The Star, & North-Carolina State Gazette.

No. 2. RALEIGH, (N. C.) FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1823. Vol. XIV

THE STAR,

And North-Carolina State Gazette.

Published, weekly, by

BELL & LAWRENCE.

Subscription, three dollars per annum.—No paper will be sent without at least $1 50 is paid in advance, and no paper discontinued, but at the option of the Editors, unless all arrearages are paid. Advertisements, not exceeding fifteen lines, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Raleigh, the 1st Jan. 1823, which will, if not taken out of the office before the 1st April next, be be sent to the Genl. Post Office, as dead letters.

A.

William Allen, 2, J Armstead, George Anderson, Richard W. Ashton, 2, Martin Adams, Isaac Alford, Sleek Armstead, Henry Andrews, Gade Alford.

B.

Jonathan Busbee, James Bird, William Barlow, Elizabeth Beasley, Isham Boyce, John Barber, Burges Best, Jane Battle, Miss Mary Bond, Thomas Bodenswell, Henry W Basset, 2, Harvey J Bryan, Elizabeth Bridges, Geo. Brasfield, Nathaniel Bain, Johnson Busbee, 4

C.

Cader Collins, Remembrance Chamberlain, Lewis Carpenter, George Cary, Major Cooke, Benjamin Clarke, Benson Card, Shadrack Cole, James Cooke, 2 William F Clarke, Clerk of Superior Court.

D.

Robert Donalson, William Daniel, David Delk, 2 Henry Denby, George Deans, David Davis, Col. William Daniel, Rev. Thomas D. Mason, Dunn and King, John D Delacy, Benjamin Dunn.

E.

Thomas Edwards, Willie Ellis, Nathan Early.

F.

William Freemon, Molly Felts, Thomas Freemon, John Flemming, Susan Fort, Gregory Fosduk.

G.

John F Gonekee, Rev. Elijah Graves, Solomon George, 2 Abrolley Gray, Ephraim Griff, Eli Gragsdon, Thomas Gillison.

H.

Joel Hector, Keziah Hartsfield, Col. William Hinton, Isaac Hutchins, James N Hill, Sylvester Humphreys, Charles Huggins, Nathaniel Hunt, Elmer Hendley, Doct. Jos. Hawkins, Winnifred Hilliard, Stephen Haywood, Jos. Hollifield, or John Rigsby, Abram Hector.

J.

Jesse Jones, John Jones, 2 Moses Jordan, Lemuel Jones, John B. Johns, Samuel Jones, Axum Jones, Jack Johnson, John Jones, 2 Brittain Jarvis.

K.

Moses King, Samuel King, Riley Kellum, Betsey Kelley, Gideon Ricketson, John King.

L.

Edmund Lane, Hugh Lee, Nathaniel Lane, William Lightfoot.

M.

Magistrates of Raleigh, Francis McKethen, A. H. McCullers, John Martin, Lemuel Moore, Elisha Mirror, Molly Michiner, Robard Monsieur, Daniel McRaney, Lewis Madison, John Malone, Samuel Macky.

N.

James Nichols, John Nutt, James Nance, Nancy Nash.

O.

James OKelly.

P.

John Parker, Diley Phillips, 2 Sally Page, Robert Parrish, Anne Pulliam, Pullen and Roberts.

R.

Felix Robert, Benjamin Ragsdale, 4 Thos. Rogers, Jr. Robert Ray, William Ragan, James Rhodes, James Riley, Alexander Redmund, Gilly Rogers, Leathy Read, John Robertson.

S.

Henry Stevenson, Wiley Simmons, Rev. Simon Smith, Betsey J. Selph, 2 Frederick Spain, James Stephenson, Rev. W. D Snodgrass, Holton Sturdivant, James Sexton, 2 Elizabeth Smith, Gilly Sugg, Allen Sturdivant, Thomas Shelton, Joseph Shaw, Jonathan Stephenson, Lindsay Shiflet, John Still, Mrs. Sarah Stone, Ashley Sanders.

T.

John Taylor, 2 Thos Taylor, Solomon Thomas, William Terry, James Tompkins.

U.

Albert Utley.

W.

Joseph Wilson, 3 William White, Richard Wooten, Napier Wilson, Anne Maria Whitaker, William Walker, Rebecah Williams, William Ward, Fanny Warren, Nathaniel Warren, John Williams.

Y.

Loyde Yates.

SAMUEL LEMAY, Assistant P. M.

January, 2, 1823. 1 3w.

THE STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Tarborough, being part of the Norfolk line,

WILL be disposed of at auction, to the highest bidder, under a deed of trust executed to the subscriber by the proprietor thereof, for purposes therein mentioned, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 20th January next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Line consists of thirty horses, four stages and harness complete—all in excellent condition, and travelling on this route the present year, fully proves the preference it enjoys, and there can be no doubt of a revenue arising from the establishment of a line such as this, in addition to the steam boats from Norfolk to Baltimore and the City of Washington, a very superior Steam Ship has recently commenced running from the former place to New-York, with the greatest success, which must advance the interest of the stage line.

Communications addressed to the Proprietor of the subscriber of this place, will meet with immediate attention, and all persons disposed to examine the line, are invited to do so.

Terms liberal, and will be made known on the day of sale.

JAMES TOWNES, Trustee.

Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 6, 1822. 48-3w

BLANKS,

Of every description, for sale at this Office.

Notice.

BENJAMIN A. BURHAM, Esq having delivered to my hands, for collection, all his right, title and concerns, this is to notify those who are concerned, to call, at my office, on Fayetteville street, and settle the same, or I shall be compelled to issue process against them without delay.

WILL H. HAYWOOD, jr.

Raleigh, 1st January, 1823. 1 4w

Elopement.

WHEREAS, my wife, Amy Gilmore, has absented herself from me, contrary to law, I hereby forewarn all persons from making any contract with her, or from harbouring, concealing or entertaining her; for I will pay none of her contracts or expenses.

STEPHEN GILMORE.

Orange county, Dec. 23, 1822. 1-3w

Strays.

ENTERED on the stray books, on the 1st of December, by Zibeddee Gibson, 2 horses, one a bay, valued at thirty-five dollars; the other a sorrel, valued at forty-five dollars.

P. P. GUION, Ranger.

Yarboro', Buncombe county, December 27, 1822. 1 3wp

Lost,

ON the 10th instant, between Germanton and where I live, 9 miles north west of said town, or in the said town, a red morocco Pocket Book, containing the following papers, viz—One note, dated the 6th of December, 1814, and due the following August, and executed by Obadiah Holcomb, living in Buncombe county, N. C. to James Ziglar, of Stokes county, for 50 dollars; one ditto, of 13 dollars, executed by John P Tigner, due the 25th instant; one of 50 dollars, due the 25th December, 1823; one of 25 dollars, due between 6 and 8 months after. All of which were executed by said Tigner to me, the subscriber. The two first were executed on the 26th October, 1822; the other on the 9th November, 1822. One on A Vanhay, for 12 dollars, due one day after date, and executed the 9th day of November, 1822.

A proven account of James Neal, Lunenburg county, Virginia, on A Rostich, jr, with a few other papers of not much importance, which I cannot at this time recollect. I therefore forwarn all persons from trading for, or paying the same to any other person except myself.

LEONARD ZIGLAR, Jun.

Stokes county, N C Dec. 17, 1822 52-3t

Female Teachers.

TWO Ladies (sisters) are desirous of obtaining a situation, in a healthy part of the country, as instructors of Females.

They will undertake to give to their pupils a complete English Education, including all the branches of science usually taught in the best Academies, together with the ornamental branches of Drawing, Painting and Music.

For further particulars, together with testimonials of their character and talents, application (post paid) may be made to Andrews & Jones, Williamsborough, Granville county, N. C.

January 1 1 6w

Sardis Academy.

THE exercises of this Institution (which is pleasantly located half way between Raleigh and Smithfield, on the east side of Neuse) will re-commence on the first Monday in January next, under the superintendance of the former teacher M. L. Hill, Esq. whose services, the last year, have been highly approved. Terms of tuition as heretofore.

Board may be had in the families of George Wimberly, W. Hinton, H. Hinton, and Colonel Wilder, at the moderate price of $4 and $4 50 per month.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

WM. HINTON, Sec'y

December 16, 1822 51-4w

Williamsborough Academy.

THE Trustees of this Institution can now confidently recommend it to the attention of the public. Mr. A. Wilson, who has conducted the Academy during the last year, to the entire satisfaction of the Trustees, has settled himself here permanently, and will continue to have charge of the institution.

The course of studies adopted is preparatory to the University.

Tuition fees $12 50, per session, for the languages, English grammar, and the sciences; and $8 for spelling, reading, and arithmetic.

A few boarders can be accommodated in the family of Mr. Wilson.

Board can be had also in the village.

Leonard Henderson,
William M. Green,
Patrick Hamilton,
Thomas Turner,
William Robards,
Joseph H. Bryan,
Richard Sneed,
} Trustees.

Williamsborough, Dec. 9, 1822. 50-tf

Warrenton Female Academy.

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH ANDREWS & THOS. P. JONES, Principals of the above Academy, having disposed of their interest in the building lately occupied by them, have removed to the healthy and pleasant village of Williamsboro', in Granville county, 18 miles west from Warrenton, where their school will open on the 2d Monday in January, 1823.

The pupils are instructed not only in the rudiments of knowledge, but also in the highest branches of science ever taught in Female Academies, including Grammar and Parsing, Belles Lettres, Geography, Chymistry, Botany, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, &c. The Principals possess a better Philosophical apparatus than most of our colleges; and lectures are delivered on the different subjects, accompanied with experiments.

Board and tuition, in all the above branches, 60 dollars per session.

Music, Drawing and Painting, and the Latin and Greek Languages are also taught, and charged as follows: Music, 30 dollars; Drawing and Painting, 20 dollars; and the languages, 10 dollars per session.

The amount for board and tuition is payable in advance, and each Lady is to furnish herself with a coverlid, a pair of sheets, blankets and towels.

New pupils pay only from the part of the session in which they are admitted. There are eight competent teachers, whose time is devoted to the business of this institution.

Williamsboro', Granville county, November 20, 1822. 44-12w

PRINTING,

Of every description, executed at this Office.

New Music, and Musical Instruments.

JAMES AYKROYD, Professor of Music, of Newbern, N. C. respectfully informs the public that he has just received a choice selection of the newest and most popular

Concertos, Overtures, Airs with variations, Sonatas, Waltzes, Rondos, Marches, } Songs and Duetts, Sacred Music, and appropriate Music for all Instruments

ALSO,

Upright, Horizontal, Grand, Cabinet, Harmonic, and Square Piano Fortes, Church, Chamber and Barrel Organs, Harps, Lutes, Lyres, Guitars, Flutes, from 1 to 8 keys, Fifes, Heckboys, Clarionets, Flageolets, single and double, Piccolos, Violins, from $3 to $60, Violoncellos, Bassoons, Clarions, Double Basses, } Trombones, Bass Horns, Serpents, Concert, Military and Hunting Horns, Bugles, Patent Kent Bugles, Concert and Military Trumpets, Cymbals, Triangles, Tambourines, Concert and Military Drums, Metronomes, Eolian Harps, Bells, Barbers, Reeds, Bridges, Tuning Hammers, Tuning Forks, Mutes, &c. &c.

Warranted to be of the first quality—furnished at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Orders, post-paid, addressed to Jas Aykroyd, Newbern, N C will be gratefully received and promptly attended to.

Newbern, December 9 52-2wcow

WATCH MAKER & SILVER SMITH.

JOHN C. STEDMAN has commenced the above business in this place, and hopes, by his attention, to merit a portion of public patronage. All kinds of repairing usual in such an establishment, done with despatch, and on the shortest notice. An assortment of SILVER WORK will be constantly kept on hand; Spoons, Ladles, &c. manufactured to any pattern.

N. B. An experienced Watch Maker will meet with good wages, if application be made soon.

An apprentice will be taken to the Silver Smith's trade.

Cash given for old gold, silver and brass.

Raleigh, August 14. 33 tf

Doctor W. H. Hunter

OFFERS his services to the inhabitants of Raleigh and its vicinity, in the various branches of his profession.

He has just received, and intends keeping a constant supply of MEDICINES, which he will sell to the Members of the Profession, and others, at a moderate advance on the New-York prices.

He occupies the Store-house lately in possession of Messrs. King & Pullen.

August 28 36-tf

Gigs for Sale.

THE Subscriber has on hand and offers for sale, several handsome and fashionable Top Gigs of his own make. Also an elegant northern made pannel Gig, which he offers for sale at unusual low prices.

WESLEY WHITAKER.

December 17. 51-tf

For Sale or Rent.

THE well known stand on Market street, formerly owned by James Mears, dec'd, and next door below Richard Roberts' Grocery Store—possession given on the 1st day of January next. For further information apply to

JOHN J. CHRISTOPHER.

December 20 51-tf

Sharon for Sale.

THE place on which I reside may be had on reasonable terms for negotiable paper, with bank accommodation. It contains about 49 acres of land, of good quality, bordering on the city of Raleigh and on a public road leading from the city. Sixteen or eighteen acres are cleared, and under cultivation—the rest is covered with a heavy forest growth, abounding with fire-wood and timber. The land contains an excellent rock quarry, is well watered by branches, and has two rock springs, near the house, equal probably to any in the county. My dwelling is about 300 yards from the town line.—The situation, therefore, has the advantages of town and country united, and is, in my estimation, the most desirable spot for a residence that I know in the state. Apply soon.

H. POTTER.

Sharon, May 8 19-tf

The Grove for Sale.

I WILL sell the land on which I now reside, in Franklin county, two miles from the town of Louisburg, where there are two Academies. It is situated on the main road leading from the north to Hillsborough and the Falls of Neuse, containing near 1000 acres, not quite half of which is cleared, and well adapted to the culture of corn and cotton, and in a good state of cultivation—the balance of 500 has an abundant supply of wood and timber, within two miles of a saw mill on the river. The improvements consist of a comfortable dwelling house, with four rooms on the lower floor and three on the upper, with other necessary out houses, cotton machine, apple and bark mill, &c. &c. This situation is one of the most agreeable and healthy in the state, and advantageously placed for a store, or the reception of travellers, being on a very public road. I will also sell the crops of corn, fodder and oats, with the fatted pork, for cash, and all the stock of every description, plantation utensils, household and kitchen furniture, &c. on a credit of 12 months.

I will also sell my plantation and mills on Crabtree, within six miles of the city of Raleigh, containing 451 acres, more or less. The land is of excellent quality, and the site on which the mills stand interior to none in the neighborhood.

And I here resolved to sell, with a view of removing to the Western country, accommodating credits will be given on the payments after the first, which will be required in hand.

RICHARD PENNER.

November 20, 1822. 47-tf

To Rent,

THE DWELLING HOUSE, and LOT, on Fayetteville street, opposite to Dr. Jones's, and next door below Mr. Gales'. Possession given on the 1st day of January.

N. HARDING & CO.

Nov. 23 45-tf

BIOGRAPHY.

FOR THE STAR.

THE LATE ARCHIBALD HENDERSON,

Of Salisbury, North-Carolina.

I became acquainted with Archibald Henderson in the year 1803, and from that time to the time of his death, I looked to him as a model of that perfect character in the profession of the law, which all his brethren should be ambitious to imitate. From him judges might learn wisdom and discretion, and lawyers the dignity of their profession, and the high duties which it imposes. I speak here only of his professional character, that which he exhibited to his country for more than twenty years, with a force and effect that ought to be remembered as long as a reverence for our civil institutions shall be cherished. No man could look upon him without pronouncing him one of the great men of his age. The impress of greatness was upon his countenance; not that greatness which is the offspring of any single talent or moral quality; but a greatness which is made up by blending the faculties of a fine intellect with exalted moral feelings.—Although he was, at all times, accessible, and entirely free from austerity, he seemed to live and move in an atmosphere of dignity. He exacted nothing by his manner; yet all approached him with reverence, and left him with respect. The little quarrels and contests of men were beneath him; their bickerings, their envyings, their slanderings, and all the workings of their little passions, kept at a distance from him; and I have often seen him discomfitted at the bar, when contending for his clients, in cases where the little passions only had play. His was the region of high sentiment; and there he occupied a standing that was pre-eminent in North-Carolina. He contributed more than any man, since the time of General Davie and Alfred Moore, to give character to the Bar of the State, and to impress upon the people a reverence for their Courts of Justice. His career at the Bar has been identified with the history of North-Carolina; and his life and his example furnish themes for instruction to gentlemen of the Bench and to his brethren of the Bar. May they study his life, and profit by his example!

The constitution and jurisprudence of his country, were his favorite studies. Profound reflection had generalized his ideas, and given to his political and legal learning, a scientific cast. No man of the age better understood the theory of our government; no man more admired it, and no man gave more practical proofs of his admiration. The sublime idea, that he lived under a government of laws, was forever uppermost in his mind, and seemed to give a coloring to all his actions. As he acknowledged no dominion but that of the laws, he bowed with reverence to their authority, and taught obedience, no less by his example than his precepts. To the humblest officer of justice he was respectful: the views of private character were overlooked, when the individual stood before him clothed with judicial authority. In the County Courts, where the Justices of the Peace administered the law, he was no less respectful in his deportment and submissive to their decisions, than in the highest tribunal of the State. He considered obedience to the laws to be the first duty of a citizen; and it seemed to be the great object of his professional life, to inculcate a sense of this duty, and to give to the administration of the laws an impressive character.

To understand his character, and to profit by that understanding, we should consider it, first, in its relation to the Court; secondly, in its relation to the Bar.

In its relation to the Court: In North-Carolina the Courts of Justice are the principal schools of instruction to the people. The discussions which there take place, and the contestations which are there carried on and listened to with eagerness, by the people who attend, sharpen their understanding and improve their general stock of knowledge; whilst the lashings which vice receives, and the praise and commendation given to virtue, make moral impressions of the most salutary kind. Here are taught the great lessons of obedience to the laws, and of reverence for their administration. The men, who administer the laws in Courts of Justice, act under a responsibility that is not often appreciated. Neither a Judge nor a Lawyer should ever enter a Court without a due sense of this responsibility; and, when there, each should act his part with decorum and firmness. The duties of each are well defined; the rights of each well ascertained. No man understood either the one or the other better than Archibald Henderson. To inspire a reverence for the laws, an impression must be made, and constantly enforced, by every thing that passes, that they are administered with purity, without favor, passion or caprice; and, as to the criminal law, that it is administered in mercy. Whatever may be the character of the judge this impression cannot be made nor enforced, without the aid of the bar. The lawyers are the pillars which support the respectability and authority of the judge. A conviction of this truth regulated Mr. Henderson's conduct to the court.

He often said he had known but few men who were suited for the bench; he had known many good lawyers, and but few good judges. There are so many qualifications requisite to form a good judge, that they are rarely found combined. At the head of these qualifications legal learning is generally placed, and is chiefly looked to in making appointments to the bench. Mr. Henderson was of opinion, that good common sense and sound discretion of mind, was the first qualification; an intimate acquaintance with mankind, and, particularly, with the middle and lower classes of people, their passions, feelings, prejudices, modes of thinking and motives of action, was the second; a good moral character, with chastened feelings and subdued passions, the third; independence of mind and energy of will the fourth; and legal learning the fifth.—For this reason he thought it unwise to appoint young men to the bench, let their legal acquirements be ever so great, or man advantage in years, who are either too proud or too indolent to mix with the great mass of the people, whose society is the school of that common sense and sound discretion, so [illegible] a judge; and the want of which makes the administration of the law [illegible] upon the lower classes of people, above all people, those the lightest. This sentiment seems to be in the administration of the criminal laws, [illegible] the severity of the law [illegible] in favor of his family, and the ignorance of the judge of his character, circumstances, his position, prejudices, and motives of action, subject him to a punishment which he does not deserve. It is on this account, chiefly, that the obscure and humble in life have peculiar claims upon the sympathy of the bar; and my heart has often swelled with emotion, when I have witnessed the efforts of Mr. Henderson in their favor.

The want of this common sense and discretion of mind is, most commonly, perceived in the infliction of punishment, in imposing unmerited and oppressive fines, and in inflicting imprisonment, where there is no depravity of heart. Upon this subject, Mr. Henderson entertained the opinion, that imprisonment, in our government, was a punishment so infamous, that it should be inflicted but seldom, except for offences growing out of the depravity of the heart; that it ought never to be inflicted for offences proceeding from the ordinary passions of our nature, that these are weaknesses, rather than crimes.

The history of North-Carolina furnishes no instance of direct corruption on the bench; yet there is a weakness in human nature, from which good men are sometimes not free, and which, when it finds its way to the bench, is attended, perhaps, with worse consequences than direct corruption. It is that weakness in a judge which induces him to lean upon a particular lawyer; a weakness of which the judge himself is often unconscious, but which is soon perceived and felt by the bar and the people. There is no weakness in a judge so much to be deplored as this; inasmuch as it not only leads to error, but gives to the favored lawyer an improper advantage over his brethren, and subverts the reverence of the people for the court. It is a weakness infinitely worse than favoritism to particular men, who are parties to suits; for favoritism may be disguised, but leaning upon a lawyer is obvious to all who attend court. Mr. Henderson's great character at the bar, his acknowledged legal learning, his known candor, all conspired to make him the object of this weakness; and I have seen him more than once shake off a judge, who wished to lean upon him. He scorned to help his client's cause by favoring a weakness, which, in the judgment of common people, pollutes the streams of justice as much as downright corruption.

He entertained the most profound contempt for that class of men, who, being appointed to the bench, are fond of displaying the powers of their official station—"*cutting capers*," as the vulgar call it. These men generally claim a consequence to which they are not entitled, and seek to operate upon the fears of the bar and the people, instead of trying to gain their respect and reverence; commit men to jail for imaginary contempts, and treat with insolence bye-standers, parties and witnesses. Mr. Henderson detested judicial insolence as much as he abhorred judicial tyranny; and delighted to dwell upon an anecdote of the late Judge Wilde, of S. Carolina, who, upon calling a cause for trial, and learning that a material witness of one of the parties was intoxicated, and unable to give testimony, with a benevolence and good nature that adorned him, adjourned the trial until the witness could become sober. Some men that I have seen on the bench, would have committed the witness to jail. These men do not know the difference between inspiring terror and inspiring respect. It is beneath the dignity of the court, and unworthy of the spirit of our institutions, to address a freeman's *fears*. Nobler motives should govern him, and nobler passions should be addressed, to bring him back to his duty, if he go astray. There is no disposition in the people of North-Carolina to treat their officers of Justice with disrespect; they are obedient to the laws, and delight to show respect for men in authority. This disposition on their part should never be met with any thing that savours of judicial insolence.—There is a dignity of deportment which becomes the majesty of the laws, and that dignity every judge should strive to acquire, and uniformly exhibit it when discharging his official duties. That dignity, so necessary on the bench, and so influential and impressive at the bar, Mr. Henderson possessed in a pre-eminent degree. He displayed it in the lowest as much as the highest courts of the state, and the humblest magistrate as well as the highest judge felt himself honored and sustained by his decorous and respectful behaviour.

But, if his conduct to the court was exemplary, his conduct to the bar was more so.—To them all he was kind and indulgent; to the young men of the profession, who did not stand aloof from him, he was literally a father, encouraging them to perseverance, advising them as to their courses of studies, instructing and aiding them in the management of their causes. Hence stood in awe of him, and seldom approached him. His age, his venerable appearance, his majesty of character, seemed to intimidate them, and keep them at a distance. He was conscious of his high standing, and never committed himself, nor put his reputation at risque. He always came to the trial of his causes well prepared; and, if the state of his health or his want of preparation seemed likely to jeopardize his reputation in the management of law suits, or a cause, he would decline the trial until a more favorable time. This course, which he practised and his brother lawyers understood the delicacy of his feelings upon this point so well, that they extended to him the indulgence he required; and a knowledge of this part of his character gave confidence to his clients, and attracted crowds of people to hear his speeches. When he rose at the bar, no one expected to hear common place matter—nothing looked for a cold, rapid recital of legal principles. His great excellence, as a speaker, consisted in an earnestness and dignity of manner, and strong powers of persuasion. He seized one or two strong points, and these he illustrated and enforced. His language was plain, short, and always appropriate. He despised the apologetic exordium, so common with some speakers.