

## THE STAR,

And North Carolina Gazette,

Published weekly, by

BELL & LAWRENCE.

Subscription, three dollars per annum. No paper will be sent without at least \$1.50 in advance, and no paper discontinued, but at the option of the Editors, unless all arrearages are paid. Advertisements, not exceeding five lines, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance. All letters to the Editors must be post paid.

## Notice is hereby given,

that a Quarterly Meeting, for the benefit of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this City, will be held on the 9th & 10th inst. Preaching to commence on Saturday night at 7 o'clock; and the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to be administered on the Sabbath. The Presiding Elder, the Rev. Thomas Howard, will superintend the Meeting. Raleigh, April 4, 1825.

## FOUND,

UNDER my kitchen, on the 21st instant, a large KEY, which I, as, no doubt, prepared for the purpose of opening the door of my smoke-house, as it nearly corresponds in shape with the key of said house. The owner can obtain it by applying at the Star Office.

C. PARSLKY.

Raleigh, March 24, 1825.

## Mansion Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber having leased this Establishment, formerly in the occupancy of Capt. Taylor, is now in readiness to accommodate Travelers and Boarders. He tenders his thanks to the Public and the Citizens of Fayetteville, for the former patronage and friendly support which he has received; and in soliciting a continuance of these favors, assures them that every exertion shall be made, and due attention bestowed in order to the comfort and pleasure of Travellers and Boarders. His rooms are numerous, being new, clean and large, are well adapted for comfort and health, opening upon a garden which presents a fine prospect; superadded, are the comforts of ease and retirement, which may be enjoyed in spacious Parlors by Travelling Families. This situation, standing on one of the most elevated streets, is healthy; attended with the advantage and convenience arising from the important and extensive business transacted on that street, which will make it the interest of country Merchants and Planters to call;—it is constantly supplied, by means of aqueducts, with pure water, issuing from one of the best fountains in the State.

HIS BATH will be constantly supplied with the best and choicest of LIQUORS.

His TABLE with the best of the Country and Market afford; his Stables shall be attended by faithful, steady and honest Outlets. Other advantages are attendant upon this Establishment, rarely to be excelled in any other Public House in this State.

DILLON JORDAN.

Fayetteville, Feb. 26, 1825.

## A CARD.

I have pleasure in stating that the Mansion Hotel, in this town, has undergone a thorough purification, and is reoccupied by Mr. Jordan. The public may rest satisfied that there is no danger of contracting the contagion of the late epidemic disease either at the Hotel or any other place in Fayetteville.

BENJ. ROBINSON, Health Officer.

Fayetteville, Feb. 25, 1825.

THE Editors of the Raleigh Register, Salisbury Carolinian, Hillsborough Recorder, and Wilmington Recorder, are requested to insert the above four times, and send their accounts to the subscriber for payment.

D. J.

## Proposals

By JAMES A. PATTERSON.

For publishing, at Fayetteville, N. C. a weekly Newspaper, entitled

The Fayetteville Sentinel.

THE press is a powerful engine to direct and control public sentiment, promote genuine republicanism and extend pure morality. For these objects the subscriber proposes the above publication.

It is intended that this paper shall contain interesting selections from foreign and domestic authors; Commercial Intelligence and every subject connected with Mercantile transactions; Information and instruction for the improvement of Agriculture, that most essential branch of national prosperity; Mechanic Arts and Manufactures will also receive that notice to which they are justly entitled. Abstracts of the proceedings of our national and state legislatures, public documents, and sketches of such subjects as shall tend to enlighten, defend and support political truth and justice, shall likewise be inserted.

Considering that the Constitution of the United States is the Ark of Political Safety, and that the Washington Policy should be the polar star to every American Statesman, public measures shall be candidly reviewed, and censured or approved according to their merits and tendency. Believing that virtuous citizens have more efficacy than good laws, and are a stronger essential to the good existence of true liberty, that pure system of morality shall only be supported, which is equally founded on the cold formality of monkish superstition, and the varying fashions of a vain philosophy. The cause of Religion shall be advocated without supporting the infallibility of the Bible, repudiating the dogmas of the Society, or applying the licentiousness of the Liberator. To interest the mind and improve the taste, Original and selected Literary Essays shall be frequently inserted.

While the Editor solicits the assistance of men of literature and leisure, he ventures the public that his constant endeavors will be used to render the Sentinel worthy the confidence and support of a judicious and candid community.

The Sentinel shall be published every Wednesday upon a royal sheet of good quality and with new type. Terms—Three Dollars per year, payable on the delivery of the first number. Subscribers not residing at Fayetteville, will have their papers forwarded by the first mail after publication, or otherwise as they may direct. Advertisements will be inserted upon the most reasonable terms, and the paper issued as soon as a sufficient subscription is obtained. Holders of subscription papers are requested to return them to the subscriber at Fayetteville, by the 1st day of May next.

## Just Published,

And for Sale, at the Star Office, the

## SERMON,

PREACHED before the Bible Society of North Carolina, on the 15th of December, 1824, by the Right Rev'd John S. Ravencroft, Bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina; accompanied with an appendix. Price 50 cents. Jan 20, 1825.

Just received and for sale at the Star Office,

## A REVIEW

Of the Sermon preached before the Bible Society of North Carolina, on the 15th of December, 1824, by the Right Rev'd John S. Ravencroft, Bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina, by the Rev. John Witherspoon, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Hillsborough. Price 25 cents. The proceeds of this work, after defraying the expense, will be given to the Bible Society of North Carolina.

March 25.

## 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 west. 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 24, 1824 48 cents

## Notice.

ALL Books and accounts 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. 27, 1824. 44-21a

From the New-York American, March 23.

The dinner given in honor of the victory which sealed the emancipation of South-America, took place at the City Hotel on Monday. A numerous and respectable company sat down to a table provided by Mr. Jennings with every delicacy of the season; and the evening passed off with an hilarity, good feeling and temperance, such as are seldom exhibited on similar occasions. The room was handsomely decorated; and the portraits of Columbus, Washington, and Bolivar, encircled with the flags of the republics of the New World, presented the appropriate emblems of the enterprise, valor and virtue, whose triumph the day was meant to commemorate. Among the guests present were, Obregon and Alvarado, Judges Van Ness and Duer, Commodore Chauncey, Captains Ridgely, Rodgers and Ballard, Col. Smith, of the Marines, and Mr. Buchanan, the British Consul. General Swift presided, assisted by Mr. S. Swartwout, and Thos. L. Smith, as Vice Presidents. After the dinner the following toasts were drunk:

1. Columbus—he gave a new world to liberty.
2. George Washington.
3. Bolivar and his fellow patriots.
4. The events we celebrate—practical triumphs of the rights of man.
5. The Holy alliance of America—its object freedom, not tyranny.
6. General Sucre—second to Bolivar, but first in the fields of Ayacucho.
7. The people of Spain—may they take a lesson on the science of government from their American children.

After the regular toasts had been drunk, general Swift rose and stated, that invitations had been sent to several of the principal men of the United States, whom circumstances had prevented from attending, but who in their answers had expressed common feelings in relation to the glorious event celebrated. Among other letters received, were one from general Jackson and another from Mr. Calhoun, containing toasts, which those distinguished gentlemen begged to offer to the company, and general Swift, after reading the letters, proposed as the toast of gen. Jackson—

Bolivar—Blessed by the same Divinity that guided our revolutionary struggles, he has given freedom and independence to his country—May he resign his commission to the people as the only legitimate source of power, and thereby be associated with our immortal Washington.

This toast was drunk with three cheers, as was also the following toast from Mr. Calhoun:

The natives of America, united by the sacred bond of liberty and equality, may their peace and liberty be eternal.

Letters were also read from Mr. Crawford and Gov. Clinton, conveying their apologies for not being able to attend; after which the following toasts were drunk:

By Mr. Obregon.—The independence of Cuba, so interesting and important to the United States.

By Mr. Alvarado. The memory of the immortal Washington—He broke the galling chains of North America, and marked out the path of freedom to his worthy imitator Bolivar, and to the other deliverers of South America.

By Judge Duer.—The President of the United States.

Mr. Buchanan, the British Consul, being called on for a toast, rose and addressed the President in the following words:

Permit me to observe, Sir, that I deem the honor of being a guest upon this occasion, among one of the most gratifying circumstances connected with my official station. Much has been stated as to revolutions and their happy consequences in this assembly this evening, but there is another I cannot omit this opportunity to notice, which even a few years back seemed more unlikely and less expected by many than these great changes we are thus happily met to celebrate, and permit me to add one, in which the prosperity of both is deeply interested. Need I mention the revolution in sentiment and feelings, which I rejoice to bear my testimony to, as having arisen between our respective governments, which is fast spreading among all classes, and which I earnestly hope may settle down into permanent friendship. It may be asked, what has the growth of good feelings between England and the U. States to do with the celebration of the recent victories, which have bro't us thus together? I will not say, go ask at Madrid, at Paris, at Vienna, or at St. Petersburg—though there their importance might be discovered,—but I would direct any inquirer to go to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, pass along the Andes, on to Cape Horn, thence from the Orinoco to Columbia—and who are they within these vast limits that do not see in the friendship of the Lion of Old England and the Eagle of these United States, a shield to guard their struggle for the firm establishment of their independence? Yes, Sir, who does not perceive the force of the observation attributed to Mr. Canning, when addressing to the happy consequences of these good feelings, at a dinner at Liverpool, "Mother and Daughter against the world?"

From whence, Sir, has this proud eminence of "Mother and Daughter" arisen, and where, does it consist?

Certainly not from superior powers of body or mind, or from personal courage, patient endurance of toil, or superiority of climate; no, Sir, for who surpasses France in arts, science, and military fame? what people are more endowed with chivalrous bravery than the Spaniard? what people brave death in the field with more unmovable courage than the German? what Russian ever received his death wound in his back? whom then, Sir, is it? Sir, it is in the predominance of religious and commercial liberty. I would just add, that it is my earnest hope that Mother and daughter, may ere long exhibit a perfect example, to the new empire in the south, in these fundamental pillars of National independence, prosperity and glory.

With this expression of my feelings upon this glorious occasion, I beg leave to give—

"The Mother and Daughter—Obviate to the past, with increase and perpetuity of harmony for the future."

The Hon. Mr. Cambreleng made an appropriate reference to the liberal remarks of the British Consul, and gave

Magna Charta—The first charter of Human Freedom.

By Mr. Blunt.—That Freedom, which man holds by the charter of his Creator.

By Capt. Ridgely.—General Miller of the Army of Peru—a gallant Englishman fighting for the liberties of South America.

By Mr. Morris.—The independent Governments of South America and Mexico—May the wisdom of their institutions perpetuate among them the blessings of religious and civil freedom.

By Capt. Rodgers.—Our Sister Republics of the South—great in the march of freedom.

By Capt. Ridgely.—James Monroe—"An honest man is the noblest work of God."

By Mr. Blunt.—The day we celebrate—It has severed another link in the chain of colonial subjection.

Westward, the star of empire takes its way: The four first acts already past—

The fifth shall close the drama with the day—

Tune's noblest offspring is his last.

By Mr. Tucker.—South America—May her liberty be as permanently established as her Andes, and pure as the snow on their summit.

By Lieut. Col. H. Booraem.—John Quincy Adams, President of the United States.

By Lieut. Sands, U. S. N.—South American Independence.—May it never be endangered by domestic faction or foreign interference.

By Mr. S. Price.—The recognition of the Independence of South America by England.—The highest tribute to the best principles of her own constitution.

By Mr. C. C. Cambreleng.—The Common Cause.—May the influence of public opinion secure to all nations rational and constitutional law.

By Mr. Samuel Swartwout.—Andrew Jackson.—Education and habit may make a diplomatist, or a cabinet minister; but God alone can make an honest man and a hero.

By J. Verplanck.—The President and his Administration—shake them who can.

By Mr. Phelps.—The sword of Bolivar, like the flaming sword of old—may it continue to guard the gates of the South American Eden.

By Mr. Burnham.—Public sentiment and public feeling, when unequivocally expressed, may the representatives of the people be taught to respect it.

By Mr. Kean.—The influence of free institutions.—Magna est veritas, et prevalebit.

By Mr. Rathbone.—The Sun of Liberty which has risen in the Andes—may its beams be reflected from the Alps and the Pyrenees.

By Thomas L. Smith.—America—Her government, institutions, prosperity and happiness, afford the best practical commentary on that homage paid to the "divine right of kings" in the old, and the supremacy of the people in the new world.

By J. D. Brown.—The memory of the gallant but unfortunate General Riego.

By Mr. N. Gouverneur.—The memory of Robert Fulton.—While both hemispheres enjoy the benefit of his talents, may New York first have the honor of rewarding them.

We by request annex copies of the letters from General Jackson, Messrs. Calhoun, Clinton and Crawford, read at the dinner.

Washington City, March 8, 1825.

Dear Sir,—I have just received the public invitation of the Committee of which you are Chairman, to a dinner to be given on the 21st

instant, at the City Hotel of New York, in honor of the South American and Mexican independence, "sealed on the field of Ayacucho."

To be with you, Sir, and those who will unite in the celebration of this important event, would be among the highest pleasures of my life. It is an event dear to every true American heart,—to every philanthropist of every country. It will be celebrated by unborn millions, and I trust, will lead to the emancipation of the whole world. Such an event, I need not assure you, is hailed by me with the most joyous emotions. It is therefore with extreme regret I have to state, that necessity prevents my acceptance of your invitation.

The health of Messrs. Jackson is in such a situation that I cannot leave her. I must return to our home by the most direct and easy route. But, although absent, my best wishes are with you, and beg leave to request that in my name the following sentiment will be given:

[The same as above.]

Accept, Sir, I pray you, and tender to the committee individually of which you are chairman, the homage of my high respect and esteem.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Gen. Joseph G. Swift, chairman.

Washington, 10th March, 1825.

Sir—I have been honored with the invitation of the committee of which you are the organ, to partake of a dinner at the City Hall, on the 21st inst. in honor of South American and Mexican Independence, sealed on the field of Ayacucho.

I regret that I cannot accept the invitation. I am preparing for my journey south, and expect to commence it shortly after the period which you have fixed on for the celebration. Were it otherwise, I would gladly join my fellow citizens of the city of New York in celebrating the great event.—It is indeed worthy of being commemorated by the whole American continent. On the immortal field of Ayacucho, the chains which for three hundred years have bound the new world to the dominion of the old, have been burst asunder. Posterity will consider the series of events, which commenced at Lexington and has ended at Ayacucho as among the most remarkable and important recorded on the pages of history; and though I cannot be present at the celebration of the last of the series, I will, I trust, be excused in offering a sentiment on the occasion.

[The same as above.]

With great respect, I am, &c.

J. C. CALHOUN.

Gen. J. G. Swift, Chairman.

Washington, 8th March, 1825.

Gentlemen,—I feel much regret at being compelled to decline your invitation to a public dinner in honor of South American Independence. Before that day, I shall be on my return to my residence in Georgia. The occasion is one which merits my entire approbation. I am, gentlemen, with great respect, your most obedient servant.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

David R. Dunham, Sec'y.

Governor Clinton's respectful compliments to the committee appointed in the city of New York, to celebrate the establishment of South American and Mexican Independence, and regrets that his public duties will prevent his participation, on an occasion so congenial with his feelings, and so auspicious to the liberties of mankind.

Albany, 12th March, 1825.

## FOREIGN.

### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The ship Lancaster, Capt. West, arrived at Philadelphia on Thursday from Liverpool, (from which he sailed on the 19th.) furnishes London and Liverpool dates to the 16th and 19th ultimo.

In the British House of Commons, after a discussion which lasted four days, Mr. Goulburn's motion for leave to bring in a "bill to amend the existing laws relative to unlawful associations in Ireland," was carried at three o'clock on the morning of the 16th, by a majority of 159. The principal object of this bill is the suppression of the Catholic Association.

Mr. Brougham opposed the motion that the bill be read a first time, on the ground that he had a petition to present from the Catholic Association, praying to be heard by counsel. The bill was, however, read a first time, and ordered to be printed, though, at the request of Mr. Brougham, the second reading was postponed to the following Monday.

The Courier rejoices with exceeding great joy, at this result, but the opposition papers contend that the measure is absurd; and will prove inefficacious.

Public attention in London being nearly engrossed by the subject, the papers give little but the debates on the question.

A small augmentation is to be made of the British Army.

"The people of the different gaming houses, complain bitterly that so much of their business has migrated to the stock exchange."

The latest news from Madrid, is dated February 8th. At that time the King of Spain was recovering from an indisposition which had confined him to his room for several days.

The London Courier of the 16th, announces the arrival of the Josephine, Colombian vessel, at Liverpool from Languis, with coffee, &c. This is, we believe, the first instance of a Colombian ship arriving at an European port.

The Paris dates in the British papers are no later than those already received here from Havre. In the London stock market, South American securities were "firm."

Further accounts of the foundations in Holland, mention very heavy dikes. Many dikes in different parts of the country were broken through, and in some parts, whole houses, with all they contained, were carried away, and a great many persons appear to have perished.

The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle announces the intended dismemberment of Spain by France and Russia, "by way of reprisals for the English recognition of South American Independence." We attach no credit to this statement.

From the tenor of the latest Paris paper, it was anticipated that the important measure of indemnity to the emigrants, though attended with infinite difficulties, would be carried through. Mr. Cassimir Perrier strongly objected to a demand of a thousand millions to indemnify the emigrants, before any documents were presented to afford proof of the ability of France to support such an extravagant expenditure.

From the answers of the ministers in the Chamber of deputies, it is to be inferred that the recognition of the South American States, by England, was a measure anticipated by the French Government, and that, therefore, no occasion of strife exists now between the two governments on this subject.

A letter from Copenhagen, of the 5th of February, states, as a report, that Sweden had determined on following the example of England in the recognition of the South American States; and that Mr. H. de Hanswolt, who, four months before, had left Stockholm for Colombia, would be intrusted with the negotiation of treaties with the Republic.—*Freem. Chron.*

Philadelphia, March 31.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Hamilton, Globe, brings Liverpool papers to February 22, and London to 19, inclusive. The London Morning Chronicle of February 19, is nearly engrossed by a report of the debate in the house of commons, of the day before on Mr. Brougham's motion that the Roman Catholic association should be heard "by themselves, counsel, agents and witnesses," at the bar of the house. The association had presented a petition to that effect. The motion was lost, ayes 89—noes 222. Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Shiel, and Mr. Bric, the delegates, were seated on one of the benches below the bar. The Chronicle of the same date observes: "It is said that the illness of King Ferdinand of Spain is more mortal than physical; that he has been unable to digest our King's speech."

The London papers were busy with the pretended partition of Spain and Portugal by the Holy Alliance. Reports prevail that Russia, Austria and France had agreed to recognize the independence of Greece, and that Russia had marched an army upon Constantinople. No credit is to be given to these stories.

Pronner, who was so deeply implicated with Thurtell, in the horrible affair of Gill's cottage, the murder of Mr. Weare, has been arrested for horse stealing.

M. Milbert, who has been seven years in the United States, has sent to Paris an immense number of subjects for the Museum of Natural History, collected on our continent; among them are 200 mammifera, of which 45 are alive; 400 species of birds, 100 of which were wanting in the museum; 350 species of reptiles, 200 of fish, 500 shells, of which 80 are new species, and about 500 new insects, besides botanical and mineralogical subjects.

The Oriental Spectator of the 17th of December, says, that the Viceroy of Egypt had set sail from Mamariss for the Morea; that he intended, however, on his passage, to leave all his transports in Candia, taking his troops on board the ships of war.

A grand expedition is preparing at Missolonghi; it is composed of between 6 and 7,000 Greeks, Epirotes, Peloponnesians, and warriors of the Isles of the Archipelago. The expedition will be commanded by Gouras; its destination is not known; but it is supposed that its object is either to attack Lepanto or the Isle of Euboea.

Amsterdam, Feb. 15.—The papers continue to give lamentable accounts of the late disastrous floods.

Harlem, Feb. 15.—It seems that the whole coast of Overysel, from Kampento Kainder, is overflowed, and that the water impelled by the storm, carried every thing before it, so that very few houses could resist it, and many persons lost their lives. In the province of East Friesland alone it is supposed that 200,000 acres of fertile land are under water, and that 10,000 horned cattle have perished. According from