

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

Subscription, three dollars per annum. No paper sent without at least \$1 25 in hand. Advertisements, not exceeding five lines, insert three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each continuation. All letters to the editors must be post paid.

NAVY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, 5th May, 1825.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of the Navy, until the 1st day of July next, for the supply of 3000 barrels of BEEF, and 3000 barrels of PORK.

One thousand barrels of beef, and one thousand barrels of pork, to be delivered at each of the Navy Yards, at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New-York, and Gosport, Virginia, by the first day of May, 1826.

The said beef and pork shall be of the best and most approved quality. Of the beef, all the legs, leg rounds, necks, and cloids, shall be excluded, and the rest of the body of the animal shall be cut into pieces of ten pounds each, as near as may be, so that twenty pieces will make a barrel of two hundred pounds net weight of beef. Of the pork—which must be corn-fed, and well fattened—all the skulls, feet, and hind legs, entire, shall be excluded, and the remainder of the hog, including not more than three shoulders to each barrel, shall be cut into pieces of eight pounds, as near as may be, so that twenty five pieces will make a barrel of two hundred pounds net weight of pork.

The whole of the said beef and pork to be packed with the best clean coarse white Turk's Island, Isle of May, or St. Ubes salt, with a sufficient quantity of the best salt pork. The barrels in which the beef and pork shall be packed, must be made of the best seasoned white oak, or white ash, and fully hopped, and must be branded "Navy Beef," and "Navy Pork," with the contractor's name, and the year when packed.

The whole of the said beef and pork, must undergo the inspection of the Navy Yards where the deliveries are to be made, or such other inspections as the Commissioners of the Navy may direct, and when delivered shall be in perfect shipping order.

Well proposals for furnishing the beef and pork must be accompanied by letters from two reputable persons, stating their readiness to become security, in bond, for one half the amount of the contract, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract.

No attention will be paid to offers not corresponding with the terms required by this advertisement.

Proposals to be endorsed—"Offers to furnish Salt Provisions" 20 7w

Notice To the Officers and Soldiers of the Revolutionary War, in the North Carolina line, and to the heirs of such, who have not as yet, obtained the portion of Lands due to them for such military services.

A convenience to such claimants many of whom through old age, must be in a measure unable to travel to Raleigh, together with the wishes and opinions of several influential and well informed men, suggests the utility of the establishment of an office in this city, where for a moderate fee, such claims can be received and put in train for legal investigation, so as to have them promptly decided on.

The subscriber living in Raleigh, offers his professional services as an Attorney, to all persons so situated, and promises to attend to, and put all claims transmitted to him, supported by affidavits, in train for adjudication by the Commissioners to whom the subject has been referred by the last General Assembly of North-Carolina, and whose decision upon all claims submitted to them agreeably to law, will be final, according to the provisions of the above cited act of the last session, constituting them a Board for that purpose.

As the set before cited of the last session on settling the said Board, for the adjudication of all such claims, will expire on the first of July next, and the subject be at rest for ever, after persons wishing to avail themselves of the subscriber's office, and professional services will apply as soon as possible, so as to give time to have their several claims maturely considered, and deliberately adjudicated.

He further informs those interested in such claims, that he has made such arrangements with gentlemen of intelligence, and integrity, as will enable him to have any Lands they shall obtain, located, or otherwise disposed of to the best advantage for a proportion of either the Lands or proceeds.

The subscriber will expect every application to him on the subject accompanied by a moderate fee, and delivered at his office in Raleigh, free of expense in him.

JOHN D. DELACY, Raleigh, Jan. 25th, 1825. 10 1/2

N. B. Every applicant must state the Company and regiment he enlisted and served in, the names of the Captain and Colonel, the length of time he served, and where, and the affidavits of some persons who served with them and personally knew them to have served. The heirs must prove the services in the same way of the ancestor.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE RALEIGH STAR.

Messrs. Editors.—I am a member of the Baptist Church, and have labored for more than twenty-two years, to disseminate the glorious Gospel. In this time I have travelled through much of the United States, and have had the honor of acting in council with that people, in different sections of country. In many associations and Churches, and must confess these, for the first time, had my attention truly awakened to day. While looking over the enclosed paper, called "Western Sun and General Advertiser," I discovered that the Baptist Church, at Lamot, Illinois, had excommunicated the Rev. Elijah Dodson from their fellowship, for joining the Free

Masons, without giving him the privilege of making defence. Many associations and religious councils in different states and countries have fully discussed the subject; but it has never been known before that final exclusion has been pronounced by any religious council. Strange it is, indeed, that this Church should possess more wisdom and piety than all Associations, Synods, Presbyteries, General Assemblies, Conferences and Councils that have acted on this subject before them. Surely this Church at Lamot did not give herself time to reflect, that when she excluded from her fellowship Mr. Dodson, she pronounced excommunication against a large number of the ablest Baptist divines, and those of other denominations, whom God has called to publish salvation. Who can say, with Saint Paul, "Woe is me if I preach not the Gospel;" but Lamot Church says, you shall not preach. I will defy Mr. Parker, or even the most devout Christian or profound politician, to produce a well founded charge against the principles or design of Masonry. It is only ignorance and bigotry that will prompt me to such a precipitate sentence.

Suffer me here to say, that while all enemies of this institution are insensible of its intrinsic virtues for want of information or goodness of heart, or both, I am fully authorized and prepared to say, that all the plans of Masonry are pacific—it co-operates with our blessed religion, in regulating the tempers, restraining the passions, sweetening the dispositions, and harmonising the discordant interests of men; breaths a spirit of universal love and benevolence; adds one thread more to the silken cord of evangelical charity, which binds man to man; and seeks to entwine the cardinal virtues and the christian graces in the web of the affectionate and drapery of the conduct. In its bosom flows charity, the milk of human kindness, and its heart expands with love and good will. It wears the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit—in one hand it holds out the olive branch of peace, and in the other, the liberal donation of charity. While Masonry thus aids the cause of virtue, by giving additional weight to moral obligations, it promotes public happiness, by enjoining a ready submission to the wholesome laws and regulations of civil society. P. P.

Wake county, N. C. } June 4, 1825. }

From the Western Sun. TO THE PUBLIC.

I have ever been pleased with the prosperity of all societies of men, whose aim was to civilize mankind; or professing religion, if they lived and acted according to their declaration.

Since I came to the state of Illinois, I joined the Baptist church, having been raised to believe that they were the only people who were right; but as I grew up, and acquainted myself with the different sects professing religion, I discovered there were more or less in all societies who were unworthy members. I have had in my acquaintance, several opportunities of informing myself respecting Free Masonry, as far as the outlines of that order would admit; my attention being drawn that way, I soon began to form quite a favorable opinion of the institution, consequently I made application to the Palestine Lodge for admission—I was received as a member, and still continue a member of the same.

About this time my Baptist brethren manifested their disapprobation of my conduct; I readily informed them that I had no intention of marring the peace of any person by becoming a member of that order, that if I could see any evil in it, I would willingly withdraw from the Lodge.

When they discovered that they had no good grounds for an accusation, and were unable, in argument, to convince me of error, they requested me to leave the Lodge. I instantly informed them, that what I had done, had been done with no evil design; that I had found no impropriety in Masonry; consequently I would not leave neither of the societies until I saw my error.

Much agitated at this, the case was made known to the Church. Being prepared for trial, I informed them it was not my intention to leave either societies; it instantly fired their minds with indignation. A motion was made, that I should be excluded from the Church, and I saw there was to be no trial. I then handed them a written instrument, containing some of my reasons for not leaving the Lodge, and also proposed the following questions to the Church, requesting answers to each.

- 1. Is a moral good a spiritual evil?
2. Is Masonry a sin?
3. If Masonry is a sin, wherein does it consist?
4. Why may I not pursue what course I please, if it is lawful, and an advantage to me, provided I do not sin?
5. When I have neither done or intended harm, why should I be excluded?
6. How can you judge of that of which you know nothing?

Elder Daniel Parker observed to the Church, that the questions were unanswerable, and likely I knew it; that he presumed the questions were intended to puzzle and perplex the Church, and not for my own instruction; furthermore, he was not prepared to say, whether there was much good or harm in the institution—but one thing was certain, there was enough contained in the scriptures to employ all the leisure time we had to spare in this world. The question was then taken, and I was excluded. I thought it a strange way of putting a man to death without knowing whether he had committed a crime, and without

requesting a bill of my faults, concluding probably, I might have some occasion to know in future, what I had done—it was granted, and reads as follows: "State of Illinois, Crawford county, the Baptist Church of Christ, at Lamot."

"I, Took up the reference from last meeting, respecting Elijah Dodson joining the Free Masons Lodge; said Dodson came forward and informed the Church that he would not leave the Masonic order, the Church therefore excluded the said Dodson from their fellowship, for uniting himself with the Masonic Lodge, and neglecting to bear the Church—Done at her meeting of business, Saturday, 12th March, 1825.

"Signed by order of the Church, "WILLIAM RYAN, CR. A true copy of her record."

According to the best construction which I can put upon such a written instrument, it contains two charges, each of which are false. 1st. I have always said, if I could be convinced of my error, I would retract—I have no desire to commit an evil, and knowingly or willingly persist in the same; that my disposition for evil was not so strong but that I would turn from it, when convinced. 2d That I neglected to hear the Church, is equally ridiculous, and must appear so to every person, because I have always been anxious to do what was right, and willing to listen to reason—but instead of this, they deprived me of the opportunity of hearing them, by not answering the question which I proposed. I was willing to hear, and had no other expectation, until I was excluded in so shameful a manner, without ever attempting to investigate the subject. The case has never been investigated in the Church, in any shape whatever. The intention of the Church appears to have been this—if they excluded me in this manner, it would probably injure me, if I never came back to join them—at the same time they thought by excluding me in so abrupt a manner, I probably would not take the second thought about it, and conclude the act was so base, and they had shown me so much contempt, that I would leave the Masons, return and acknowledge a fault, and be a member with them. But I never intend to acknowledge a fault until I am certain that I have committed one.

I now submit the matter to the public, for them to judge whether the Church has treated me as Christians should treat a member, or even as a friend or neighbor. Or rather have they not treated me as though they were destitute of that supernatural love which flows from God, and fills the soul with true love to all mankind. ELIJAH DODSON.

April 7, 1825.

* This same Elder Daniel Parker, who can find enough in the Bible to employ all the leisure time we have to spare in this world, has for the last three years been a member of the legislature; and previous to his election, he positively declared to the members of his Church, that he was called of God to legislate—and according to his own statement, has spent much of his time in digging for gold and silver, & concealed treasures, in a mountain in Tennessee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOV. TROUP'S MESSAGE.

Extracts from the Message of the Governor of Georgia, transmitted to the Legislature of that state on the 23d ultimo.

"The recent acquisition of four vacant territories in the occupation of the Creeks, is that subject, and the survey and appropriation, the objects which will claim your attention. For the first we are chiefly indebted to the Commissioners of the United States, Col. Campbell and Major Meriwether. Too much praise cannot be given to these gentlemen, for the firmness and intrepidity with which they met the most formidable obstacles, and for the untiring zeal, and patient labor, with which they conquered them. That of this praise there can be no waste or misapplication, you will read in the various documents, and correspondence connected with it; and which are submitted. You will distinctly see that the principal difficulties which embarrassed them from beginning to end—which defeated the first Treaty at Broken Arrow, and which were well nigh producing a rupture of the last at the Indian Springs, proceeded from a quarter, the least of all to be expected—from officers in the pay and confidence of the Federal Government, who instead of rendering to the Commissioners the most cordial co-operation, had organized an opposition, thereby exposing to suspicion their own Government, which in justification of itself was finally obliged to avow that the perfidious plots and devices contrived by it, were unknown and unauthorized by Washington, at the same time the authors and contrivers were permitted to escape but with little observation, and certainly without merited punishment."

"Having foreseen that troubles might arise in the Indian country from the proceedings at Broken Arrow, and the Indian Springs, I sought an early opportunity after the first indications of them to dispatch my Aid-de-Camp, Col. Lamar, into the Nation, with a talk for that portion of the Tribe which had menaced McIntosh and his friends with injury. This duty was performed entirely to my satisfaction, as you will perceive by the report of Col. Lamar. They professed the most friendly sentiments both to the whites and toward McIntosh, and gave assurances that they were not going to harm him. It is believed, from recent information, that

they acted in perfect sincerity and good faith, and that the subsequent departure from it was the result of the active and malignant interference of white men. In my solicitude for the peace and happiness of this afflicted race, who were about to leave us to try new fortunes in a distant land, I issued the Proclamation of the 21st of March, which immediately followed the ratification of the Treaty, and thus transcended the obligations enjoined by strict duty.

"Having their own pledge that the peace should be kept among themselves, I wished to see no interruption of it by the Georgians, and honorably for them, there has been none. I verily believe, that but for the insidious practices of evil minded white men, the entire nation would have moved harmoniously across the Mississippi. The massacre of McIntosh and his friends is to be attributed to them alone. That chieftain, whose whole life had been devoted to Georgia as faithfully as to his own Tribe, fell beneath the blows of the assassins, when reposing in the bosom of his family, upon the soil of Georgia—the soil which he had defended against a common enemy and against his own blood—which he had relinquished forever to our just demands, and which he had abandoned to our present use, only because we asked it. So foul a murder, perpetrated by a foreign force upon our territory, and within our jurisdiction, called aloud for vengeance. It was my settled purpose, having first consulted the government at Washington, to have dealt out the full measure of that vengeance; so that honor, humanity, justice, being satisfied, whatever stain may have been left upon our soil, none should upon the page of our history.

"But the Representatives of the People were about to assemble, who would bring with them feelings and sentiments corresponding to the occasion, tempered by a deliberate wisdom and a sound discretion—the task is cheerfully resigned to them, and whatever in the last resort they will—that will be done.

"The consternation and alarm which immediately followed the death of McIntosh, rendered necessary measures of precaution as well for the security of the Frontiers, as for the protection of the Friendly Indians, who deserting their homes, fled with their wives and children, before the hostile party, and presenting themselves destitute and defenceless at various points of the frontiers, asked bread of our humanity, and protection of our arms. The Quarter masters were directed to supply the one, and our Generals ordered to afford the other, and both at the expense of the United States, of which they had due notice. The orders and instructions to Maj. Generals Wimberly, Miller and Shorter, with the correspondence &c. are laid before you."

"The expenses incurred by the reception of Gen. Lafayette, amount to \$7,198 32, as you will see by the accounts and vouchers which are exhibited. The Executive had, in this instance, received an unlimited power over the public treasure, which ought never to be confided but upon very extraordinary occasions. It is due to the public as well as to the officer charged with the disbursement to institute a strict inquiry into the expenditure, thus exacting as far as practicable after the expenditure, that accountability which in ordinary cases ought to be secured before. The orders given to my Aide-de-Camp, who were charged with their execution, enjoined on them the strictest economy; and all circumstances considered, they have not disappointed my expectations.

"Since your last meeting our feelings have been again outraged by officious and impertinent intermeddlings with our domestic concerns. Beside the resolution presented for the consideration of the Senate by Mr. King of New York—it is understood that the Attorney General of the United States, who may be presumed to represent his Government faithfully, and to speak as its mouth piece, has recently maintained before the Supreme court, doctrines on this subject, which if sanctioned by that Tribunal will make it quite easy for the Congress by a short decree to divest this entire interest without cost to themselves of one dollar, or of one acre of public land—this is the uniform practice of the Government of the United States—if it wishes a principle established which it dare not establish for itself, a case is made before the Supreme court, and the principle once settled the act of Congress follows of course. Some very soon therefore the United States Government, discarding the mask will openly lend itself to a combination of fanatics for the destruction of every thing valuable in the Southern country.—One movement of the Congress resisted by you, and all is lost. Tempore no longer; make known your resolution that this subject shall not be touched by them; at their pe-

rials—but for its sacred guarantee by the constitution we never would have become parties to that instrument; at this moment you would not make yourselves parties to any constitution without it—of course you will not be a party to it from the moment the General Government shall make that movement.

"If this matter be an evil it is our own—if it be a sin we can implore the forgiveness of it; to remove it we ask not either their sympathy or assistance—it may be our physical weakness—it is our moral strength. If like the Greeks and Romans the moment we cease to be masters we are slaves—we therefore minister like the modern Italians to the luxury and pleasures of our masters—poets, painters, musicians and sculptors we may be—the moral qualities however which would make us fair partakers of the grandeur of a great empire would be gone.—We would stand stripped and desolate under a fervid sun and upon a generous soil, a mockery to ourselves, and the very contrast of what, with a little firmness and foresight, we might have been. I entreat you, therefore, most earnestly, now that it is not too late, to step forth; and having exhausted the argument, to stand by your arms."

From the Charlotte Journal, May 31. MECKLENBURG INDEPENDENCE.

The celebration which took place in this town on the 20th instant, was equal to, if it did not surpass, any thing of the kind ever before witnessed here. The day was fine, and not uncomfortably warm; and at an early hour, a large concourse of people, strangers and citizens, had assembled to do honor to the day. At 11 o'clock, A. M. a procession was formed, under the direction of Col. Thos. G. Polk, on the street south of the Court House—Capt. Kennedy's company of cavalry and the Lafayette Artillery, under the command of Capt. Thos. I. Polk, in front, citizens and strangers next, and lastly a band of revolutionary veterans, 60 or 70 in number, wearing badges with the figures 73 stamped on them. The procession then moved to the Presbyterian church, which though spacious, was crowded to overflowing, and numbers found it impossible to procure seats.

The exercises at the church commenced with a prayer, replete with genuine piety and ardent patriotism, by the venerable Dr. Hunter; this was succeeded by appropriate music from the band; after which the Declaration of Independence, by the citizens of Mecklenburg, was read by the same Rev. gentleman. An oration was then pronounced by Mr. Morrison, which riveted the attention of the audience, and caused tears to trickle down the furrowed cheeks of numbers of the war-worn and hoary headed veterans. The orator did ample justice to his subject—he depicted, in animated colors, the unalloyed patriotism of our fathers, whom no difficulties could dishearten, no terrors dismay, no privations subdue—who, looking only to the justice of their cause, and the wrongs they had received, indignantly renounced their allegiance to a government whose protection was felt only in the injuries which it inflicted, and whose paternal regard was evinced only in systematic attempts to wrest from them all that they held valuable as men who claimed freedom as a birth-right, and to reduce them to a state of bondage worse than death. His address to the patriotic band, whose venerable forms were before him, and whose snow, locks & bent frames formed such a striking contrast to the picture he had sketched of their youthful strength and vigor, was peculiarly appropriate and pathetic, and excited emotions in every bosom, which may be easily imagined, but not described. The address, in short, was well conceived and happily executed, and we regret that it will not be in our power to lay it before our readers, as the author has declined the request of the committee to furnish a copy for publication.

The exercises at the church were closed with music and discharges of cannon, and the revolutionary veterans returned in procession, escorted by the military. No one present at this celebration could have been entirely unmoved by the recollections and associations connected with it. The occasion was peculiarly calculated to produce an interest of feeling, and to elicit reflections at once pleasurable and profitable. It was the fiftieth anniversary of an event, of which the citizens of Mecklenburg, without the imputation of vanity, might justly be proud; it was a fit occasion of joy and gratitude, rejoicing and praising God at the same time, the reflection could not but arise in many a bosom, that but few, very few, of the numbers then assembled to commemorate it, would live to witness its return.—Fifty years hence, and of the multitude then present, the greater part will be reposing beneath the sod of the vale; and that which