THE STAR,

And North-Carolina State Gazette.

No. 25. RALEIGH, (N. C.) FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1819. Vol. XI.

Louisburg Female Academy.

THIS examination of the pupils of this Seminary commenced on Wednesday the 2nd. and closed on Thursday the 3rd. instant, to the entire satisfaction of the Trustees and the admiration of a large concourse of Gentlemen and ladies who assembled on this highly interesting occasion. Such has been the extraordinary degree of emulation and industry which prevailed amongst the students of this Academy that the trustees find it somewhat difficult to make distinctions. The following classes were examined on the studies as respectfully stated.

1st Class—Mary G. Somerville, Mary A. Falconer, Mary B. Hill, and Jane E. Fox, examined on Whelpley's Historical compend—each member of this class, deserves the great est credit for correctness and promptitude.

2nd Class, on Rhetoric—Harriet B. Booth, Eliza Percival, Rose Ann Percival, Eliza H. Bass, Charlotte T. Strother, Thomas Maria Foster, and Lucy Ann Goode—each member of this class passed an excellent examination—Harriet B. Booth, and Charlotte T. Strother best.

3rd Class, on Paley's Philosophy—Harriett B. Booth, and Margaret C. Connelly—very good and equal.

4th Class, on Geography of Africa—Harriet B. Booth, Mary T. Sale, Eliza Percival, Rose Ann Percival, Eliza H. Bass, Mary T. Crump, Charlotte T. Strother, Lucy A. Goode, & Thomas M. Foster. This class acquitted itself honorably—if any, the distinctions are due to Misses Foster Crump, Strother and Booth.

5th Class, on Arithmetic—Eliza Percival, Rose Ann Percival, Mary P. Falconer, Thomas M Foster, Margaret C. Connelly—this was an excellent class, Mary P. Falconer best.

6th Class, on English Grammar, Reading, Spelling and Parsing—Mary G. Somerville, Thomas M. Foster, Harriet B. Booth, Mary P. Falconer, Eliza H. Bass, Charlotte T. Strother, Margaret C Connelly, Mary B. Hill, and Jane E. Fox—in this class Mary G. Somerville was distinguished with the medal; others very good.

7th Class, on Geography of Asia—Mary T. Sale, Eliza Percival, Rose Ann Percival, Eliza H. Bass, Mary J. Crump, Charlotte T. Strother, Lucy A. Goode, Thomas M. Foster and Mary L. Hill. This Class was so near equal as to render it difficult to distinguish; if any difference, it is due to Rose Ann Percival.

8th Class, on Arithmetic—Mary G Somerville, Lucy A. Goode, Judeth Palmer, Charlotte T. Strother and Mary B. Hill. Very good and equal.

9th Class, on English Grammar, Reading, Spelling, &c.—Eliza Percival, Mary T Sale, Cloe Perry, Sarah L. Coleman, Marinh M. Millery, Eliza T. House, Mary J Crump, Lucy A. Goode and Celia W. May. Miss Crump and Miss House considered best.

10th Class, on Geography of Europe—Mary J. Crump, Celia W. May, (Eliza G. Sale absent by sickness,) Miss Crump distinguished with the medal.

11th Class, on Arithmetic—Mary M. Miller, Mehitable Fesenden and Jane E Fox; Miss Fox had the medal of this class.

12th Class, on Reading and English Grammar—Mary L. Hill, Eliza G. Sale, (absent,) Mehitable Fesenden, Judeth Palmer, Mary Ann Pugh, Emily C. Johnson, Sarah Bond, Eliza W. Jackson, Ann Blackwell, Nancy Alston and Julia A. Peters; in this class, Misses Fesenden, Palmer, Pugh, Hill, Bond, Alston and Peters, were considered best and equal.

13th Class, on Geography of the U. States—Cloe Perry, Eliza T. House, Sarah L. Coleman, Mary M. Miller, Mahitable Fesenden, Mary Ann Pugh, Emily Johnson, Judeth Palmer and Sarah Bond. This class was very good; Miss House had the medal of the class.

14th Class, on Arithmetic—Mary T. Sale, Eliza W. Jackson, (Eliza G Sale absent,) Celina W. May. Mary T. Sale had the medal in this class.

15th Class, on English Grammar—Cynthia Perry, Eliza W. Goode, Catharine Sommerville, Elizabeth A. Browning, Evelina R. Miller, Mary Eliza Ann Taylor, Eleanor Margaret A. Fox and Sarah Helen King; this class was extremely good, Mary Eliza A. Taylor had the medal of this class.

16th Class, on Geography of British America and Introduction—Eliza T. House, Sarah L. Coleman, Maria M Miller, Mahitable Fesenden, Mary A. Pugh, Emily C. Johnson, Judith Palmer, Eliza W. Goode, Mary Eliza A. Taylor, Evelina R Miller, Cynthia Perry, Catharine Sommerville; this class passed an elegant examination, Eliza W. Goode was particularly distinguished.

17th Class, on Goldsmith's Geography of Asia and Africa—Mary Eliza A. Taylor, Sarah H King, Eleanor M. A. Fox; extremely good and equal.

18th Class, on Reading, English Grammar, &c.—Mary Perry, Marina A. Hill, Margaret R. Thomas, Mary A B. Hill, Maria M. Moore, Clarissa L. Jordan, Eliza Griffin, Cary Ann Gholson, Eliza Langgon and Mary Langgon. This class was composed of small girls, who were very perfect in their examination; Maria A. Hill had the medal of this class.

19th Class, on Reading and Spelling—Angelina Bond, Sarah M. Hill, Maria A. Fox; very good and equal.

In Painting, Miss Mary P. Falconer and Miss Harriet Booth, excelled—In Writing, Mary T. Sale, Jane E. Fox, Mary P Falconer and Rose Ann Percivall, were considered best—In needle work, Eliza T. House excelled—In Filligree, Miss Cloe Perry excelled.

Mary T Sale, Mary G. Sommerville, Harriet Booth, Mary L. Hill, Mary J. Crump, Eliza Bass and Jane Fox, students of the musical department, performed on the Forte Piano, to the great delight and amusement of all, and had made great proficiency for their practice.

The Trustees cannot, on this occasion, but express their gratitude and approbation for the able manner in which Mrs. Bobbitt and Miss Waldo, have managed their department—Boarding with unwearied industry, and the strictest attention to the morals of the pupils, entitle any one to public patronage, surely Mrs. Bobbitt is justly entitled to a liberal share.

The music department will continue to be managed under the direction of Monsieur La Taste, whose qualifications and examplary conduct is too well known to need any praise in the present publication.

The duties of the institution will be resumed on the 3rd Monday of this month, under the direction of the former Teachers. The Trustees fondly hope for a continuation of that patronage which they have heretofore so liberally shared.

By order of the Board,
R. A. TAYLOR, Sec'y.

24-2w

100 Dollars Reward.

WILL be given for the apprehension and delivery of WILLIAM JOHNSON, who broke from the jail of Pulaski, Geo. on the night of the 3d inst. Said Johnson is about six feet high, large stature, black hair and black eyes, complexion fair from long confinement

AARON B. PUCKETT, Deputy Sheriff.

BUFFALOE SPRINGS,

Mecklenburg County, Virginia.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform her friends and the public, that she intends keeping a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT at this desirable watering place the ensuing summer. Considerable accession of house-room has been made to this establishment since the last summer, with which and her efforts to please, she doubts not of giving general satisfaction to all who visit those springs, whether for the benefit of the water, or for the enjoyment of society.—The efficacy of these waters, in most diseases, is so generally known, that it is deemed unnecessary to say any thing on the subject.

ELIZABETH SPEED.

24-2t

MISS NYE,

HAVING taken a house near the Academy, is willing to receive into her family, as boarders, a few female students.

24-3t

BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

$100 Reward
For WILL and AMY.

LEFT our plantations in Union District S. C. on the 5th of May last, the above named Negroes. Will is about 55 or 60 years of age, of a copper complexion, has a blemish in one eye, speaks slow and complaisant, carries his age very well, though is gray, &c. Amy is a bright mulatto, about 35 or 40 years old & carries her age very well, has long hair, & we believe a scar over one eye, but which we do not recollect, has on we think a green bombazette frock, and has with her several dresses of silk, speaks tolerable good english, &c. It is supposed they have a free pass, or some kind recommendation, or otherwise are conveyed off by some white person. The above reward will be given for the said negroes if taken and confined in any gaol so that we can get them.—Also three hundred dollars will be given for the thief, if brought to conviction, if a white man. On the night of their departure, one of the subscribers lost a sorrel mare with a blaze face, 4 or 5 years old, which we presume the wench will ride—and the fellow having off a saddle, we presume intends to steal a horse inside himself, his dress cannot well be described, having with him several suits of clothes.

WM. B FARR,
PRESLY WILLIAMS.

Fishdam Ford on Broad River, Union District South-Carolina, May 15, 1819. 24-3w.

State of North-Carolina,

Pitt County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1819.

Hadreanus Van Noorden, vs Reuben Speir.—Original attachment levied on the land and plantation where Robert Speir lived, and his property.

ORDERED that publication be made in the Star for three months giving notice to the said Reuben Speir that he appear at the next Court to be held for the County of Pitt at the Court-House in Greensville on the first Monday of August next, then and there to replevy and make his defence, or judgment will be rendered against him.

24-6w ALEX'R. EVANS, Clk.

State of North-Carolina,

Pitt County.

County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, A. D. 1819.

Richard Moore, vs. Reuben Speir.—Original attachment levied on two negroes Celia and Annaky.

IN having been made appear to the satisfaction of the Court that Reubin Speir had left this State—it was ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Star for three months giving notice to the said Reuben Speir that he appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Pitt at the Court-House in Greensville on the first Monday of August next, then and there to replevy and plead or judgment will be rendered against him.

24-6w A. EVANS, Clk

State of North-Carolina,

Pitt County.

County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1819.

Mary Smallwood, vs. James C. Greene, Administrator of Elijah Chamberlain, dec'd.—Constables return of Execution, levied on two lots in the town of Greenville the property of Elijah Chamberlain, dec.

IT having been made appear to the satisfaction of the court that some of the heirs at law of said deceased are not inhabitants of this State—it was ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Star as to the non-resident heirs of said dec'd. that they appear at the next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Pitt, at the Court-House in Greensville on the first Monday of August next, then & there show cause if any they may have, wherefore judgment should not be entered up against them and execution awarded against the lots so as to satisfy the judgment and costs aforesaid, and all accruing costs.

24-6w. A. EVANS, Clk.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Pitt County.

County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1819.

Mary Smallwood, vs. James C. Greene Adm'r. of Elijah Chamberlain, dec.—Constables return levied on one lot the property of Elijah Chamberlain, No. 53, joining Hanson Blount's lot, and Peter Rives's lot.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that some of the heirs at law of said dec'd. are not inhabitants of this state—it was ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Star as to the non-resident heirs of said dec that they appear at the next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held at the Court-House in Greensville, on the first Monday of August next, then and there to shew cause if any they may have wherefore judgment should not be entered up against the lots so as aforesaid levied on to satisfy the judgment and costs aforesaid, and all accruing costs.

24-6w A. EVANS, Clk.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

Person County.

In Equity, March Term 1819.

James Williamson, vs. Romulus Sanders, Vincent Lea and Milton Rose.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants Vincent Lea, and Milton Rose are not inhabitants of this State—it is ordered that the said parties appear at the next term of said Court to be held on the second Monday in September next, at the Court House in Person and plead answer or demur to said bill, otherwise the same will be heard exparte at said Term, and that this order be published three weeks in the Raleigh Star.

24-3t JOHN BRADSHER, C M E

THOMAS COBBS,

COACH-MAKER, RALEIGH N. C.

HAS employed from the City's of New Ark, New-Jersey, & New-York, a number of first rate work-men, of the several branches of his business—viz: Body-Making, Carriage-making, Trimming, painting Smith's, &c. who have been carefully selected by his friend in New-Jersey. He has also received from the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia, a large & extensive Stock of the best and most fashionable materials.

He is grateful for the very liberal encouragement he has already received, & hopes from his assiduity & attention to his business, to merit a continuance of their favours. Carriages of any description, or price, can be had at a short notice.

Orders from any part of the Continent are solicited.

Referrence for excellence and elegance of his work, and the character of the advertiser, is made to his numerous acquaintances in this and the neighboring States.

Raleigh, February 17, 1819. 8-cowtf.

ENTERED.

ON Friday, 23 of April, 1819. One stray horse, of gray colour, 13 hands and a half high, 14 years old, a branded with O on the left shoulder, appraised to seven dollars said horse was took up and entered by James Fulton, living on the old High Rock road, leading from the High Rock to Mr. Thomas Dicks, Esqr. in Guilford County, N. C. Also on Saturday, the 8th 1819, one Stray mare, of a dark bay colour, not branded, shod all round, supposed to be thirteen years old, and near 15 hands high, has two or three saddle marks on the right side of her, has been docd.—Appraised to thirty dollars.—Said mare was took up and entered by Adam Scott, living on the waters of the Reedy Fork, about six miles North from Greensborough, Guilford County, N. C.

ALEXANDER GRAY, Ranger.

May, 18th 1819. 21-3tpd.

STRAYS.

WAS entered on the Ranger's books of Wake County, on the 17th of May by Micajah Hill, who lives 9 miles north of Raleigh, a sorrel horse of the following description—supposed to be about 11 years old, with one white foot fossed ears, swob tail 4 feet 8 inches high—valued to $13 and 50 cents: One other by Lewis Page, who lives 10 miles west of Raleigh, on the 4th of June, of the following description—a sorrel horse supposed to be 13 or 14 years old a star in his forehead some saddle spots on his back, left hind foot white—appraised to 45 dollars.

24-3t M DILLIARD, Ranger.

Topography.

LOUISIANA.

[The following is an extract of a letter from Hon. FRANCIS X. MARTIN, of New Orleans, bearing date 22d of July last addressed to a gentleman in Georgia. It will be found to contain a most concise & minute topography of the state of Louisiana, and must be highly interesting to the enterprising of all descriptions.]

Nat. Int.

SIR: You are not deceived in the idea you have formed of the prosperity of this state. I believe, in no part of the United States is agriculture more profitable.

Some of our sugar planters derive a revenue of $1,000, in some years, from the annual labour of each of their working hands; from 500 to 750 is the ordinary calculation; and, at the present price of cotton, ($33,) it is imagined that, if the disease which injure the plant at present subsides, the culture of that article is equally profitable.

There is no difficulty in obtaining land in this state, but slaves are extremely scarce and dear in the market. An ordinary field hand, *born* in the country, or *seasoned* thereto, is worth from 1500 to 2000 in cash;—genteel house servants command $600.

From the Balize to Baton Rouge, on one side of the Mississippi, and the Red River on the other, land sells by the front acre;—the usual depth of each tract is 40 and sometimes 80 acres—but the first 20 acres immediately on the river are alone cultivable, upon an average; beyond this is an impenetrable cypress swamp, constantly under water; the cultivable land being a narrow riband on each side of the river, and the sand gradually sloping from the river. Within the first ten miles above and below the city of Orleans, on either shore, the front acre sells from 2000 to 4000 dollars; and, as you recede from the city, the land becomes proportionably cheaper.

The plantations there are burthened with the keeping of the levee or dyke that secures them from innundation, and the road with its ditches and bridges—a labour which, some planters say, employs the sixth part of the labour of the hands.

On the shores of the Mississippi, within the limits I speak of, sugar is the principal staple commodity; there are however, in the upper part of it, several cotton farms. Beyond the narrow strip of cultivable land which extends along the western shore of the Mississippi, is a dismal swamp, bounded by lakes and morasses, which extend to the distance of a about forty miles, when another cypress swamp bounds the eastern side of the lands in the next county, Attakapas. Here, on the sea shore, and along the banks of the Teche, the main river, are some sugar plantations lately established by Americans, which thrive very much. Cotton is also made here; but at a small distance from the sea begins what is called the prarie land—vast natural meadows, destitute of trees, except, along the water courses. The plantations here are few, on account of the scarcity of timber, and the people employ themselves in raising cattle. A number of farmers count their cattle by the thousand. The cattle are left to shift for themselves during the whole year; marking the calves and countmg the animals which are tended for immediate sale, being all the trouble the farmer takes. Land sells here from 20 to 25 dollars the arpent—very little less than the acre. Upon the water courses, where the land is fit for sugar, the land sell at times for double that price.

Above the Attacapas is the county of Opelousas, the lands of which are much the same, except that the quantity fit for sugar is extremely inconsiderable. Still higher is the county of Rapids, chiefly inhabited by Americans. There are here some extremely rich tracts of land—cotton only is planted. Good land sells from 15 to 20 dollars the acre. To the north are the counties of Washeta——* and Concordia. The population of these is chiefly American. These countries, before the cession, were inhabited by hunters.—In these, as in the county of Rapids, there is a quantity of piney, sandy land, which the neighbourhood of richer lands prevents from being cultivated. The cotton lands of Red River are supposed to be the best cotton lands in the United States. In Washeta—and Concordia, large tracts are fit for the cultivation of wheat, tobacco, and Indian corn. The United States have a great deal of land to sell here, and there are individuals who own immense tracts. This is the part of the state in which the cheapest lands are. To the West is the county of Nacatoches, bordering on the Spanish province of Texas. In it cotton and tobacco are cultivated to great advantage. It is intersected by numerous water courses, along which are very rich tracts of land. Cattle are also raised here in abundance. Point Coupie and Avoyelle, two countries on each side of Red River, are entirely occupied by French families, who raise cotton. Of late sugar plantation has been set up at Point Coupie; it is the most northwestern in the state, and thrives well. Land sells at Point Coupie at 1000 to $2000 the front arpent or acre, with the usual depth of 40; but the cultivable land is here also a very narrow strip.

On the eastern bank of the Mississippi, immediately below the boundary of the new state of the Mississippi, is the county of Feliciana, taken from the Spaniards in the year 1810. The upper part, extending as far as the bayou Manchac or Iberville, is what is called rolling land, very fit for the cultivation of cotton, but the soil is not deep, and washes, or wears away in a few years. The population is almost exclusively American. Land sells from ten to 20 dollars. At a distance from the Mississippi, begins a body of piny land which is not at all sought after. The country around the Lakes Maurepas and Ponchartrain, before the Americans took possession of it, was thinly inhabited. The people immediately on the sea shore drew from it large quantities of shells, which they burnt into lime—having but few slaves they did little, except raising cattle and burning tar. The land is sandy and piny, except along the water courses. Here the Americans have established cotton and grazing farms. The land (a great proportion of which is public land) is obtained on easy terms, and at various prices from two to twenty dollars per acre. There are immense tracts of it in the possession of individuals who obtained them from the Spanish government when it was about expiring; they would gladly sell at 25 cents per acre, but their title is a doubtful one. Throughout the whole state, land is obtained with great facility. As to the mode of payment, long credit is given. This is owing in part to the productiveness, and the certainty there is that a man who has a force to cultivate will pay out of the crops—but chiefly to the facility with which payment is enforced by law. The premises are necessarily mortgaged for the payment of the price, and the production of the contract of sale, and an affidavit that the payment is due, entitles the vendor to instant execution.

The government is as yet in equilibrio between the French and American party. In the Legislature the first has a small majority in the lower, and they are equal in the upper house.

The Governor, Treasurer, and Secretary of State are French. In the superior court, two Judges are French, one American by birth. Of the district Judges, six are Americans and one only French.

In general, the Americans are in majority in the other offices. Our public institutions are few—We have a college pretty well endowed—Five Banks—The Nuns have a very large boarding house, and are very rich—The Catholic clergy are few in numbers, well provided for—the curate of New Orleans, being the only member of it who may be said to be right. We have a Bishop, but he resides at St. Louis, in the Missouri Territory.

The Americans have an elegant church of Episcopaleans, and are building a Presbyterian meeting house.—The Catholics have two churches only in the city. We have two theatres—one other is rebuilding. The Creole ladies are fond of dancing.—There is but little society here; however, it is so in every country, in which money is made with facility—the passion for acquiring it engrosses all others—Living in the city is as expensive as in New York or Charleston—House rent is high. Professional men are making money very fast. Here beginnings are, like every where else, attended with some difficulty; but, when once a name is established, strides towards fortune are rapid."

* The name of this county is not legible in the original, and not recollected.

Agricultural.

From the American Centinel.

TO GARDNERS, FARMERS. &c.

Messrs Frick & Co.

Agreeably to my promise at the conclusion of my last Essay, I shall now proceed with a description of the different sorts of cherries, and the best method of selecting planting and cultivating them.

Cherries are said to have come originally from Cerasus, a city of Pontus, from which Lucullus brought them after the Mithridatic war, into Italy. They so generally pleased there, and were so easily propagated in all climates into which the Romans extended their arms, that, within the space of a hundred years, they grew common as far as the Rhine, and were soon after introduced into Britain, and from thence to America.