

**THE STAR,**  
And North-Carolina Gazette,  
Published weekly, by  
**BELL & LAWRENCE.**

Subscription, three dollars per annum.—No paper will be lower than three dollars per annum, but at the option of the author, unless all arrears are paid. Advertising rates, not exceeding fifteen cents, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each insertion. All letters to the editor must be post paid.

**Cheap for Cash.**

MAY be had a tidy young SLACKSMITH for terms apply to Wm. Steamer Esq., in Pittsboro, where the boy may be seen.

J. W. BINOM.

Trade Hill, Chatham, 2-34-12.

7th Aug. 1824.

**Notice.**

MY Books and ornaments are placed in the hands of Mr. Alex. J. Lawrence, one of the Editors of the Star, to whom those indebted will please to make payment.

THOS. HENDERSON.

Oct. 7, 1824.

44-11

**A Lady and Gentleman.**

WHO have, for several years, presided in public Academies, are desirous to get employment in some healthy part of North Carolina. Letters directed to Dr. Jno. Bowles or Daniel Dupre, Esq., Raleigh, will meet the earliest attention.

Nov. 5, 1824.

19-11

**Notice.**

A first rate Boot and Shoe-maker can find soon a good emploment during the winter, at my Shop in Smithfield, Johnston county.

W.M. HEN. 44-11

Nov. 1, 1824.

46-31

**Portrait and Miniature Painting.**

ADIPS and Gentlemen who may wish their Portraits or Miniatures taken, can have them well executed moderate terms. Those who wish to see Paintings, can see some variety of Pictures at Mr. Cooke's Concert Hall.

J. MARLING.

Raleigh, Nov. 11, 1824.

46-11

**BACON.**

A few hundred weight of excellent Bacon for sale. Apply to the Editors.

Nov. 4, 1824.

46-31

**New Map of N. Carolina.**

HAVING been informed that many of the County Maps, distributed by Mr. John McRae, of Fayetteville, for the purpose of correction, have been returned by the Members to the Legislature, the subscriber therefore begs to say that they will be thankfully received by him at his room, N. E. corner of Warren, Ross & Scott's store, at any time most convenient to those gentlemen who may have them in their possession.

ROBERT H. B. BRAZIER.

Raleigh, Nov. 22, 1824.

46-31

**Superior Cotton Saw Gins.**

The subscriber, living in Mecklenburg County, N. C. near the great stage road leading from Salisbury to Charlotte, 8 miles North of Charlotte, keeps constantly on hand COTTON GINS, made on the most improved plan, of the best materials, and he will warrant his work to be as faithfully executed, and his Gins to perform as well as any made in the state. Orders from any part of the state will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Direct to Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, N. Carolina.

BENJAMIN F. ALEXANDER.

November 21, 1824.

46-31

**Shocco Female Academy.**

Mrs. LUCAS respectfully informs her friends and the publick, that the exercises of the above Academy, will be resumed on the 1st Monday in January next.

The utmost attention will be paid to the moral and behaviour of the young ladies placed in this seminary; and its retired, pleasant and healthy situation, its salubrious air and fine water, make it a desirable residence for youth, and being a few miles only from the Stage Road, it affords opportunities for Parents and Guardians of young communications with their Children or Wives.

In addition to the usual elements of Education, the plain and ornamental Needle-work, Vocal Culture will be instructed in Geography, History, Astronomy, Chemistry, Botany, Physiologoy, Drawing, Painting on Glass, Music, &c. and such as wish to be instructed in Dancing, a convenient dancing House is provided, and a Teacher will be employed for the purpose of teaching this accomplishment.

Fees—Board and Tuition \$40 per session.

Warren County, Nov. 24, 1824.

46-31

**Declaration of Independence.**

We extract the following account of the meeting held at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, on the 19th May, 1775, from an address delivered at Hopewell Church, in that county, on the 5th of July last, by Dr. M. Winslow Alexander, and lately published in the Catawba Journal:

It was on the 19th of May, 1775, that a delegation of two representatives from each militia company of Mecklenburg county, then comprising the present county of Cabarrus, met in the town of Charlotte. You will now permit me to read the proceedings of that meeting, as drawn and certified by their clerks.

and deposited in the safe keeping of Gen. W. R. Dorsey, for the benefit of some future historian.

Agreeably to arrangements made by the most respectable citizens of this county, Col. Thomas Polk issued an order to the captains of each militia company in this county, directing each company to elect two persons, and delegate to them ample powers to devise and means to aid and assist their suffering brethren in Boston, and generally to adopt measures to extricate themselves from the impending storm—and to secure unimpaired their invaluable rights, privileges and liberties, from the dominant grasp of British imposition and tyranny.

In conformity to said order, on the 19th day of May, 1775, the said delegation met in Charlotte, vested with unlimited powers; at which time official news arrived of the battle of Lexington on that day of the preceding month. Every delegate felt the value and importance of the prize, and the awful, and solemn crisis which had arrived; every bosom swelled with indignation at the malice and insatiable revenge developed in the late attack at Lexington. The universal sentiment was, let us deliberate—let us calculate the issue—the probable result—and then let us act with energy, as brethren league to preserve our property, our lives, and what is still more endearing, the liberties of America. Conformably to this view, the meeting was organized.

**DELEGATES PRESENT.**

Col. Thos. Polk, Jno. M'Knitt Alexander, Ephraim Brevard, Hez. Alexander, Herckiah J. Balch, Adam Alexander, John Blaier, James Harris, Charles Alexander, Zachariah Wilson, Jr., Waitstill Avery, John Ford, Richard Barry, Henry Brown, Ezra Alexander, William Graham, Robert Irwin, John Flemming, John Querry, David Reese, Abraham Alexander.

Abraham Alexander was then elected Chairman, John M'Knitt Alexander, Clerk. After a free and full discussion of the various objects for which the delegation had been convened, it was unanimously ordained:

1st. Resolved, That whatsoever directly or indirectly abetted, or in any way, form or manner, countenanced the unchartered and dangerous invasion of our rights, as claimed by Great Britain, is an enemy to this country, to America, and to the inherent and inalienable rights of man.

2d. Resolved, That we the citizens of Mecklenburg county, do hereby dissolve the political bands which have connected us to the mother country, and hereby absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British crown, and adjure all political connection, contract, or association, with that nation, who have wantonly trampled on our rights and liberties, and inhumanly shed the blood of American patriots at Lexington.

3d. Resolved, That we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people; are, and of right ought to be, a sovereign and self-governing Assemblies, under the control of no power other than that of our God and the general government of the Congress, to the maintenance of which independence, we solemnly pledge to each other our mutual co-operation, our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honor.

4th. Resolved, That as we now acknowledge the existence and control of no law or legal officer, civil or military, within this county, we do hereby ordain and adopt as a rule of life, all each and every of our former laws,—wherein, nevertheless, the crown of Great Britain never can be considered as holding rights, privileges, immunities or authority therin.

5th. Resolved, That it is further decreed, that all such and every military officer in this county, is hereby reinstated in his former command and authority, he acting conformably to these regulations. And that every member present of this delegation, shall henceforth be a civil officer, viz. a Justice of the Peace, in the character of a "Committee-man," to issue process, hear and determine all matters of controversy, according to said adopted laws, and to preserve peace, union and harmony in said county,—and to use every exertion to spread the love of country and fire of freedom throughout America, until a more general and organized government be established in this province.

After discussing the foregoing resolutions, and arranging to draw up regulations for the government of a Standing Committee of Public Safety, who were selected from these delegates, the whole proceedings were unanimously adopted and signed. A select committee was then appointed to draw a more full and definite statement of grievances, and a more formal declaration of indepen-

dence. The Delegation then adjourned about 2 o'clock, A. M. May 20.

May 20th, Delegation met.—The Select Committee reported a formal Declaration of Independence, (believed to be drawn by Dr. Ephraim Brevard, chairman of said Committee,) which was unanimously approved and signed; and which, together with the foregoing resolves, was publicly read and proclaimed from the Court-House door, by Colonel Thomas Polk, to a large and approving concourse of citizens, who had convened to sanction the proceedings of their delegates—being 13 months previous to the Declaration of Independence.

A full copy of the whole proceedings was then made out and attested, and Capt. James Jack of Charlotte, waanded as express to Congress, then sitting in Philadelphia, accompanying and proceeding with a letter addressed to Richard Caswell, Wm. Hooper, and Joseph Hughes, our then representatives from this Province—enjoining it on our said representatives to use all possible means to have the said proceedings sanctioned and approved by the General Congress. On the return of Capt. Jack, the Delegation learned, by a joint letter from said three representatives, that their proceedings were individually approved by the members of Congress, but that it was deemed premature to lay them before the House; recommending perseverance, order, energy, &c.

The Committee of Safety, of which Abraham Alexander was chairman, held their regular and stated meetings alternately at Charlotte, at James Harris's, and John Phifer's. This was a civil court, founded on martial process—Before this judicature all suspicious persons were made to appear, who were formally tried, banished or bound to good behaviour. Its jurisdiction was unlimited as toryism, and its decrees as final as the confidence and patriotism of the country. Several were arrested and brought before them from Tryon (now Lincoln), Rowan and the adjacent counties." (a)

It is also highly gratifying to every citizen of this state, to learn, that at our Provincial Assembly, held at Halifax, on the 12th of April, 1776, a law unanimously passed the House, authorizing and empowering our representatives in Congress to concur in declaring the United Colonies free and Independent—to form foreign alliances, &c. This was nearly three months previous to the declaration by Congress, and stands the first legislative act on the subject of Independence in the United States. The delegates from this country at that time were John Phifer, Robert Irwin and John M'Knitt Alexander. (b)

The boasted resolve of the Provincial Legislature of Virginia, instructing their representatives in Congress to declare the United Colonies free and independent, was passed the 15th day of May, 1776, over one month after the North Carolina act, from which it evidently originated.

(Virtu's life of P. Henry, page 193-4.)

These are transcriptions with which you, together with the citizens of this and the adjoining counties, have long been familiar—these have been the frequent topics of conversation among us for nearly fifty years—these were the proceedings of our fathers, of our relatives, of our fellow-citizens, every individual of whom has descended to the silent tomb—but these are their living deeds of patriotism, which misfortune cannot now tarnish, and which the malignant breath of envy durst not now assay to blast.

Who would relinquish the glory of pre-eminently participating in those transactions, which can hereafter barely be imitated—which will forever stand firm as the eternal principles of justice—a model on the standard of civil and moral grandeur, to which all the benighted world may turn their eyes for a genial and regenerating light, until time shall be lost in eternity, and this globe itself dissolve in chaos. Compared with such characters, what is the glitter of empire, what the pageantry of state, or what are the empty unmerited titles of nobility? Who would not glory in such ancestors—who would not emulate such virtues—who would not sanction such principles? Principles which have so pre-eminently distinguished, and crowned with never fading laurels of mental and moral grandeur, those illustrious patriots who occupy the brightest pages in the history of human greatness. Principles which constitute that germ of human happiness, which, deposited in its proper soil, springs up to luxuriance and bears the bloom of life—it is this life that breathes of life, which actuates and perpetuates the felicity of man, and its abiding verdure, lashed with the virtuous zephyrs of civil and religious liberty, healthiness and stability—the econ-

omy of life, and codily shades our pilgrimage down this valley of life, anxiety and trouble, to that peaceful bower from whence no traveller returns.

(c) The following certificate is in our possession, viz.

**NORTH-CAROLINA.** Nov. 28, 1775.  
RECONSTITUTION CERTIFICATE.

These may certify, to all whom it may concern, that the brave hero, William Henderson, is allowed here to be a true friend to Liberty, and has signed the Association. Certified by

ABRAHAM ALEXANDER,

Chairman of the Committee of Safety.

Dunn and Booth, two lawyers residing in Salisbury, Rowan county, having threatened to have this delegation arrested for treason, the Committee of Safety issued an order for their arrest—a guard was sent on to Salisbury with said order—they were arrested, brought to Charlotte, and banished to Charleston, S. C. Gen. George Graham, now living near Charlotte, was one of the guard who escorted them from Charlotte to Canada, and delivered them to Capt. Benoist, who, in a few hours, set out with a detachment of his cavalry to place them in Charleston.

The certified statements relative to the transactions in Charlotte, of May 19th and 20th, 1775, by Gen. George Graham, William Hutchinson, Jonas Clark, Robert Robison, John Simons, of Mecklenburg county, and Capt. James Jack and the Rev. Francis Cummins, of the State of Georgia, as published in a pamphlet, at Raleigh, 1822, will, we trust, do away all doubts, and put all difficulties to rest on this subject.

(d) As the provincial Assembly, held at Halifax, April 4, 1776, is in the possession of very few, a copy of the Resolve, it is presumed, will be acceptable:

"The select Committee to take into consideration the usurpations and violence attempted and committed by the King and Parliament of Britain, against America, and the further measures to be taken for frustrating the same and for the better defence of this province, report as follows, viz: there follows a particular and formal statement of invasions, &c. And whereas the moderation thereto manifested by the United Colonies, and their sincere desire to be reconciled to the mother country on constitutional principles, have procured no mitigation of the aforesaid wrongs and usurpations, and no hopes remain of obtaining redress by those means alone which have hitherto been tried, your committee are of opinion that the House should enter into the following Resolve, viz:

"Resolved, That the delegates of this Colony in the Continental Congress be empowered to concur with the delegates of the other Colonies in declaring independence, and forming foreign alliances, reserving to this colony the sole and exclusive right of forming a constitution and laws for this colony, and of appointing delegates from time to time (under the direction of a general representation thereof,) to meet the delegates of the other colonies, for such purposes as shall be hereafter pointed out." The House unanimously concurred therein. Page 9. April 12, 1776.

It ought to be observed, that the enacting clause to every law passed by this legislature, was "Resolved," &c. The last Colonial Congress was held March, 1774.

First General Assembly at Newbern, Aug. 1774.

2d. do. at Halifax, Aug. 1775.  
3d. do. at Halifax, April 1776.

Convention, which formed our present Constitution, Halifax, December, 1776.

**FOREIGN.**

**LATEST FROM EUROPE.**

New York, Nov. 21.

By the arrival this morning of H. B. M. packet Osborn, from Falmouth, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received from their correspondents London papers to the 13th of October, inclusive, five days later than before received. By the packet ship Queen Mab, from Havre, they have received Paris papers to the 15th of October.

**The Greek Revolution.**—The reader will find an extraordinary document below, by which it will be seen that the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands has directed the British ships of war on that station to capture Greek vessels.

The accounts of the naval operations of the Turks are still as contradictory as ever.—One account from Constantinople, of Sept. 11 says, "The Captain Pacis, who had only 11 vessels, has effected a junction with the fleet of Husein Bey, consisting of 17 vessels of Constantinople, which had joined the Egyptian fleet. Khrosen Pacis is reported to have sailed against Samos at the head of these 28 ships." An action has taken place at Athens between the Greeks and the Turks, in which the former gained the advantage at first, but were afterwards repulsed by the Turks." If this be true, of course the stories we have heard of the defeat of the Turks at Samos were entirely groundless. But another letter from Constantinople, published in the Augsburg Gazette, after having repeated what we have already announced, relative to the defeat of the Turks at Samos, add, that suspicion begins to be entertained that Mameluk Ali, Pacis of Egypt, never had the intention of assisting the Porte, as was imagined; that his naval expedition, moreover, has experienced some loss that having been dispersed by a tempest. Admiral Mameluk has captured thirty of his transports, and the rest have taken refuge at Candia.

A private letter from Geneva, states that Count Camo d'Orta has received intelligence of a grand naval victory gained on the 17th Sept. over the Egyptian Squadron, by the Greeks, in the vicinity of the Isle of Amorgos. The Egyptians have lost several frigates, and a number of transports.

Another letter from Geneva, states that Count Camo d'Orta has received intelligence of a grand naval victory gained on the 17th Sept. over the Egyptian Squadron, by the Greeks, in the vicinity of the Isle of Amorgos. The Egyptians have lost several frigates, and a number of transports.

Another letter from Geneva, states that Count Camo d'Orta has received intelligence of a grand naval victory gained on the 17th Sept. over the Egyptian Squadron, by the Greeks, in the vicinity of the Isle of Amorgos. The Egyptians have lost several frigates, and a number of transports.

Another letter from Geneva, states that Count Camo d'Orta has received intelligence of a grand naval victory gained on the 17th Sept