

THE STAR,

And North-Carolina State Gazette.

No 37

RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1820.

Vol. XI.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
BY THOMAS HEARDERSON, jr.
Subscription, three dollars per annum—No paper will be sent without at least \$1 50 cents in advance, and no paper discontinued, until the option of the Editor, unless all arrearages are paid. Advertisements not exceeding three lines inserted three times for one dollar and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

State of North-Carolina,
Granville County.
August Court, A. D. 1820.
Samuel Goodwin and Susan Schaub, vs. Kenneth Gillis—Original attachment, levied on all the right and title of the defendant to a tract of land, lying on the south side of Flat Creek, adjoining the lands of Philip Bishop and Pleasant Rowland, being the tract that was sold by Rowland Ragland, dec'd, to Emanuel Ragland.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Star, that unless the defendant appears at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Granville, at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday of November next, reply, plead to issue, or demur, judgment by default will be entered against him.
Witness, Stephen K. Sneed, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Oxford, the first Monday of August, A. D. 1820.
STEP. K. SNEED, Clk.

Entertainment.
THE Subscriber returns his thanks for the share of patronage he has received from his friends, and the Public generally, since he has opened a public house in this place, and solicits a continuance and increase of the same. He has room for twelve or fourteen Members of the approaching Assembly: Also for transient and travelling gentlemen. No pains will be spared to please and render every thing comfortable. He still occupies his stand near the Market House, and will have negroes for sale during the session.
WILLIAM W. BELL.
September 28, 1820.

Entertainment
At the sign of the Keys in Raleigh.
THE subscriber gives notice that he yet continues to keep a House of entertainment at his old stand, about one hundred yards west of the State House, where he is provided to accommodate Members of the approaching Legislature, and all others that may favor him with their custom, on the most reasonable terms.
JOSIAH DILLIARD.
October 12, 1820.

Entertainment
At the sign of the Keys in Raleigh.
FIVE or six Members of the approaching General Assembly, can be accommodated with private board and comfortable rooms, on moderate terms, if early application be made to
ROBT. PARSLEY.
Raleigh, October 13, 1820.

State of North-Carolina,
Wake County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1820.
Thomas Cobbs, ass. &c. vs. John Evans—Original attachment levied on Lot of land in Raleigh.
THE Defendant having removed out of the State, or so conceals himself, that the ordinary process of Law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the Star for three months that if the defendant does not come forward on or before the next term of this Court, to be held on the third Monday in November next, at the Court House in Raleigh, and reply and plead, otherwise judgment final will be had, and the property condemned subject to plaintiff's recovery.
B. S. KING, C. C.
39-3ms price adv \$4 75.

Warrenton Female Academy.
A PUBLIC examination of the pupils in this seminary will commence on Monday the 13th day of November, and will be continued on the two succeeding days. It is confidently anticipated that much gratification will be afforded to those who are judges of and feel an interest in a well founded and systematic course of instruction: such is that afforded in this institution.
A Gold Medal will be public, presented to one of the young Ladies, who has completed her education.
Joseph Andrews, } Principals.
Thomas J. Jones, }
41-51s

SHERIFF'S SALE.
WILL be sold at the Court House door in Rockford, Surry county, on Saturday the 2nd day of December next, the following tracts of LAND, or so much thereof, as will pay the taxes due thereon, for 1819, as specified for 1818, with costs of advertising.
400 Acres of Abraham Eatis, adjoining John Forkner
58 do * Coby Creed's heirs do Robert Creed
11 do * Matthew Creed do John Simons, 1818
100 do * John Harris do Dice Harris
100 do * Phebe Gregory's heirs do Hanan Bray
100 do * Josiah Crews do Jesse Denny
150 do * Thomas Donaldson do Robert Walker
1000 do * Edward J. Osborn do Sam'l Colwell, 1818, 1819
67 do * Thomas Mahaffa do Enos Windsor
32 do * Washington Wood do Henry McDaniel
95 do * Luke Wood do John Wood
25 do * James Milks do Henry McDaniel
100 do * Thomas Benge do Thos' Hamilton esq
140 do * do do do John Frost
150 do * Richard Beason do Akillis Key
250 do * John Cooper do do
60 do * James Kidd do Benj. Kidd, 1818
282 do * Alexander Bryson do Joel Tilly, 1818
180 do * William Davis do Elizabeth McCraw
1250 do * William Moore's heirs do Wm F. Flemming
183 do * do do do do
97 1/2 do * Ballard's heirs do Elizabeth McCraw, 1818
200 do * Hervey do Joel Tilly, 1818
65 do * Purnell Blizard do Jacob Carson
256 do * Thomas Pucket do Andrew Kinannon
700 do * Ashbourn Denton do Widow Ringo, Arrarat
60 do * Hannah Packet do Andrew Kinannon
50 do * Joseph Jackson do Reuben Johnson
40 do * John Merrieh do Needham Rogers
100 do * James Brown's heirs do Absolom Keer, 1818
Towa Lots in Huntsville Enoch Poor's do Thomas D Kelly
70 Acres owners unknown do John Dobbins
150 do of Preston's heirs do Samuel Johnson
850 do of Stephen Paue do William Golding
100 do of Sawyers do Nancy Prichard.
JOHN WRIGHT, Sh'ff.
Sept 25, 1820. 40-91 price adv. \$7 50

BLANKS.
For sale at this Office.

Notice.
THE co-partnership of Wm H & JNO. C. Guy, was this day dissolved by consent of both parties. All persons having claims against said firm will please present them for payment. Those indebted to said firm must come forward and settle immediately with John C. Guy; who is fully authorized to close the business of said firm.
WM HENRY GUY.
JOHN C. GUY.
Johnson County, Smithfield, }
September 18th, 1820. }

By the ships Virginia & Tobacco Plant,
WE ARE RECEIVING
150 Packages well assorted FALL GOODS.
Which we offer for sale on reasonable terms.
LYNCH & CATHER.
Petersburg, Va.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
ON the 25th day of November, 1820 at the Court House in Halifax Town, will be exposed to public sale, for ready money, the following tracts and lots of Land, viz:
4 Lots of Land in Rockland, valued at \$700, list to J. S. S.
1 Lot of land in Rockland, valued to \$1000 list to Richard Carter.
2 Lots of land in Rockland valued to 2000 dollars, list to Jas K. Strother.
1 Lot of land in Rockland, valued to 500 dollars, list to Henry Melkin.
3 Lots of Land in Rockland valued to 1000 dollars, list to Edmund Banks.
1 Lot of land in Rockland, valued to 1000 dollars, list to Alexander Wood, jr.
1 Lot of land in Rockland, valued to 1000 dollars, list to Thomas Wood.
1 Lot of land in Rockland, valued to 1000 dollars, list to G. W. Bond.
3 Lots of Land in Rockland, valued to 1000 dollars, list to Wm. Nuttack.
60 Acres of Land, not described, list to W. Smith for Cunningham's heirs.
465 Acres of land, not described, list to Thos. B. Littlejohn
59 Acres of land, not described, list to Randal Winston.
70 do do do do Polly King.
287 do do adjoining R. L. Marshall, Esq. and others, list to Pendleton B. Isbell.
120 Acres of land adjoining Jas. Moore and others, list to Francis Tate's orphans.
300 Acres of land adjoining Benjamin Kimbell and others, list to Francis Tate's orphans.
25 Acres of land adjoining James Moore and others, list to Charles Marshall.
128 Acres of land adjoining Wm. Sturdivant, list to John Sturdivant.
565 Acres of land adjoining Geo. Pollock and others, list to J. M. Nicholson's orphans.
400 Acres of land adjoining Benj. Kimbell and others, list to Randal Maclin.
100 Acres of land, adjoining J. Mathews, Esq. and others, list to Nancy Matthews.
50 Acres of land adjoining Arthur Cotton and others, list to John Owen.
279 Acres of land adjoining Rockland, list to Richard Carter.
311 Acres of land near Rockland, list to Wm. J. Harwell.
105 Acres of Land, near Rockland, list to Wm J Harwell.
117 Acres of land near Rockland, list to Zachariah Hite.
386 Acres of land, adjoining Jas. Marshall and others, list to Jothnes C. Over.
59 Acres of land adjoining Jas. Marshall, and others, list to James Howell, sen'r.
100 Acres of land not described, list to John Scott.
9 do do adjoining Penny Joiner and others, said to belong to John Smith.
125 Acres adjoining James Barnes and others, said to belong to Henry D. Williamson.
75 Acres adjoining Geo. Pollock and others, said to belong to Henry D. Williamson.
350 Acres adjoining Wm B. Smith and others, said to belong to Christ. Manning's heirs.
150 Acres adjoining Wm Bryant and others, said to belong to David Brantly.
83 Acres, adjoining Jos Cotton and others, said to belong to Richard Harris.
81 Acres, adjoining Jos Cotton and others, said to belong to Narcissa Young.
30 Acres adjoining Gullen McManen and others, said to belong to Narcissa Young.
450 Acres, adjoining Polly Bell and others, said to belong to Eli Joyner's heirs.
100 Acres, adjoining Geo. Espmell and others, said to belong to Isham Hill.
87 1/2 Acres, adjoining Hardy Nevil, said to belong to Jas. Castorpin's heirs.
Or so much of the above lands &c as will pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1819, together with the costs of advertising.
M. H. PETTWAY, Sh'ff.
Halifax, 25th Sept 1820. 41-71 price adv \$14

State of North-Carolina,
Wake County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term 1820.
Thomas Cobbs, ass. &c. vs. John Evans—Original attachment levied on Lot in Raleigh.
THE Defendant having removed out of the state, or so conceals himself, that the ordinary process of Law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Star for three months, that if the defendant does not come forward on or before the next term of this Court, to be held on the third Monday in November next, at the Court House in Raleigh, and reply and plead, otherwise judgment final will be had, and the property condemned subject to plaintiff's recovery.
B. S. KING, C. C.
39-3ms. price adv. \$4 75

NOTICE.
ALL those indebted to the subscriber, are once more requested to make payment, as longer indulgence cannot be granted. Those who do not comply with this request, may rest assured that their notes and accounts will be immediately placed in the hands of an attorney for collection. Nothing but the most urgent necessity could induce the subscriber to this measure.
THOS. G. SCOTT.
Raleigh, October 25, 1820.

Oxford Academy.
THE semi annual examination of the students of this Academy will commence on Monday the 13th day of November next, and end on the Sunday following. Parents and Guardians are respectfully invited to attend.
N. M. TAYLOR, Sec'y.
Oxford, October 19, 1820.

LOTTERY.

For the benefit of the Smithfield ACADEMY.

THE subscribers having been appointed by an act of the Legislature of the state of North Carolina, managers of the above lottery, and having entered into bond, for the faithful performance of the duties; and the payment of all prizes according to law, now offer to the public the following

SCHEME.			
1400 Tickets at \$5	are 7000		
1	Prize of	\$1000	is \$1000
2	" "	500	" 500
5	" "	100	" 500
15	" "	50	" 750
30	" "	20	" 600
265	" "	10	" 1650
290	" "	5	" 1500
468			7000

Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. and not two blanks to a prize.
The managers trusting to the public spirit, which has hitherto and still ought to animate every town in support of education, upon which more than any thing else, our national honor and independence depends, confidently hope that the patronage of enlightened individuals and of the public at large will soon enable them to complete the sale of tickets, and the drawing of the Lottery.
The present scheme does not embrace the capitol for which the managers have given bond, nor does it contemplate to raise the sum authorized by law; yet as the experiment is untried, they have thought proper to propose the first class on as small a scale as possible, reserving to themselves the right of proceeding in future to one or two additional classes.
As soon as a sufficient number of tickets are disposed of the drawing will commence, and the public will be notified through the medium of papers when the drawing is closed.
The prizes will be paid within sixty days after the drawing, and all prizes not demanded within one year from the drawing will be considered as forfeited for the benefit of the institution.
Sam'l Mitchner,
Thomas Rice,
M. Lloyd Hill,
Managers.
Smithfield, Johnston Co. N. Carolina.
N. B. If no drawing takes place within twelve months from the first day of March next, the purchase money is to be refunded for all tickets bought, when demanded.

FOREIGN.

POLITICAL STATE OF GERMANY.
Confidential Letter of Prince Metternich, Brine Minister of Austria, to Baron Berstelt, the Chief Minister of the Grand Duke of Baden.
[This letter, we believe, is a circular sent to the whole of the German Princes.]—London paper.
Your Excellency has expressed the desire of his Royal Highness the Grand Duke to know in a general but precise manner the ideas of the Imperial cabinet on the political state of Germany. This invitation on the part of a Prince who gives daily the most laudable proofs of his firm inclination to protect its welfare, and his profound sense of the elements which compose it, honours me as much as it imposes on me the duty of communicating to your Excellency, without reserve, the point of view under which we consider the actual state of things. Time advances in the midst of storms: to endeavor to arrest its impetuosity would be a vain attempt. Firmness, moderation, prudence, and a union of accurately ascertained forces, are still left in the power of the protectors and friends of order. This at present constitutes the duty of all sovereigns, & of all well intentioned statesmen; and he alone shall merit that title in the day of danger, who, after examining what is possible, and what is equitable, will not allow himself to be turned from the noble object to which his efforts should tend, either by ineffectual wishes, or by dejection of spirit.
This object is easily determined. In our days it is nothing more nor less than to maintain that which exists; to attain it is the only means of preserving present advantages, perhaps even the best calculated to recover that which has been already lost. To this end the efforts and the measures of all who are united by a common principle and a common interest ought to be directed. The combustible elements which had been long prepared were inflamed between the years 1817 and 1820. The false course which the French ministry pursued during that epoch—the toleration allowed in Germany to the most dangerous doctrines—the indulgence shown to audacious reformers—weakness in repressing the abuses of the press; finally, the precipitation with which representative constitutions were given to the southern states of Germany—all these causes have impressed the most fatal direction on parties whom nothing can satisfy.
Nothing proves better the impossibility of satisfying these parties than the observation, that their most active operations have taken place in the state where the greatest indulgence was shown to their pretended views.
The evil had reached such a pitch before the Congress of Carlsbad, that a trifling political complication would have been sufficient to overthrow entirely social order. The wisdom of the system which the great Courts adopted has preserved them from the dangers which might be fatal. What then, in such a case, ought to be the march of an enlightened government? In proposing this question, we presuppose the possibility of salvation, and we think ourselves perfectly authorized in such a hope. In examining the means by which we can attain so elevated an end, we see ourselves brought back to the point whence we set out. To repair by little and little an edifice which threatens to fall, we

must have a sure foundation. Thus, to secure a happier futurity we must be sure at least, of the present. The maintenance of that which exists, ought, therefore, to be the first, as well as the most important, of our cares. By this we do not understand only the ancient order of things, which has been respected in some countries, but likewise all the new institutions legally created.
The importance of maintaining them with firmness and constancy may be seen by the attacks which have been made upon them, with a fury perhaps greater than against our ancient institutions. In the present times, the transition from what is ancient to what is new is accompanied with as much danger as the return from what is new to what has been abolished. Both may equally lead to an explosion of the calamities which it is essential to avoid at any price.
Not to deviate in any manner from the existing order of things, from whatever origin it may have sprung; not to attempt changes, though they should be thought absolutely necessary, except with entire liberty, and after a resolution maturely weighed, such is the first duty of a government which is inclined to resist the evils of the age. Doubtless, such a resolution, however just or natural, would excite obstinate opposition; but the advantage of being placed upon a known and acknowledged basis is evident, because, from this strong ground, it would be easy to stop or to anticipate in all directions the necessarily uncertain motions of the enemy. We regard the objection which may be made, namely, that, among the constitutions hitherto given to Germany, there are some which repose on no basis, and have consequently no point of support as unfounded. If such had been the case, the demagogues, always indefatigable, would not have failed to undermine them. Every order, legally established, contains within itself the principle of a better system, provided it is not the work of arbitrary power, or frantic blindness, (like that generally of the Cortes of 1812.) It may go over to be said, that a charter is not a constitution, properly so called: the latter is formed by time, and depends always on the knowledge and opinion of government to give to the development of the constitutional regime such a direction as may separate the good from the evil, consolidate public authority, and preserve the repose and happiness of the mass of the nation from every hostile attempt. Two great means of safety are secured now to every government, which, with the feeling of its dignity and its duty, has determined not to destroy itself.
One of these means rests on the satisfactory conviction, that between the European powers there exists no misunderstanding, and that, according to the invariable principles of sovereigns, none can be foreseen. This fact, which is placed beyond all doubt, confirms our position and guarantees our strength.
The other means is the union formed in the course of the last nine months between the German states; an union which, by the blessing of God, our firmness and fidelity will render insoluble.
The conferences at Carlsbad, and the decrees which issued from them, have acted in a more powerful and salutary manner than perhaps we dare own to ourselves at a time when we have still the feeling of those embarrassments which agitate us, and when we can only calculate superficially all the advantages which we have obtained.
Measures so important as these can only be appreciated in their whole extent when we can know the whole of their results. The epoch which immediately follows cannot present them all to us, but we can appreciate the effects produced by the resolutions of the 20th of September, by calculating the probable progress which the enemies of order would have made without them. The results of the conferences of Vienna, though of a more elevated order, will have an effect less brilliant, but more profound and durable. The consolidation of the German union offers to each of the states which compose it an efficacious guarantee—an invaluable advantage in present circumstances, and one of which we could not have been certainly assured, except by the course that has been followed. The good faith and moderation with which this important work has been conducted, may, on the one hand, have fixed us in certain points, and prevented us from taking measures more bold and energetic; but, on the other, supposing such course possible, there would have been wanting to the work one of the first conditions, namely, the free conviction and the sincere confidence of all the contracting parties.
Nothing could have compensated such a defect, which must have been in every attempt to put in execution determinations made under such auspices. In general, the moral force of the confederation was as necessary as its legislative force; and the progress which the confederation has made, is, in our opinion, a most important and most happy result.
The rules which the general government will henceforward have to observe may be pointed out in a few words:—
1. Confidence in the duration of European peace, and in the unanimity of the principles which direct the high allied powers.
2. A scrupulous attention to their own system of administration.
3. Perseverance in the maintenance of the legal basis of the existing constitutions, and a firm