

THE STAR, And North-Carolina State Gazette.

No. 33.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1819.

Vol. XI.

**PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
BY THOMAS HENDERSON, JR.**
SUBSCRIPTION, THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM—NO PAPER
SENT WITHOUT AT LEAST \$1 50 CENTS IN PAID IN
ADVANCE, AND NO PAPER DISCONTINUED, UNLESS AT THE OP-
TION OF THE EDITOR, UNLESS ALL ARREARS ARE PAID—
ADVERTISEMENTS NOT EXCEEDING TWELVE LINES INKENT-
ED IN THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
IN A MONTHLY RATE.

Bounty Land Agency, SAINT-LOUIS.

THE subscriber will receive and give his particular atten-
tion to the recording of Deeds for Military Lands—
and will be observed in having them properly entered
in record, and promptly returned to their owners. The
same order taken on said lands will also form a part of the
business of this agency.
The law of this country requires that deeds of transfer should
be recorded in the county where the land is situated within
a certain time after the date of the conveyance. It also requires
that they be reported for taxes within the same time. To
obtain these requisites will endanger the title and incur the
expense of triple charges.
Charges for—Attending to the recording of Deeds \$1 each.
do—Recorder's fees, 15 cents for every 100 words.
do—Having a note by weight, wherever a letter
or packet exceeds one ounce, it is then charged 25 cents for
each quarter ounce.
The sum of three dollars or thereabouts will defray all ex-
penses of Recording, Postage and Agency and will be expected
to accompany each deed sent to this office. The item of
postage is included in the estimate, as the subscriber prefers
that packets should be forwarded per mail, and it is to be made
that where it is not inconvenient, remittance may be made
in bills of the United States Bank or its Branches. Any sur-
plus money will be returned to the owner or paid over on ac-
count of taxes as may be directed.
Letters on business will receive prompt attention and satis-
factory references. Every information desirable to persons
concerned in the Illinois or Missouri country will be
communicated on application to the *Saint Louis Land A-*
gency and Commission Office.
A. F. CRANE.
18-31.

State of North-Carolina, Edgemore County, February Term 1819.

David Dickerson, vs George W. D. Sergeant—Original at-
tachment levied, &c.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that George W.
D. Sergeant is not a resident of this State—It is therefore
ordered that publication be made in the Star for 3 months
that unless the said George W. D. Sergeant do appear at
the next court to be held for said county, at the Court House
in Tarborough, on the fourth Monday of May next, and re-
ply, final judgment will be entered against him.
Test, R. HALL, C. C.
May 3, 1819. 20-3m

State of North-Carolina, Stokes County, March Term, 1819.

Obadiah Dodson, vs Isaac Dodson—Original Attachment
levied, &c.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defen-
dant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State—It is
therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh
Star for 6 weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the first
day of said court on the 21st Monday of June next, reply
and plead, answer or demur, judgment will be entered a-
gainst him.
Test, A. R. MOORE, Clerk.
April 28, 1819. 18-6t-51p

Wanted.

TWO Journeymen to the Stage or Waggon-making busi-
ness, who can (by being recommended as sober and indus-
trious) meet with liberal wages and constant employment.
H. C. WATT & Co.
Raleigh, April 7, 1819. 15-1f

For Sale,

BETWEEN seven and eight hundred acres of land hand-
somely situated, within two miles of the University of
North-Carolina, on Presswood and Lick Creeks. A good
proportion of this land is excellent low grounds. The whole
tract is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat, tobacco
or cotton. This tract of land could be divided for the accom-
modation of purchasers, as it contains two plantations, which
are in good repair for farming, a dwelling house and all ne-
cessary out-houses, a cotton mill, and whiskey distillery—
As it is presumed the purchaser would wish to view the pre-
mises, he is inclined to purchase, are respectfully invited to
call and see me. A great bargain may be had, by an early
application.
JAMHATT YEARGIN
February 24, 1819 2f

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

THE subscriber, in connection with Mr. Robert T. Check,
having purchased this well known establishment now oc-
cupied 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. 52-4f

T. BOND, 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.

ATTENTION! Officers of the 1st. and 2nd. Reg'ts.

YOU will attend a drill muster on Saturday
the 15th of June in Raleigh, at ten o'clock,
armed and equipped as the law directs.
By Order, H. C. WATT,
GREEN-HUCKABEE,
Adjutants.
20-1f

Hardware.

D. H. FARNALL, No. 39 Market Street, Philadelphia,
has received by late arrivals from Liverpool, and has on
hand a large and general assortment of Hardwares, among
which are,
Every kind of round hick, and for buck knives and forks,
Pew knives, sockets, razors,
Brown combs, knobs and all tools,
Saw, Penknives and millstones,
Gilt web and hair pliers,
Gambrels, axes, but knives, shovels and spades,
Frying pans, best axes,
Pliers, edge tools, silver, steel needles, and a great variety
of other articles, the whole forming a very general assort-
ment, and all of which he offers for sale, at reduced prices
on the most accommodating terms.
18-31

Houses & Lots in Hillsboro' for sale BY DR. OF FARRIL.

TWELVE acres well situated and excellent soil, of
excellent Springs, Houses and improvements.
I also give notice, as I have heretofore done, that my wife
Kassy O'Farrell, having for some years past my bed and board
without any just cause, and having abandoned herself to a
lewd and dissipated life, I forbid all persons from giving her
credit or trading with her on any account, as I will pay no
debts by her contracted. BARNABAS O'FARRIL.
Hillsborough, 18. 7.

Ice-Creams, CAN be had at the house of the subscriber on Monday, the 17th inst. and every day following, from ten o'clock in the morning, un- til ten in the Evening. Also, see by the paper or posted. SUSANNA WIGGINS. Raleigh, May 13, 1819. 20-1f

Lynch & Cather, OF PETERSBURG VIRGINIA.

ARE just receiving direct from the British Manufactory
the following GOODS:
25 Trunks, Cases, Chests, and
4 do Bed Ticking,
15 do Calicoes and Muslin
4 do Gbecks,
10 do Cotton Bagging,
10 do Gingham,
25 Cash Merce,
5 Bales, Bombazette & Bom-
200 Doves Strythe Blades,
bazette,
30 Casks Nails,
1 do Gun and Rifle Locks,
1 do Coffee Mills,
1 do Waffle Irons,
1 do Smiths Vices,
12 Anvils,
30 Hosen Spades and Sho-
vcls,
2 Cases of Cut, Pin, & Chand-
Saws,
1 Cash Heap Hooks,
1 do Drawing and Cutting
Knives,
12 Casks assorted Hardware,
Cutlery and Saddlery,
20 Cases Guns,
2 do Brown Holland,
20 Cates Liverpool Ware.
Those Goods will be sold to punctual customers at the ordi-
nary advance—and cash purchasers will be allowed a libe-
ral discount.
Peterburg, Va. April 1819. 15-3t

State of North-Carolina, Columbus County, Fall Term, 1819.

James B. White, vs Uriah Flowers—Original Bill.
IT appearing to the court, that the Defendant resides in a
foreign State, it is ordered that publication be made six
weeks successively, in the Raleigh Star, that said defendant
appear at the next term of this court, which will be on the
second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next,
and plead, answer or demur to the bill, filed in this case, or
the said bill will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.
Test, A. BRYAN, C. J.
of the County of Columbus.
Columbus County, N. C. 17-3t

Land for Sale.

BETWEEN five and six hundred acres of valuable land,
lying on the waters of Middle Creek, in Granville coun-
ty, N. C. three miles north of LeMay's Cross Roads, and 15
miles south of Oxford. The soil is well adapted for
corn, cotton, tobacco and wheat. There is open land
sufficient to work 6 or 8 hands. The dwelling house is 22
by 23, with all necessary out-houses. It is presumed that
no person will purchase without first viewing the land—on the
last there is a good mill seat.
EDMUND G. BRODIE.
May 4, 1819. 20-4t

Notice.

THE subscriber has received his supply of Spring Goods.
His assortment is very general, consisting of staple and
fancy articles, tools and materials suitable for the different
mechanical professions, a neat assortment of Ladies', Gentle-
man's and Children's Shoes and Boots, and most kinds of
Groceries, (spirits excepted) & bar iron. He wishes to sell
his goods for cash, or on credit to his punctual friends, as
he can as any of his neighbors, and will be thankful for prompt
payment.
WILLIAM PECK.
Raleigh, May 14, 1819. 20-3m
P. S. Those in arrears are respectfully informed that with-
out collections his business must be very seriously affected.
W. P.

POLITICAL FOR THE STAR.

Mr. EDITOR—Notwithstanding you have published
the speeches of Mr. Gaston and Mr. Mebane, of the
last session, on the Judiciary bill, you will oblige many
of your Western friends by publishing Mr. Brevard's
speech on the same subject, at the present time.

Mr. BREVARD, of Lincoln, said—*Mr. Speaker*—The Gentlemen in the minority on
the second reading of this bill, called for the
yeas and nays then—I shall call them now.
I wish my name to be as indelibly marked as
possible, in the affirmative of a measure, the
most important, and I may add glorious, to
North-Carolina, which has ever been agitated
in her General Assembly. And before the
question is taken, I wish to make a few obser-
vations on the merits of the bill before you.
Although, Sir, I cannot entertain any great ap-
prehensions, that the bill will be lost at this
late stage of its progress, and almost at the
goal and completion of its journey, yet I would
be glad for the honor of this General Assembly
and for the reputation of the State, that the
minority should be as small as possible. I
would rejoice particularly for the credit of the
farmers on this floor, should they prove to the
world, that they had discernment, intelligence
and independence to discover, and to pursue
their own real interest, and to support all
measures which would advance the general in-
terest and welfare of the state.
I am no Lawyer Sir, nor do I ever expect
to be one, or to have any particular connection
with either Lawyers or Judges. Certainly I
should not expect that it would be to my ad-
vantage, to have any very intimate intercourse
with them or resort to them, in a professional

way. I am a Farmer Sir, and till the ground
for my support—and, frequently, with my own
hands. I wish to represent fairly and truly,
every class of the community of which I am a
member I wish to support, particularly the ag-
ricultural interest. I cannot, therefore, be
justly suspected of any undue or interested pre-
dilection for lavishing out, unnecessarily, our
scarce funds upon the legal profession. It is
therefore that I have ventured to make a few
remarks to those in this Assembly, who are
engaged, in common with myself, in the same
honorable pursuit in life. I wish them to be con-
vinced, as I am firmly convinced myself that
this proposition has not originated in the cupi-
dity or ambition of our Bar or Bench—
but that it has been generated and matured, by
the experience and reflection of all observing
and discerning men; that it is called for—loud-
ly and demanded by the exigencies of the times,
and actual posture of affairs; and is now urged
to secure to us the equal rights and privi-
leges which we enjoy.

It is the ability and independency of our
Judiciary which can alone secure to us these
blessings. In vain able Statesmen may deli-
berate—in vain the best laws may be enacted
if ignorant, inefficient Judges are appointed to
expound and administer them—all must re-
sult in 'confusion worse confounded.'

Our situation is rapidly approaching this
crisis—nay, has already arrived at it. We
have all witnessed the humiliation to which
our courts of justice have been depressed.—
We have seen that venerable and revered office,
the object of the creation and existence of
which, was, and is, to protect the weak against
the powerful—and make the just poor man, the
rich oppressor's master—to act as a husband to
the widow and a father to the orphan—which
decides all conflicting claims, and establishes
the immutable basis of Equity and justice;—
We have seen this office which must ultimate-
ly be our shield and safeguard, for the liber-
ties of which we boast; literally go a beg-
ging.—Humbly soliciting, some kind soul to
accept for charity. One of your judges has
dropped from the Bench, and then another, and
another,—not into the grave only—but into
your Courts as barristers.—Thus on till wis-
dom is pushed off the Bench. A place be-
comes vacant—an appointment is to be made—
one gentleman is nominated, and declines the
acceptance of an office which should be so re-
spectable, and so honorable, as to be the very
summit of all desires, but those of inordinate
ambition—another gentleman is solicited, and
likewise declines—a third is resorted to.—
What a wretched situation our Judicial depart-
ment must be in, when no attorney of tolerable
eminence, will condescend to dispense justice
for us!

These Sir are stubborn facts, and of so re-
cent date, that they are yet in the green re-
membrance of every member of this Assembly.
The vacancy on our Bench yet remains unoc-
cupied, and it is left for us to go again begging
some one to fill it, or to alter our system.

Such a state of things must have a cause;
and we need not go far to find it. It evidently
exists Sir, in the oppressive duties assigned
your judges in the inadequate compensation
which they receive.

Human nature will endure but a certain por-
tion of labour—and beyond this can tolerate
no more. Your Judges attend some five or six
Courts, are cramped and confined upon the
bench—with their minds tortured with sub-
tleties, and constantly under full tension to com-
prehend and unravel the knotty skein of am-
biguous and involved causes presented to their
view—and when they think good easy men,
full surely, rest approaches, they are roused
by the noise of Lawyers, Clerics & Witnesses,
addressing themselves to readiness for another
Court; and awake to the wretched conviction,
that although their bodies are worn down by
fatigue, and their minds unnerved and obscur-
ed by protracted application, and the clouds of
cases, testimonies, pleadings and opinions
which have passed in review before it; yet that
half their labours still remain to be performed;
and then the journey to Raleigh to hold the Su-
preme Court, lies in full prospect to close the
glorious vista.

Thus circumstanced, no judge, however emi-
nent, in his profession, however skilled in the
law, with a body thus overcome with fatigue,
and a mind thus tortured and beclouded, thus
wandering and unsettled, thus exhausted, and I
may say, debilitated can be capable of prop-
erly investigating an intricate suit, and giving a
correct and perspicuous decision.

Whatever hardship and injustice occurs in
this way, is so much wrong and injury, which
we, as Legislators, substantially do the people
of North-Carolina. Because having the reme-
dy for these evils in our hands, and being in-
trusted by the people with power to apply it,
we propose to apply it. We say to them suffer
on, we cannot for your distresses. We who are
rich can afford to bear our share of the burden;
or rather this state of things is in our favour, be-
cause, whilst the laws are so unsettled & intri-
cate, no poor man will dare to appear in court a-
gainst us, let his cause be never so good, or his in-
juries never so grievous, for fear he may be un-
able to bear the expenses of the suit, or may not
live to see it concluded. We who are poor hav-
ing rather more information than most of
those who sent us here, can so contrive to ma-

nage matters that whatever wrongs or injuries
others may suffer, for want of a speedy & cor-
rect adjudication of ours, we shall not bear, at
least a proportionate show of the grievance.

Sir I stand upon this occasion as the poor
man's friend, not as the friend of the wealthy
man or of the lawyer. Whose interest is it
that the laws should be so fixed, stable and
plain, that there may be few suits and those suits
be speedily determined? Surely not the pecu-
liar advantage of the rich man, who could other-
wise by additional fees render a suit almost in-
calculable and ruinous to his poorer adversary.
Surely not the peculiar interest of the lawyer,
who must necessarily have less business in pro-
portion as your laws are rendered more perfect,
and your decisions more permanent. For, Sir,
the maxim is incontrovertible, that the more
plain and certain laws are rendered, the fewer
will be the collisions and law suits. Ask the
prisoner confined in his dungeon cell, who for
three years has baffled your laws, and been baff-
led by them, if your laws are efficient, and he
will answer no. Ask my friends of the west,
who have had suits depending in your Courts of
Equity for sixty years, if you have such a
thing as law at all—and they will answer, that
if you have, they have experienced nothing of
its effects but lawyers required fees.

I should think such a state of things, was
plain and palpable to every understanding;
that the magnitude of the evil, would bring it
home to the feelings of every citizen of the
State: that the necessity of some alteration,
some improvement in our Judiciary establish-
ment, has become of itself self-evident; that it
had been too fully, too notoriously proven to
admit a denial.

And I believe, Sir, that it has been very gen-
erally conceded, since this discussion commen-
ced, that some change is absolutely requisite
and indispensable. What scheme, then, has
been suggested to this house; or what scheme
has been mentioned even in common conversa-
tion, which claims a preference in the mind of
any man who hears me, to that on your table?
It is universally admitted, that we should have
a supreme court, the decisions of which, should
be so correct and uniform—so unvarying and
accordant, as to afford the least possible oppor-
tunity for litigious spirits to exercise their male-
volent and pestilential practices—as to cause a
sure, speedy, final decision, to all controversies,
however involved and intricate. It has been
likewise proved, by sad experience, past denial,
that our present judicial system does not answer
this purpose. Suits are now pending on our
Equity Dockets of the west—perhaps in the East
also for aught I know, of so ancient and anti-
quated a date that no venerable member of this
house can pretend to compete with them for the
length of years already past—our can the
youngest here—let your system remain as it is,
hope to outlive them. It has been proven like-
wise to the cost of many citizens, that the de-
cisions of our present Supreme Court are conflict-
ing and discordant, productive to an infinite ex-
tent of what has been termed the glorious uncer-
tainty of the Law—engendering suits without
number and of the most hopeless longevity. And
upon who Sir, does this vexatious uncertainty,
this grievous procrastination, this ruinous de-
lay fall most heavily? Surely upon your most
numerous, as they are most as they are your
most meritorious class of citizens—the planters;
upon those who knowing least of the law, are
therefore the least unwilling, the least undread-
ing to be involved in its unfathomable vortex.

As the principles of the bill have been already
incorrovertibly substantiated, and are ap-
proved by, I believe, most even of those who op-
pose it, I shall therefore not attempt to add fur-
ther to the strength of a fortress already impreg-
nably fortified—and which is threatened with
no attack. Put but able Judges on the Supreme
Court bench—and we shall have the opportunity
to do as if we choose—the materials are at
hand—put but then the first legal talents of
the state, (and this state affords perhaps as able
legal characters as any in the Union) and what
shall prevent the evils which we all know to
exist from being redressed?

But the great objection to the bill is that the
salary is fixed at too high a rate. 250 dollars
is esteemed an exorbitant sum, for a great
state to give for the services of a man who is
to do the state such services;—and who, as I
shall presently attempt to prove would acquire
double that sum by the pursuits of his profes-
sion.

For the opinions of the gentlemen who live
amongst the mountains, I entertain a greater
respect. I am convinced that they are honest
in the belief which they have expressed, that
the salary is too high. And this opinion is easi-
ly accounted for. In that bleak and rugged,
but sublime and delightful region, money is not
plenty, and a small sum is esteemed a great
matter. Few, perhaps, of their wealthiest and
most indefatigable money seekers, procure with
all their address, an income of 25,000, and
therefore, this sum bestowed upon a public offi-
cer, appears to them exorbitant. On what ac-
count it appears so to those who reside in other
quarters of the state, I am unable to determine.
But I beg of my friends who live amongst the
mountains to extend their observations, to make
them general, and not confine them to a particu-

*There is one of this description now in the Goal in
the City of Raleigh.