

# THE STAR,

And North-Carolina State Gazette.

No. 47.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24 1820.

Vol. XI.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

BY THOMAS HENLEBSON, jr.

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## SHERIFF'S SALE.

ON the 25th day of November, 1820, at the Court-House in Halifax, there will be exposed to public sale, for nearly ready money, the following tracts and lots to wit:—  
1 Lot of Land in Rockland, valued to \$2000, listed to Jas. Sykes.  
2 Lot of Land in Rockland, valued to \$1000, listed to J. H. Carter.  
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## Education.

THE Rev. U. A. HILL, A. M., having resigned his station as principal of the Warrenton Male Academy, will continue his superintendance thereof, only to the end of the present session.

He will open a private school in Warrenton on the first day of next January, at the same prices as heretofore. His arrangements are such that those entrusted to his charge will not only be in the same house with his family, but every attention will be paid to the literary advancement and moral department of his pupils.

He has been induced to this change from a public to a private seminary, because he believes it will be more beneficial to his pupils and more agreeable to himself. Granted that this change meets with the almost unanimous approbation, sanction, and support of his present patrons, and near Warrenton, he can but hope for the same from those more remote.

September 16th, 1820. 35-cms. until the 1st Jan. 1821.

## CONGRESS.

### THE MESSAGE

OF THE  
President of the United States,

In both Houses, at the opening of the Second Session of the Sixty-sixth Congress—transmitted by Mr. JAMES MONROE, jun.  
Fellow citizens of the Senate,  
and of the House of Representatives:

In communicating to you a just view of public affairs, at the commencement of your present labors, I do it with great satisfaction; because, taking all circumstances into consideration which claim attention, I see much cause to rejoice in the felicity of our situation. In making this remark, I do not wish to be understood to imply that an unvaried prosperity is to be seen in every interest of this great community. In the progress of a nation, inhabiting a territory of such vast extent and great variety of climate, every portion of which is engaged in foreign commerce, and liable to be affected in some degree, by the changes which occur in the condition and regulations of foreign countries, it would be strange if the produce of our soil and the industry and enterprise of our fellow-citizens received at all times, and in every quarter, an uniform and equal encouragement. This would be more than we have a right to expect under circumstances the most favorable. Provisions on certain interests, it is admitted, have been felt; but allowing to these their greatest extent, they detract but little from the force of the remark already made. In forming a just estimate of our present situation, it is proper to look at the whole; in the outline, as well as in the detail. A free, virtuous, and enlightened people know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends; and even those who suffer most, necessarily, by their sufferings, from the blessings which they otherwise enjoy, and in the consulting and promoting of which they administer. From whence do these pressures come? Not from a government which is founded by, and intended for, and supported by the people. We trace them to the peculiar character of the march in which we have entered, and to the extraordinary occurrences which have signalized it. The convulsions with which several of the powers of Europe have been shaken, and the long and destructive wars in which all were engaged with their sudden transition to a state of peace, presenting in the first instance, unusual encouragement to our commerce, and withdrawing it in the second, even within its wonted limit could not fail to be sensibly felt here. The station too, which we had to support through this long conflict, compelled, as we were, finally, to become a party to it with a principal power, and to make great exertions, suffer heavy losses, and to contract considerable debts, disturbing the ordinary course of affairs, by augmenting, to a vast amount, the circulating medium, and thereby elevating, at one time, the price of every article above a just standard, and depressing it at another below it, had likewise its due effect.

It is manifest that the pressures of which we complain have proceeded, in a great measure, from these causes. When, then, we take into view the prosperous and happy condition of our country, in all the great circumstances which constitute the felicity of a nation—every individual in the full enjoyment of all his rights; the Union blessed with plenty, and rapidly rising to greatness, under a national government, which operates with complete effect in every part, without being felt in any except by the ample protection which it affords, and under state governments which perform their equal share, according to a wise distribution of power between them, in promoting the public happiness—it is impossible to behold so gratifying, so glorious a spectacle, without being penetrated with the most profound and grateful acknowledgements to the Supreme Author of all good for such manifold and inestimable blessings. Deeply impressed with these sentiments I cannot regard the pressures to which I have adverted otherwise than in the light of mild and instructive admonitions; warning us of dangers to be shunned in future; teaching us lessons of economy, corresponding with the simplicity and purity of our institutions, and best adapted to their support; evincing the connection and dependence which the various parts of our happy Union have on each other, thereby augmenting daily our social incorporation and adding, by its strong ties, new strength and vigor to the political; opening a wider range, and with new encouragement, to the industry and enterprise of our fellow-citizens at home and a-

broad; and more especially by the multiplied proofs which it has accumulated of the great perfection of our most excellent system of government, the powerful instrument, in the hands of an all-wise Creator in securing to us these blessings.

Happy as our situation is, it does not exempt us from solicitude and care for the future. On the contrary, as the blessings which we enjoy are great, proportionally great should be our vigilance, zeal, & activity to preserve them. Foreign wars may again expose us to new wrongs, which would impose on us new duties, for which we ought to be prepared. The state of Europe is unsettled, and how long peace may be preserved is altogether uncertain; in addition to which, we have interests of our own to adjust, which will require particular attention. A correct view of our relations with each power will enable you to form a just idea of existing difficulties, & of the measures of precaution best adapted to them.

Respecting our relations with Spain, nothing explicit can now be communicated. On the adjournment of Congress, in May last, the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, at Madrid, was instructed to inform the government of Spain that, if His Catholic Majesty should then ratify the treaty, this government would accept the ratification, so far as to submit to the decision of the Senate the question whether such ratification should be received in exchange for that of the United States, heretofore given. By letters from the Minister of the United States to the Secretary of State, it appears, that a communication, in conformity with his instructions had been made to the government of Spain, and that the Cortes had the subject under consideration. The result of the deliberations of that body, which is daily expected, will be made known to Congress as soon as it is received. The friendly sentiment which was expressed on the part of the United States, in the message of the 9th of May last, is still entertained for Spain. Among the causes of regret, however, which are inseparable from the delay attending this transaction, it is proper to state, that satisfactory information has been received that measures have been recently adopted by designing persons, to convert certain parts of the produce of East Florida into depots for the reception of foreign goods, from whence to smuggle them into the United States. By opening a port within the limits of Florida, immediately on our boundary where there was no settlement, the object could not be misunderstood. An early accommodation of differences will, it is hoped prevent all such fraudulent and pernicious practices, and place the relations of the two countries on a very amicable and permanent basis.

The commercial relations between the United States and the British colonies in the West Indies, and on this continent, have undergone no change; the British government still preferring to leave that commerce under the restriction heretofore imposed on it, on each side. It is satisfactory to collect, that the restraints resorted to by the United States were defensive only, intended to prevent a monopoly under British regulations, in favor of Great Britain; as it likewise is to know that the experiment is advancing in a spirit of amity between the parties.

The question depending between the United States and Great Britain, respecting the construction of the first article of the treaty of Ghent has been referred, by both governments, to the decision of the Emperor of Russia, who has accepted the umpirage.

An attempt has been made, by the government of France, to regulate, by treaty, the commerce between the two countries, on the principle of reciprocity and equality. By the last communication from the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, to whom full power had been given, we learn that the negotiation had been commenced there, but, various difficulties having occurred, the French government had resolved to transfer it to the U. States, for which purpose the Minister Plenipotentiary of France had been ordered to repair to this city, and whose arrival might soon be expected. It is hoped that this important interest may be arranged on just conditions, & in a manner equally satisfactory to both parties. It is submitted to Congress to decide, until such arrangement is made, how far it may be proper, on the principle of the act of the last session, which augmented the tonnage duty on French vessels, to adopt other measures for carrying more completely into effect the policy of that act.

The act referred to, which imposed new tonnage on French vessels, having been in force from and after the first day of July, it has happened that several vessels of that nation which had been despatched from France before its existence was known, have entered the ports of the United States, and been subject to its operation, without that previous notice which the general spirit of our laws gives to individuals in similar cases. The object of that law having been merely to countervail the inequalities which existed to the disadvantage of the United States, in their commercial intercourse with France, it is submitted also to the consideration of Congress, whether, in the spirit of amity and conciliation which it is no less the inclination than the policy of the United States to preserve in their intercourse with other powers, it may not be proper to extend relief to the individuals interested in those cases, by exempting from the operation of the law all those vessels which have entered our ports without having had the means

of previously knowing the existence of the additional duty.

The contest between Spain and the Colonies, according to the most authentic information, is maintained by the latter with improved success. The unfortunate divisions which were known to exist some time since at Buenos Ayres, are understood, still prevail. In no part of South America has Spain made any impression on the Colonies, while in many parts, and particularly in Venezuela and New Grenada, the Colonies have gained strength and acquired reputation both for the management of the war, in which they have been successful, and for the order of the internal administration. The late change in the government of Spain, by the re-establishment of the constitution of 1812, is an event which promises to be favorable to the Colonies. Under the authority of the Cortes, the Congress of Augustura was invited to open a negotiation for the settlement of differences between the parties, to which it was replied, that they would willingly open the negotiation, provided the acknowledgment of their independence was made its basis, but not otherwise. Of further proceedings between them we are uninformd. No facts are known to this government, to warrant the belief, that any of the powers of Europe will take part in the contest; whence it may be inferred considering all circumstances, which must have weight in producing the result, that an adjustment will finally take place, on the basis proposed by the Colonies. To promote this result, by friendly counsels, with other powers, including Spain herself, has been the uniform policy of this government.

In looking to the internal concerns of our country, you will, I am persuaded, derive much satisfaction from a view of the several objects to which, in the discharge of your official duties, your attention will be drawn. Among these, none holds a more important place than the public revenue, from the direct operation of the power, by which it is raised, on the people, and by its influence in giving effect to every other power of the government. The revenue depends on the resources of the country, and the facility by which the amount required is raised is a strong proof of the extent of the resources, and of the efficiency of the government. A few prominent facts will place this great interest in a just light before you. On the 30th of September, 1815, the funded and floating debt of the United States was estimated at one hundred and nineteen millions six hundred and thirty five thousand five hundred and sixty eight dollars. If to this sum be added the amount of five per cent. Stock subscribed to the Bank of the U. States, the amount of Minis stock, and of the stock which was issued in 1815, the total amount of the public debt would be one hundred and thirty eight million six hundred and thirty five thousand five hundred and sixty eight dollars. During this term, the expenses of the government of the United States were likewise defrayed, in every branch of the civil, military, and naval establishments; the public edifices in this city have been rebuilt, with considerable additions; extensive fortifications have been commenced, and are in a train of execution; permanent arsenals and magazines have been erected in various parts of the Union; our navy has been considerably augmented, and the ordnance, munitions of war, and stores of the army and navy, which were much exhausted during the war, have been replenished.

By the discharge of so large a proportion of the public debt, and the execution of such extensive and important operations, in so short a time, a just estimate may be formed of the great extent of our national resources. The demonstration is the more complete and gratifying, when it is recollected that the direct tax and excise were repealed soon after the termination of the late war, and that the revenue applied to these purposes has been derived almost wholly from other sources.

The receipts into the Treasury, from every source, to the 30th of Sept. last, have amounted to sixteen millions seven hundred and ninety-four thousand one hundred and seven dollars & sixty-six cents; whilst the public expenditures, to the same period, amounted to sixteen millions eight hundred and seventy-one thousand five hundred and thirty-four dollars and seventy-two cents; leaving in the Treasury, on that day, a sum estimated at one million nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars. For the probable receipts of the following year, I refer you to the statement which will be transmitted from the Treasury.

The sum of three millions of dollars, authorized to be raised by loan, by an act of the last session of Congress, has been obtained upon terms advantageous to the Government, indicating not only an increased confidence in the faith of the nation, but the existence of a large amount of capital seeking that mode of investment, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per centum per annum.

It is proper to add, that there is now due to

## Sale at Auction.

ON Friday the 24th of November next, the subscriber will sell without reserve, at public auction, (to the premises) his Tract of LAND, in Warren county, of about five miles of the shoals springs, known by the name of Millport, containing 850 acres. This tract, in goodness of soil and elegance of situation, is inferior to few in the State; its improvements consist in a Great and Saw Mill, on a regular running stream, a Stone and Tavern House, an excellent distillery, the house of rock, with three stiles, working up woods of eight barrels; a convenient Dwelling house, with many other newly built out houses. This is a noted and old stand for business. He will also sell at the same time and place, a large stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep; among the former, are some fine brood mares, by Sir Archy and colts by Timoleon.

For real estate, one, and two years credit will be given; and for the personal property, one year. Bond with approved security will be required in every instance.

P. HAWKINS, 46 St. 29th Oct. 1820. N. B. Will be sold at the same time some likely negroes, &c.

## Warrenton Academy.

HAVING engaged Mr. George W. Freeman to take charge of this Institution the ensuing year, the Trustees feel it incumbent on them to state that they have taken great pains to acquaint themselves with his character and qualifications; in each of which he sustains the highest reputation.

He has been engaged for the last six years in different seminaries in this state, and they understand, has always given satisfaction to those who have entrusted the children to his care—His character as a good disciplinarian is exceeded by none, which is deemed a great recommendation.

His emoluments depending chiefly on the success of the academy, the arrangements of it will be given up to him as far as will comport with the duty of the Trustees—they can with confidence recommend this Institution to the attention of parents and guardians generally.

The buildings attached to the academy will be occupied by Mr. Freeman, who will board such students as may wish to live with him, on the customary terms.

The exercises will be commenced under his care on the 1st of January next.

Prices of tuition will remain as hitherto. By order of the Board, GEORGE ANDERSON Sec'y. Warrenton, Sept 30th 1820

## BLANKS.

For sale at this Office.