

peal is to nothing, but to their employers peaceably assembled by their representatives in convention. This is more rational, than the jab of the cannon's mouth, the ulcers of a cold razor &c.

RALEIGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1821.

The Anniversary of the Raleigh Female Benevolent Society, will be presided in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday next, by the Rev. Dr. M. FLETCHER—at which time it is proposed by the Society, to attempt a collection in aid of their funds.

Elder M. BARRETT, from Virginia, is expected to preach in Bethel Meeting House in this place, on Monday evening the 30th inst. at candle-light.

The Executive Council conferred in this city on the 23d inst.—Present, Giddens, Alden, esq. Gen. Thos. Wynns, Gen. G. Holmes, Wm. Blackledge, esq. Maj. J. B. Thomas, and Theophilus Cary, esq. The Council adjourned on Wednesday evening, after appointing Col. Joseph Hawkins of Warren, Comptroller of the Treasury of N. Carolina in place of Samuel Goodwin, esq. deceased, and B. B. Beverly Daniel, of this place, Adjutant General of the State, in place of Gen. R. Williams, deceased.

We are authorized to say, that the Comptroller will enter on his duties in his office the 1st of August, when Sheriffs, Clerks and others will have an opportunity of settling their accounts.

The Supreme Court is still in session—they will probably adjourn next week.

FOR THE STAR.

To CALVIN JONES, M.D.

SIR—Every intelligent individual will readily allow that, during the last half century, no science has been more rapidly progressive than that of medicine. Within that period, it may be emphatically said, the doors and windows of the temple of medical science have been thrown open—and the light of philanthropic and ambitious have been seen pressing forward to its altars with their various contributions. The knowledge of this fact is truly gratifying to every one who feels an interest in the advancement of practical knowledge. And while it is politic and wise to encourage the spirit of inquiry and scientific research, it is a material thing to reflect deliberately, and examine carefully, ere we adopt as facts, what, before an opportunity of proof is afforded, may be hypothesis. All innovation is to be received with suspicion.

It is, I deem, a remarkable and introductory of a brief notice which I deem it my duty to give to a communication of yours in the number of the Star. I say a party—for your theory, in general, of the disease (Dyspepsia) which is the subject of your communication, being the same which has been transmitted time immemorial by numerous writers, is as far as my own observations extend, correct. But it is in relation to that special part of your essay, in which that important article of domestic use, viz. Coffee, is denominated a "foreign poison," that I am constrained to question the correctness of your observation. When, sir, you consider how strong is public prejudice in favor of this article—that it is an essential item of the luxurious board—is reckoned by the temperate a delicious beverage, and by the poor a delightful cordial, affecting the recurrence of every seventh day, you can be surprised if your speculations on the subject have excited both astonishment and dissatisfaction. You have denounced the article Coffee, by declaring it a "foreign poison." My own observations are far from concurring with yours—save, in this particular, that the excessive use of Coffee, like ardent spirits, tobacco and opium, is unsalutary in its operations on the human system. My reasoning and observation teach me that Coffee, in moderate quantities, is a gentle and agreeable stimulant, promotes digestion, exhilarates the spirits, and being, in addition, a diaphoretic and gently laxative, is serviceable to the Dyspepsia and Hysteria.

You cannot be ignorant of the modern practice of eminent physicians in this respect, viz. in all diseases where much excitement exists in the arterial or venous system, of the two common domestic beverages, Tea is invariably recommended; and on the contrary, in that class of diseases termed Nervous or Nervous, Coffee is invariably prescribed, as acknowledgedly acting more upon the vascular or arterial system than upon the nervous. Yet, sir, it is in the latter class of diseases—it is upon the nervous system that, according to your theory, such dreadful effects are to be apprehended from the use of Coffee. But, as I have taken the liberty to question the correctness of your observation, I forbear to urge my own experience, and feel willing to rely upon the testimony and experience of authors of established reputation and authority. In furtherance of this course I proceed to make two or three extracts from authors of such high authority and extensive usefulness that every physician must view them for his dear or painful window book; requesting the reader to bear in mind that it is in hypothesis (or judgment) in which Dr. J. conceives Coffee to be extremely pernicious. "According to the experiments of Dr. Prevost, Coffee is a diaphoretic and astringent—it moderates alimentary fermentation, and is powerfully sedative. Its medicinal qualities seem to be derived from the grateful sensation it produces on the stomach, and from the saline powers it exerts on the viscera. Hence it assists digestion and relaxes the Head Ache."

With respect to the medicinal properties of Coffee, says Dr. Willck, "it is, in general, excitant and stimulating, though we doubt whether it relaxes the animal solids, as has by some authors been supposed."—"To the plethoric and sedentary, a cup of Coffee one or two hours after a meal, or which is better, one hour before, may be service to promote digestion and prevent or remove a propensity to sleep. In cases of epistemic asthma, hypercondriasis, &c. &c. Coffee often proves the best effects—nor is there a domestic remedy better adapted to relieve periodical headaches, which proceed from want of tone, or debility of the stomach. The nervousness, dizziness, head ache, sickness, and nervous affection, which attack some persons after taking an opiate at night, are abated by a cup or two of strong Coffee."

And in support of what I have elsewhere said of the use and effects of Coffee on the human system, I will add that Doctor Barton (deservedly celebrated as the most scientific character this country has produced), recommends strong Coffee in several diseases, attended with weak arterial action. He forbids us where there is much ferbule action. "Coffee is useful when digestion is weak. The plethoric and corpulent are much benefited by its use. In some delicate habits it produces nervous symptoms. It is slightly astringent and antiseptic, moderates alimentary fermentation, &c. &c."—[See Matherly, page 246, and authorities there referred to.]

I have thus, sir, selected from a mass of authority a few extracts entirely contradictory of your notions respecting the medicopopular use of Coffee on the human system. The reader will have borne in mind, as he noticed these extracts, that you attribute to the use of this article one of the most formidable and distressing maladies to which humanity is liable, that is, Indigestion. (I drop the technical phrase Dyspepsia, as I wish to be generally understood.) He will have seen how far your ideas of the subject correspond with those of the learned faculty, to whom both you and myself, as well as posterity, must ever remain under great obligations.

As regards the use of a substitute for Coffee, I have little to say. Those who are blessed with health will probably never be injured by the moderate use of either of those articles. The Tea may possibly supersede the Coffee, in consequence of the metallic smell which has been changed upon the latter. I am sure, however, if the *Palata* is made impure, or old acquaintance will continue to maintain his post.

The writer of this article has been assured by a gentleman of the greatest respectability and of undoubted veracity, that during the period of an entire winter, he regularly drank two quarts of Coffee per diem—one quart in the morning, the remainder at night. That through the whole season he was unusually exposed to inclement weather, and underwent great fatigue both of body and mind. That (in the presence of other stimulants, as was usually the case,) he found the Coffee an excellent cordial and delightful restorative—and that he never enjoyed better health at any period of his life.

But still ever and decidedly maintain, that Indigestion (or Dyspepsia) is not in general attributable to the use of Coffee; and that your substitute is a preventive or remedy for this complaint, has no claim to public confidence or respect. A celebrated modern author (Dr. Thomas) has wisely remarked, that in this disease all farinaceous substances are by all means to be avoided. Eye is one of the first substances of this description found under the first three in the three species of Farinacea.

Under more or less of the use of Coffee, I apprehend that what Dr. Thomas has said of wine will be found perfectly applicable to this article—if taken in a moderate quantity it gently stimulates, increases the action of the heart and augments the nervous energy over the whole body, communicates a serenity and ease of mind, a liveliness of imagination and a powerful exertion of every faculty. But, on the other hand, if taken immoderately, these favorable appearances are changed, the powers of the nervous system are weakened, &c. &c.

MERCUS.

FOR THE STAR.

MR. EDITOR—I have visited the Falls of Far River, and think it one of the most interesting spots that I have seen, combining the beauty and grandeur of nature and art. The little village on the north side of the river is pleasantly situated—on the south side is another village, or rather a continuation of the same, having an easy communication by means of a bridge. There are Mills, a store or two, an excellent school, &c. But what attracted my attention most was the cotton spinning Factory. This building is of rock, large and magnificent. The spinning is carried on in great style. In a few days Col. Bondson will have 192 spindles added to the establishment. This will enable him to meet large demands. Though he sells, more or less every day, he keeps a good quantity on hand.

Farmers, &c. can be supplied; and the raw material given in payment. The yarn is of the best quality, and sold at a price to make it an object with every farmer. Col. D. anticipates a great demand in the Fall, for which he is making every preparation. He contemplates, by that time to be able to furnish plough lines, to any demand, made of the same yarn, a pair of which will out last several pair of hemp or tow. It is only waiting for the necessary iron wheels, to commence making them. Ropes of a large size may also be made of the same, much more durable than of hemp, &c. It is found by the farmers that there is a great saving, by putting their spindlers to turning cotton, and exchanging that raw material for the yarn. Some ladies have traveled 50 or 60 miles to see these works, and to procure such yarn as they wanted, July 1821.

SUPREME COURT.

The wisdom of the Legislature in establishing the Supreme Court, is now self evident, even to those who opposed the passage of the law; for its benefits, are developing themselves every term. We may now hope, that the judicial decisions of our State, while they give stability to the law among ourselves will be received by our Sister States, with that respect that their importance, and correctness merits. Previous to the establishment of the present court there was nothing like certainty, nothing like dispatch. Causes were hung up for years, the parties and their Attorneys died, and after a siege of twenty or thirty years, the case was tried, but not upon its merits; time had thrown its vale over them. Now how different, the judges are bound by law to dispose of every cause on the docket at each term; uniformly, certainly and dispatch, now occupies the fit of justice. The Court has been in session some weeks and we understand that in all probability that it will not rise until the middle of August. Should the Legislature of eighteen hundred and twenty one be guided by liberal and enlarged views, and not by a narrow, and contracted parsimony, we may hope that they will go on, and perfect our judicial system. Much remains to be done, the present Superior Courts are totally imperfect, and instead of being the nursery from which we are to transplant Judges to the bench of the Supreme Court it is only an introduction to the bar of the young practitioner. The duties ought to be lessened, and the compensation increased. The Court would then become, an honor to the State; acknowledged talents, combined with professional standing, would always grace the judgement seat. We mean not to slight the talents of the present judges, we only advert to the frequent resignations, and to the acknowledged principle that the bench is not the place for youth. Again, the chancery jurisdiction ought not in our estimation, to be exercised by the same tribunal that enforces the common law.

North Carolina is entitled to importance and respect in the Union, and it is her own fault, if she does not exercise the one and receive the other. Her liberality, and patriotism has been extolled, but she may rest assured, although she may have rivers to be opened, canals made every section of the State, and procure a statue of every hero of the revolution, that she will never receive respect or arrive at true greatness, as long as her judiciary system is so imperfect and the pure streams of justice so obstructed.—Cape Fear Recorder.

PROCLAMATION

By Joseph Coppinger, Governor of East Florida.

[TRANS LATION.]

TO THE INHABITANTS OF EAST FLORIDA.

On the 10th inst. possession of this Province will be given to Col. Robert Butler, the Commissioner legally authorized by the United States. The Spanish Officers and Troops will therefore evacuate said territory on the day above mentioned, as the same will be occupied by the Officers and Troops of the United States, agreeably to the treaty concluded at Washington on the 22d Feb. 1819—the Royal Warrant of the 24th October ultimo—and other Orders in my possession as a Commissioner of said Province. As soon as the delivery is effected, the Spanish authority, in the exercise of its functions, will cease, and the American commence.

It is my duty to inform you of this important change. I have already stated to you the stipulation made by our government to secure to you the free exercise of the Catholic Religion—the possession of your property, and all the enjoyments that the Treaty guarantees. I have also informed you of the privileges and protection offered by our government to all those who may wish to emigrate to any of the Spanish dominions, and particularly the Island of Cuba. I now cease to command—but shall remain in view of you the limited time for the fulfilment of some particulars of my commission, which resolution I expect will receive the sanction of my superiors. Meanwhile, those desirous of removing to the Havana, will always find me ready to render them all the assistance which lies in my power; and whenever I am placed, to testify toward you, the particular esteem and regard you are entitled to.

Floridians—You are now going to give a signal proof of your fidelity, by obeying His Majesty's commands. With this change, may all the vicissitudes that circumstances have made you suffer with such heroic resignation, cease. As a witness to your desire, and a proof of the sacrifices you have made to your country, I shall, as I always have done, bear testimony of all that I am apprised of, who may require it, I flatter myself with the idea you will be happy—which is the sincere wish of—Your Friend and Fellow-Citizen, JOSEPH COPPINGER, Colonel. St. Augustine, July 7.

MISSOURI—The bill entitled "A Solemn Public Act declaring the assent of this State to the fundamental condition contained in a Resolution passed by the Congress of the United States, providing for the admission of this into the Union on certain conditions," was passed in the House of Representatives on the 12th June, says 36, noes 6. Of these last, Messrs. McGirk and Heath entered their solemn protest on the journals of the House. The bill when it went up to the Senate, was amended by striking out all of the preamble, except the recitative part. Finally, a conference took place between the two Houses on the 19th which resulted in an agreement to strike out some words, from that part of the Preamble which the Senate objected to—after which [says the St. Louis Register of the

23d.] "the two passed both houses." In what precise form it was carried through, we are unable to state; but as the passage of the bill absolutely subjective to the Resolution of Congress, we do not consider the whole controversy as settled, and presume that the President of the United States will in a few days send his Proclamation, recognizing the admission of Missouri into the American Union. Other subjects had been taken up in the Missouri Legislature—among the first, Plans of relief bills establishing a Loan Office had been indefinitely postponed in the H. R. but on a subsequent day, the bill had been re-considered by a vote of 23 to 18; when a motion again to postpone indefinitely had been lost by 22 to 21. The final fate of the bill is said to be uncertain. A bill was before the committee of the whole (brought in by Judge Stuart) allowing the redemption of property sold under execution. The same committee had determined by a very decided vote, to abolish all imprisonment for debt.—Enquirer.

Banquets—again.—We stated yesterday, that the latest known arrivals from St. Helena, brought us information to render the rumors of the death of Bonaparte probable.—Such information, however, might have reached London between the eleventh and thirteenth of June. No one here knows any thing to the contrary. Mr. Anthony F. rameses of New-Orleans, the gentleman who arrived here in the British ship Harmony, and upon whose authority the report was first published, has called upon, & requested us to use his name in assuring the public that his statement was correct, and will be proved when the London papers arrive.—Mer- cur.

At the celebration of the Anniversary of American Independence at Ocala, N. Y. an address was presented to the venerable Gen. Wm. Floyd, some of the signers of the declaration of Independence—to which Gen. Floyd made the following reply:—Gentlemen, The friendly and respectful address, which you present me in behalf of a number of my fellow-citizens, who are now in N. Y. together, for the purpose of celebrating the Independence of America, gives me pleasure; because it brings to mind, that the measures which were pursued, and the firmness of those men who lived and were active in the revolutionary war, the foundation for that extensive happiness and prosperity, which the inhabitants of the United States enjoy, beyond what is enjoyed by the people of any other country, in the world. And it is a consolation to me to hope, that the same happiness and prosperity may be enjoyed by generations yet unknown.—

Post Office Establishment.—The National Intelligencer states that in 1819 the amount of postage received was \$227,716; cost of transporting \$74,866—Profit \$88,281.—In 1820 postage received, \$750,674; expenses, \$79,260—loss \$47,614. This loss is attributed to the diminution of correspondence between the commercial cities and the additional expense occasioned by new post roads: That during the present year, other new post roads, involving an additional expense of \$36,000 have been established, and it is estimated that the receipts will fall still further short about 50 or 40 thousand dollars; so that the revenue of the Post Office for the present year, will, in all probability, fall short 100,000 of its expenses.—

The Baltimore Board of health, on the 17th inst. state seven new cases of malignant fever to have occurred since their report of the 13th. All these cases have originated in the neighborhood of the wharves, one excepted, about which there is some doubt. They infer, therefore, that the disease is still confined to a small part of the city, and that it is characterized by an unusual degree of malignancy, the number of cases have been but few.—

The Court Martial summoned to meet in the City of New York for the trial of Commodore Barron, after the examination of evidence &c. has come to a decision honorable to the character of that Officer, who it is supposed will be immediately reinstated to the honors and emoluments of his commission.—

THE OCHRAOKE NAVIGATION.

We the undersigned Branch pilots, living and residing at Ochraoke, do hereby represent to the Public for the benefit of Masters and owners of Vessels, that for several days past we were of the opinion that a new Channel was breaking out round the point of Ochraoke, till on the 8th inst. we came through that way for the purpose of sounding it out, and have the pleasure to state, that on the shoalest part we found 8 feet, although the tide had fallen several inches; and that it is not more than 5 to 10 yards across this shoal, when you drop directly into two fathoms each way, and that the tide does not cross the channel as formerly, but that the channel makes in a true direction with the tide, by which it will not be likely to fill up, but improve daily; and though the wind was blowing fresh from the South, the channel was perfectly smooth and did not break on the shoal as formerly, and that we considered it the best and the safest channel that we have ever seen at this navigation; and what is still more favorable, the Shoal now makes on the inner side of the point of Ochraoke; and should a vessel go on to it drawing 10 feet and not be able to get over, there is not the least danger, as the flood tide will bring her back into the channel.—We sound the channel again on the 4th, and found it as the day before.

THOMAS STYRON,
CHRISTOPHER O'NEAL, sr.
JAMES BRAGG,
ZOROBALLE GASKINS,
JOHN BRAGG,
WILLIAM GASKINS,
WM LIAM TOLSON,
BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, jr.
Ochraoke, July 9, 1821.

We need be oft reminded of the things we know. Among the simple remedies prescribed for obstinate complaints, perhaps no one has stood the test of experience better than burnt cork. Its usefulness in the bilious cholera and cholera morbus has been amply proved; and the season of the year renders expedient a republication of the method of its use. Take a common velvet cork, burn it thoroughly, macerate it fine, pour upon it a tea-spoon full of brandy, and add a little nutmeg and sugar to make it palatable. The quantity to be taken at a time need not exceed the half of a common cork, and it may be diluted with water, and increased in quantity until a cure is effected.—N. F. Amer.

Change of Seed.—Experience has fully demonstrated in Europe as well as in our own country, that change of seed is highly advantageous. Wheat certainly degenerates if constantly sown in the same soil. Benefit would result from changing seed even from one neighboring farm to another; but still greater utility would be apparent if farmers remotely situated from each other could be induced to make such exchanges.—Port Folio.

Natural Curiosity.—The Lady Balcarr, East Indian, lately arrived from Madras, has brought home a Serpant snake, 23 feet in length and 14 inches in diameter. It may be approached with safety, and it is said not to be venomous.—Its food is a live fowl once a month!—London paper

CURE FOR THE HYDROPHOBIA.

We extract the following from a Dutch paper.—At Odins, in Friesland, a portion of Vinegar was administered to a man who had been bitten by a mad dog, in mistake for a mixture prescribed by the physician, and the patient recovered. An eminent physician in Padua, on learning this fact immediately ordered one pound of Vinegar to be administered three times a day to an unfortunate being who was attacked in a similar manner—the result was the same as before, stated. We consider it a duty to publish this statement—it mentions an antidote or the most dreadful of all maladies, and which, if effectual, can be easily obtained.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

New York, July 17.

By the brig Olive, Capt of Newburyport from Havre, and 28 days from the Lazars, we have received the following verbal intelligence, from a passenger. It was currently reported in Paris, that information had been received of the death of Bonaparte and that his body was to be brought to Europe for burial, but whether it would find a place in Notre Dame or Westminster Abbey, was uncertain.

The coronation of Louis 18th was to take place at Rennes, on the 25th August, and as the Pope was too much enfeebled through extreme old age, the ceremony was to be performed by Cardinal Gonsalvi, is the Prime Minister of his holiness.

Late intelligence from Turkey states, that the van guard of the army of Prince Ypsilanti, the Greek Commander in Chief of the insurgents; was at Adrianople, a distance of about thirty leagues from Constantinople. The troops of the Grand Seignior had been defeated & dispersed, and three Turkish frigates were in readiness in the Bosphorus, to take the Grand Seignior, his riches, and his wives and concubines, said to amount to 800, to his dominions in Asia. Captain Lam has dispatches from Mr. Gallatin for Government.

The above intelligence was communicated by one of the passengers who left Paris the day previous to the sailing of the Olive.

NOTICE.

THE sale of property advertised to be sold by M. Mer-decal, Esq. in Warrenton, will not, I hope, be attributed to want of punctuality on my part; for on the delivery of the premises, I paid in cash, not only my own share, but six hundred and sixty six dollars over, and have a receipt in my possession. A balance of three thousand dollars and upwards, due by Messrs. Andrews and Jones, is the cause of the sale.

A. PLUNKETT, 3D St.

Warrenton, July 25, 1821.

RANAWAY,

FROM the subscriber on the 24th inst. my boy JOHN;—he is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, of yellow complexion, wore off a white hat, clothing not recollected. He has been in my service for several years, and almost every person that has visited Raleigh in the course of the time do not doubt have a recollection of him, a further description is therefore deemed unnecessary.—Should any person see or hear of said boy they will confer a favor by informing me of the same by mail or otherwise. I will give a reward of 10 dollars for the apprehension and delivery of him to me in Raleigh, or 5 dollars if confined in any jail on that I can give.

JOSIAH DILLARD, 3D St.

July 26, 1821.

Notice.

THE subscriber having removed his store to Haywood (Chatham) and it being necessary to close his business without delay, he requests those indebted to him, to come and settle their notes and accounts as soon as possible. He can be found at his store or dwelling house.

S. BOND, 3D St.

Raleigh, July 18th 1821.

25 Cents Reward.

I WILL give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and deliver to me in the county of Nash, a certain Malatto Girl named Sally Adams, about thirteen years old, and well grown of her age. The above girl was found to me by the County Court, and abandoned on or about the 4th day of June last, no part of her clothing can be described.

MILLS WHITLEY, 3D St.

Nash County, 14th July 1821.

NOTICE.

ALL subscribers to the MINERVA, whilst that paper was published by Capt. Robert Parley are requested to take the earliest opportunity of forwarding the requisite for the short space of two months, which is only fifty Cents each subscriber.

JER. BATTLE, Adm. 3D St.

Raleigh, July 1821

Joseph Ross

Offers for sale at private sale,

- 2 Mahogany Sideboards
- 1 ditto Secretary and Book Case
- 1 ditto China Press
- 1 ditto Bureau
- 1 ditto Dining Table
- 1 ditto Clock Case
- 1 ditto Work Table
- 1 Maple Crub
- 3 Wash Stands
- 1 Stuffed easy Chair
- 1 Windsor do.
- 1 Arm do.
- 4 Elegant Paintings in frames
- 9 ditto Prints
- 3 Stoves, and a variety of Books.

Most of these articles are new and fashionable, and all in good order; they will be sold very cheap for cash. Raleigh, July 23, 1821. 3D St.

Sale at Auction.

ON Tuesday the 21st of August, will be sold (without reserve) on the premises, that elegant situation for a private family, the HOUSE & LOT lately occupied by Capt. William Scott, situated near the Governor's House in the city of Raleigh. The dwelling house has three rooms and a wide and convenient passage on the first and second floors, with a cellar and roomy garret—a convenient Kitchen, Smoke House and Stables, and an excellent Well in the yard. The lot contains six acres.—Terms, notes at 60 days with sufficient security, negotiable and payable at either of the Banks in Raleigh. JOSEPH ROSS, Auctioneer. July 24, 1821. 3D St.

Joseph Ross,

SURVIVING partner of ROSS & PARLEY, having solicited those indebted to the firm to make payment or settle their accounts by note—as few have paid attention to that notice, he now informs those indebted that he shall be under the necessity of pursuing the shortest mode of collecting. Raleigh, July 24, 1821. 3D St.

Notice.

THE partnership of Ragsdale and Royce is dissolved. N. BAGSDALE, 3D St.

Raleigh, July 26, 1821.