanding with the Chief, respecting his hostile or friendly intentions; and the importance of such an understanding induced the General to order his forcible capture, if gentle means proved inefficient.

In the same page, is this remarkable paragraph: "On the receipt of this order" (the order under which General Jackson led on the Seminole campaign) "Gen. Jackson, instead of observing the orders of the Department, then in Nashville, calling on the Governor of Tennessee, then in Nashville, to appeal to the West Tennesseeans; who had served under him in the last war. One thousand mounted gunmen and two companies of what were called life-guards, with the utmost alacrity volunteered their services, from the states of Tennessee and Kentucky, and repaired to his standard. Officers were appointed to command this corps by the General himself, or other persons acting under his authority. Thus organized, they were mustered into the service of the United States."

At the time this order was received, the Governor of Tennessee was either in Knoxville or the Cherokee nation; and to have waited the result of the usual process of drafting, would have produced the evils, of much loss of valuable time, and the raising of a force reluctant in disposition and inefficient in character and equipment. General Jackson immediately dispatched a letter to Governor McMinn, apprising him of the call for volunteers, and informing him, that in case the call should not be promptly and effectually answered, he should require of him one thousand drafted militia (b.). The Governor warmly approved the step the General had taken and added to his force one company of mounted volunteers who joined the army at Fort Gadsden. Gen. Jackson's letter of the 12th January, apprised the Department of the measure, and the Secretary approved and sanctioned it. (c.)

Corps of the same character with the Tennessee volunteers were raised in other parts of the country, and under different officers, during the late war with Great Britain. In the northwestern campaign, General Harrison was joined by a body of volunteers, led by Colonel Johnson—and Governor Shelby authorized the General to form them into corps, and appoint such officers as the men might elect. Another body of men from Ohio, joined the army on the march of General Harrison for the relief of Fort Wayne, without any authority, and uncommissioned by the state Executive. These organized themselves and appointed their officers. Their services were accepted for ten days, and they received pay for that period.

It is well known that exactly the same kind of troops followed General Jackson into the Creek nation, and achieved the victories of Taledaga, Emucklaw, and the Horse Shoe. The same men who penetrated the swamps of Florida, covered Mobile from British visitation; and the same troops, officers and men, (d.) defeated Wellington's veterans on the shore of the Mississippi, and saved New-Orleans from incendiary pollution. Did Congress, then, adjudge the act of raising them "unconstitutional," or did they approve the measure and make appropriation for paying them? I will not say that the sanctioning an act by one Congress obliges every succeeding Congress to approve all similar proceedings. But, where a measure of important necessity is adopted on personal responsibility, and approved by the government or the nation, it must be some motive, different from a regard for principle, that could prompt a committee of Congress, at another period, to censure a similar measure, urged by similar necessity, and productive of similar benefit.

It is thought unnecessary to enter minutely into an enquiry on the powers of either the War Department or a Major General Commanding, to raise, on emergency, a body of mounted volunteers. We shall leave this

(b.) See Doc. B. (c.) See Docs C. D. L. K. I. (d.) It is worthy of remark that the same regiments, similarly officered, and nearly the same men who were at New-Orleans, were in the Seminole campaign. They assembled in 1814, at the call for volunteers, chose their officers, and cheerfully obeyed them, although none were commissioned. They followed the same course exactly in 1817—18, and, in both cases, victory followed their march.
The muster rolls of the volunteers, in 1814 and 1818, now on file in the War office, establish this fact.