

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

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State of North-Carolina.

In obedience to an Act of the General Assembly of 1823, Chapter the 7th, the Public Treasurer hereby gives notice that he will proceed to the stocks or shares of any or all of the three several Banks of this State, for the use and benefit of the Public: Letters addressed to him on that subject, post-paid, will be promptly replied to.

JOHN HAYWOOD Pub. Treas. Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1825. 4-11

Notice.

DELINQUENT Stockholders in the Bank of the Navigation Company are hereby notified that the first requisition of ten per cent made by the Board of Directors on the Stockholders of the said company became due and payable on the first of February, 1817.

- The 2d requisition of 10 per cent on the 15th February, 1818. The 3d requisition of 10 per cent on the 10th December, 1818. The 4th requisition of 10 per cent on the 1st September, 1819. The 5th requisition of 10 per cent on the 1st February, 1820. The 6th requisition of 10 per cent on the 1st January, 1821. The 7th requisition of 5 per cent on the 1st February, 1822. The 8th requisition of 5 per cent on the 1st January, 1823. The 9th requisition of 5 per cent on the 1st October, 1823. The 10th requisition of 5 per cent on the 1st February, 1824. The 11th requisition of 5 per cent on the 1st March, 1825.

By order of the Board of Directors, A. JOYNER, Treas. Weldon, 37th August, 1825. 36-5v

100 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Putnam county, Geo. on the night of the 24th inst. five Negro fellows, to wit: POMPEY, about five feet ten inches high, black, well made, carries himself very steady, about thirty five or forty years of age, no mark recollected.

HAMPTON, about five feet ten inches high, black, well made, aged twenty five or thirty years, has rather a tall look, shows the white of his eye when looking at a person, no mark recollected.

ARRHAM, a well made fellow, very black and rather a sturdy free, has a good countenance, some of his fingers on one of his hands a little drawn from a burn, (I believe his right hand,) aged about 21 years, about 5 feet, 10 or 11 inches high.

CHARLES, a well made fellow, about five feet ten inches high, a good countenance and black complexion, about 41 years of age, no mark recollected. The above four negroes I bought of John Martin, of Jones county, in April last, who brought them from the City of Washington and Maryland.

JOHN, a stout well made fellow, about 5 feet high, has a very pleasant countenance, yellow complexion, aged about 22 years, no mark recollected. I bought him from Messrs. Lewis & Townsend, in February last; John came from Maryland, I believe.

Any person delivering the above said negroes to me, shall receive the above reward, if taken out of the state; fifty dollars if taken and lodged in a safe jail, and giving me immediate information so that I can get them, or in proportion for any one of them.

VIRGIL H. WALKER. July 30. 33-8w

Strayed.

FROM the subscriber, living in Raleigh, on the 30th July, a gray Mare, five feet and upwards high, four years old, has a good appearance in front, with a rump rather drooping. She was raised in Tennessee or Kentucky, and has gone in that direction. Information by letter, or her being taken up, will be thankfully received; or, if sent home, satisfactory compensation made.

S. HAYWOOD August 3, 1825. 32-1f

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a Tract of Land, lying four miles north of Raleigh, adjoining the Lands of Almond, Bevers, Deril Rogers and others, containing 400 acres; two thirds of which is wood land, well timbered, the cleared Land sufficient to work 5 or 6 heads to advantage.

Also, a Tract lying five miles north east of Raleigh, containing 100 acres, adjoining the Lands of David Andrews, and others.

Also, one other Tract, lying on Crabtree, adjoining the Lands belonging to the estate of the late S. J. Haywood. This Tract contains 134 acres.

It is deemed necessary to give a minute description of the Lands, as it is presumed no person would purchase without first viewing the premises.

JOHN BELL. Raleigh, 27th July, 1825. 31-1f

Plantation for Sale.

The subscriber wishes to sell his Plantation, situated one mile and a half, from Lenoir, and adjoining the lands of Lark Fox, Joe King and the widow Kinswick. It contains about 250 acres, and has on it (namely on the stage road) a one story house, with four good rooms below stairs, and two above, and yard, enclosed with good, heavy stone, and surrounded with various kinds of fruit, trees and late, an excellent spring adjacent to the house, a good distillery, &c. &c. It is well watered, as in any place in the state, and will be disposed of on moderate terms.

BENJAMIN JONES. Franklin county, August 15th, 1825. 34-7w

Swain's Panacea.



WEBB & WILSON have just received a supply of Swain's celebrated Panacea for the cure of Venereal King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Tumors, &c. more particularly for Syphilis, Mercurial diseases, &c. Warranted genuine.

Raleigh, Sept. 3, 1825. 37-1f

Neuse River Navigation.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Neuse River Navigation Co. on the 27th of August, 1825, it was resolved that the subscribers for Stock in said Company be required forth with to pay to the Treasurer, \$1000, in full of said Company, a third instalment of \$333 1/3 on each and every share in their hands, in order to enable the company to take immediate and effective measures for rendering the said river navigable.

M. COOPER, Secy. Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1825. 37-1f

GEORGIA AND CREEK AFFAIRS.

Documents accompanying Major Andrews' Communication.

From the Georgia Commissioners to T. P. Andrews. Fort Mifflin, June 25th, 1825.

Major T. P. Andrews. Sir: We were not a little surprised to hear from yourself this evening, that you were unacquainted with the object for which we were taking testimony. We were then of the opinion, and upon examination have become confirmed in that opinion, that the papers which have been submitted are sufficiently explicit.

By a reference to the letter of the Governor of Georgia to you of the 20th instant, you will find he says "the Commissioners authorized by the Legislature to take further testimony, will for that purpose proceed forthwith to the Nation, and under orders to make all possible despatch." By a reference to the printed documents delivered to you at the Agency on Flint River, you will see a copy of the resolution referred to. To these we can add nothing which will convey in stronger terms the object of taking the testimony, unless perhaps it may be necessary to remind you of the charges preferred by the Governor of Georgia.

While you seem to be ignorant of the object of our appointment, we presume that does not extend to the appointment itself. To avoid, however, any possible mistake, we would beg leave to refer to the conversation which took place between you and Col. Jones at the Agency, in which you inquired, if any mutual arrangements had been made between Colonel Crowell and the Commissioners; whether we would re-examine the witnesses sworn before the committee, to enable Colonel Crowell to cross-examine them; and whether we would assist him to compel witnesses to testify who might refuse. We would also remind you of the inquiry you again made this evening, whether we and Colonel Crowell had made any arrangements, &c.

We regret we have been compelled to be thus minute, and feel more regret to remark that our object can be recognized when it is necessary to make inquiries for the benefit of Colonel Crowell, lest injustice may be done him and when inquiries are made of you to facilitate the business, and quiet conscientious scruples, you should decline to give any answer, and thereby (we hope unintentionally) throw difficulties in our way, already sufficiently obstructed. We would beg leave further to remark, that while the testimony which has been taken against Colonel Crowell has been made public, and he has had every opportunity of seeing and disproving it, (if in his power,) and while our instructions are positive, to permit him to be present and cross-examine the witnesses, complaint has been made by you of the appalling influence and power of the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government of Georgia, you have not thought proper to apprise either the Governor or ourselves of the testimony which "has been already shown you by the Agent" in his own favor, or that, to which you referred to day, which had been shown to you in favor of Hamblin the Interpreter—as we could not doubt the ascertainment of truth to be the object of your mission, we could not be insensible of this difference; and we hope a second reading of the papers we have referred to, will satisfy you fully of the objects of our appointment—and have the honor to be, with consideration and respect, WARREN JOURDAN, WM. W. WILLIAMSON, Commissioners. Major T. P. Andrews, Special Agent.

NOTE.—This letter was received on the evening of the 26th June, and answered on the 7th, although it is stated by the Commissioners that it remained unanswered until two of the Commissioners had gone to Alabama.

T. P. Andrews to Georgia Commissioners. Princeton, near Broken Arrow, June 27th, 1825.

Gentlemen: I received your letter, dated the 25th, last evening, and was not a little surprised at the misapprehension on your part, which appears to have rendered such a letter necessary.

Your remark, that you were surprised to hear me remark on the 25th, in reply to an observation of Colonel Jones, that I was unacquainted with the object for which you were taking testimony, I must deny, in the most positive manner, having made any remark which would fairly justify such a construction. In your conversation with the Rev. Mr. Compere, which took place accidentally in my presence, he remarked, that he had conscientious scruples to taking an oath, "unless in cases of absolute necessity." He then added, that if I would say that I viewed his giving you his oath as such a case of necessity, he would give it. My reply was, that it was a matter entirely between yourselves, which I did not wish to interfere in, and that I must decline giving an opinion as to the absolute

necessity of an affidavit, as it was a matter I did not wish to interfere in, being incapable of forming a judgment on it, as I was unacquainted with the objects to which the testimony collected by your agency was to be applied. You expressed a great surprise at this remark, and I took occasion to add, that I did not know whether your testimony was to be laid before the Executive or the Legislature of Georgia—the General Government or its Agent—or to be used before a Court of Justice. I did not make my being unacquainted with those objects or uses a matter of complaint, because (as the authorities of Georgia had not thought proper to make me acquainted with their particular intentions as to the use to be made of the testimony collected by yourselves) I did not consider it a matter on which I had a right to ask information. As it has now become a subject of question, and, in a measure, of discussion, I beg leave to ask you, distinctly, to what objects or uses the testimony you collect will be applied? Whether it is to be submitted to the Agent of the General Government, or to the United States Government? Or whether it is only intended to produce a conviction of guilt in the Indian Agent, before the Legislature—the Executive—the People—or the Courts of Justice of Georgia? I am more particularly induced to ask these questions, to convince you, that although I have re-examined all the letters and sources of information you refer me to, as well as your letter now before me, I am still totally unacquainted with the objects or uses to which the testimony to be collected by you is to be applied. At the same time, I disclaim all rights, on my part, to receive answers, unless perfectly agreeable; and state distinctly, that since my interview with Colonel Jones, on the Flint River, I could not entertain a doubt that the object of your appointment was to criminate, if possible, the Indian Agent.

You must certainly excuse me for declining, what you appear to wish me to attempt, to "quiet the conscientious scruples" of the Rev. Mr. Compere, or any other person, on any subject. I told that Reverend Gentleman, immediately on your leaving us, as he can testify, that I would greatly prefer giving you an affidavit, if consistent, on reflection, with his religious principles, but that, in saying so, I did not wish to be considered as stating my belief as to its absolute necessity,—not having been made acquainted with that necessity, and having also previously informed him, as well as the other clergymen in the nation, that (respecting, as I did, their characters, and their religious scruples) I should view a conscientious statement from them, without their making oath to it, as all-sufficient, so far as their testimony was to be applied to the objects of my Mission.

I recollect the inquiries you refer to as made of Col. Jones, on the Flint River, and take this opportunity of remarking, that I have as yet received no answers to them—particularly as to the intention of the Commissioners to summon the witnesses already examined by the Committee, to afford an opportunity of cross-examination. I do not see the light in which the Commissioners wish the first part of the 3d paragraph of their letter received. If no insinuation was intended by it, it appears to me that their expressions were uncalled for and unnecessary. If, on the other hand, it is intended to convey an insinuation of a disposition on my part, to act in an unfair or partial manner, I feel called on to say that such an insinuation is not warranted by my acts or intentions, or by truth; and that a reputation must put a stop to all official correspondence between us, as I am determined to avoid all official correspondence, which I am at liberty to avoid, that is not conducted in a proper spirit of courtesy and justice.

In reply to the latter part of the same paragraph, I would remark, that I am not in official possession of the evidence you refer to, relating to the Agent, having returned it to him for the present. I am, however, informed by the Agent, that, in due time, you will have an opportunity of cross-examining his witnesses, and consequently of seeing that testimony.

The course pursued by Gen. Gaines, in relation to the United States Interpreter, is one which is conceived to be entirely between himself and his government, and as it regards the statement which I have made to him, in reply to his demand for it, of my present impressions in relation to the Interpreter, it is between the General and myself, and our government. It will readily occur to you that you will receive a great amount of information, if you have not already, not immediately connected with the particular object of investigation, but proper to be submitted to your Government: Whether such is the fact in relation to yourselves or not, I take this occasion to inform you, that I should be wanting in respect to the Government, which I have the honor, on a particular point, to represent, if I should offer to others the first knowledge of a great deal of information, which may incidentally come before me—such is the case in reference to the United States Interpreter, who is not under trial. The President has so far thought proper to disregard the impressions of others which have been laid before him, and to continue the Interpreter in office. The Commissioners of the late Treaty, notwithstanding their impressions against him, continued to avail themselves of his services whilst in want of an Interpreter: His capacity renders his service necessary to facilitate business. It was only in regard to the propriety of his being employed or not, as an Interpreter on the present occasion, that I have given an opinion to the General; and I understood your body, in the presence of Gen. Gaines, on Saturday evening, to approve of his employment, with the precautions which the General has taken on the occasion.

With consideration and respect, I remain, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant, T. P. ANDREWS, Special Agent. To Colonels WARREN JOURDAN, WM. W. WILLIAMSON, Commissioners.

From the Georgia Commissioners to Gen. Gaines. Crabtree, 1st July, 1825.

Dear General: We shall attend to-day at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M. to take the testimony of the Little Prince, Opoelche Yoho-

to, Sandy Erason, John Berry, and Benjamin Hawkins, of which you will be informed by Col. Crowell. It is not our intention to have this examination in the square, because it will be very lengthy, and there will be an inconvenience for our Clerk to take down the answers. We shall object to Colonel Hamblin as an interpreter: we shall select Hawkins. We wish Colonel Crowell to select another.—You will please invite the above witnesses to your quarters, where, by your permission, the examination will take place.

Very respectfully, yours, &c. WARREN JOURDAN, WM. W. WILLIAMSON, Commissioners.

To Maj. Gen. F. P. Gaines, Comdg. Princeton.

T. P. Andrews, Special Agent, to Georgia Commissioners. Princeton, Indian Nation, July 1st, 1825.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of this date to Gen. Gaines has been referred to me, as well as the subject to which it relates. Colonel Williamson was present in the square, yesterday, when the Chiefs positively refused to have a conversation with you, or suffer any examinations, except in public, in the open square or council, and made no objection, or was not understood as making any. I have therefore the honor to remind you of that determination, and to inform you that you shall have for your Clerk all the facilities which have been enjoyed by the General and myself, in our own written interrogatories with them, which has been considerable. We will be happy to see you at the square, at the hour you have fixed on. Both the General and myself will take pleasure in affording you all desirable and possible facilities, but all questions put to the Indians must be in writing, that they may be placed on record, by all persons present so disposed; and that they may not be subject to be misapprehended. This is a course which the officers of the General Government have felt themselves bound to pursue, and one it is thought is due in fairness to the Indians.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant, T. P. ANDREWS, Special Agent.

To Col. Warren Jourdan, Wm. W. Williamson, Crabtree.

Georgia Commissioners to T. P. Andrews, S. Agent. Princeton, Indian Nation, July 1st, 1825.

Maj. T. P. Andrews. Sir: Your communication of this morning in reply to ours of the same date, has been received. We cannot see the analogy between the cases cited. In your and the General's correspondence with the Indians, we presume from your note it has been conducted in writing; you have had time and leisure in your rooms to make your communications; the Indians, on the other hand, have had reasonable time allowed them to respond. Your objects have been national; ours relate to the elucidation of a few facts, and to correct erroneous opinions in relation to a few incidents connected with the late disturbances. We respectfully, and in great deference to the opinions of you and the General, ask, as a right due to Georgia, to examine a few Chiefs in Gen. Gaines' room, or Maj. Rockwell's, the Council for Col. Crowell.

We ask it from the following considerations. First, that the examination and cross-examination would in all probability consume a day. Secondly, that we always intended, and have always so expressed ourselves, that it should be under the immediate observation and control of Gen. Gaines and yourself—under the observation of Col. Crowell and his Council. Under such an arrangement we cannot withhold the expression of opinion, that, if any advantage existed, it would certainly be on the side of the Agent. Thirdly, it does not seem reasonable to us, that in the compliance of an unreasonable request by the Indians, that they will hold no converse or communication with the Georgia Commissioners unless in the open square—that we should be subjected to all the inconveniences of the most inclement season, when a possible injury could result to themselves or the Agent in pursuing the course we propose. Fourthly, from the facility of communication with themselves by signs, as well as in a language we do not understand, we are firmly of the opinion that no possible good could result in the examination we propose, if their proposition be adopted. No possible injury could result to any person from the adoption of the course we propose, under the restrictions and safe guards we concede. Fifthly, if we have not been misinformed, the Agent has had all the benefits and indulgences extended to him that we ask for or claim.

We would respectfully suggest to Gen. Gaines to recall to his recollection the distinct and positive understanding on this subject in his room, between the Georgia Commissioners and himself. The interrogatories we propose exhibiting are reduced to writing, and we had no wish to submit them in any other form. It belongs to you, gentlemen, exclusively, to say whether the like indulgence will be afforded us.

With high consideration and respect, yours, &c. &c. WARREN JOURDAN, WM. W. WILLIAMSON, Commissioners.

Maj. T. P. Andrews.

Col. Jones stated positively to Gen. Gaines, that the Commissioners would not agree to reduce them to writing, or suffer copies to be taken.

T. P. Andrews to Georgia Commissioners. Princeton, Indian Nation, July 1st, 1825.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication, in reply to my note of this morning, was handed to me whilst Gen. Gaines and myself were engaged in Council with the Indians at Broken Arrow. I immediately handed it to the General, who stated your request to the Chiefs in Council, and urged them to accede to it.

I am requested by Gen. Gaines to say that he has no objections to the Chiefs meeting you at any place but that the objection is made by the Chiefs themselves, and that he

is now disposed to insist on their doing so, in regard to their own determination. My objection relates solely to any persons being put to show that they are fit witnesses, and by that means placed on record, and out of danger of being misapprehended. My objection was elicited in consequence of having understood from Gen. Gaines that Colonel Jones of your board refused to put them in writing.

You will permit me to remark that, on the score of time, neither Gen. Gaines or myself can but think that you have had at least as much time as usual to make your examinations as any other person or persons whatever. Indeed, from the number of your board, it is thought that you enjoy, in that respect, very great advantages. The only questions put to the Indians in relation to the Indian Agent were propounded to them, and answered in the course of an hour or so, without leaving the Council, and not as supposed in your communication.

As it regards the exposure of the Commissioners of Georgia to the inclemency of the weather, I cannot but remind you that it is an exposure which the General and myself would have taken pleasure to share with you, although we have already been exposed to that weather for some time without intermission.

I take this opportunity of assuring you that you have been misinformed in supposing that the Agent has had the benefits and indulgences which you ask for.

The General directs me to say that he does not consider himself as having had any understanding which militates in the proposed degree, from his present determination of not compelling the Indians by force, (if he had a force near him, which you know is not the case,) to attend the examinations in the particular manner you request of him. He has not only requested, but urged them, so far as he could to do so with propriety, to accede to your request, which they have refused to with great freedom, as you will perceive from their reply, which he requests me to say, will be handed to you as soon as it can be made out and copied.

With high consideration and respect, yours, &c. &c. T. P. ANDREWS, Special Agent. To Colonels Warren Jourdan, S. Agent, Wm. W. Williamson, S. Agent, &c. &c.

Princeton, Indian Nation.

Personally appeared, John Winslett, before me, Thomas Triplett, Acting Agent for the Indian Affairs, who, being duly sworn, says that on Saturday last, the 2d instant, at a house occupied by a negro of Chilly Jolantosh, who had whiskey for sale, William W. Williamson, one of the Commissioners from Georgia, in a conversation with this person, and others, consisting of Benjamin Hawkins, Josiah Gray, Indians, who understood English, Lemuel B. Nichols, Isaac Burns, Nelson Kent, and others, among other things, asserted, that he had been threatened since he had been here, but not by the red people, and after some other remarks, he observed that the President of the United States had acted like a damned insignificant rascal, for taking notice of reports which had the effect of stopping the survey.

JOHN WINSLETT. Sworn to before me this 4th day of July, 1825. THOMAS TRIPLETT, Act. Ag. I. A. Witness.—T. P. Andrews, Special Agent.

Lemuel B. Nichols being duly sworn, says that the above facts and conversation are, to the best of his recollection and belief, just and true, and such conversation did take place, as above stated.

LEMUEL B. NICHOLS. Sworn to before me this 4th day of July, 1825. THOMAS TRIPLETT, Act. Ag. I. A. Witness.—T. P. Andrews, Special Agent.

John H. Campbell, being duly sworn, says that he was present at the place and time within mentioned, and recollects to have heard a part of the conversation mentioned in said affidavit, to this import—that the President of the United States was an impertinent rascal; was not present all the time; this remark was made by Williamson.

J. H. CAMPBELL. Sworn to before me this 4th day of July, 1825. THOMAS TRIPLETT, Act. Ag. I. A. Witness.—T. P. Andrews, Special Agent.

LETTERS FROM GREECE.

It is not unknown to many of our readers that Dr. S. G. Howe, a young gentleman of this town, sailed from here some months since with an intention of joining himself to the Greek army. We have been obliged by a friend of his with the personal of the first letters which have been received from him since his arrival in Greece, and with permission to publish such parts as may be thought interesting. These letters are dated March 23; as news much later has reached us from the Greeks, the details of warlike occurrences at that date cannot now be subjects of importance. The following passages we have selected as containing information of another character that may be interesting to a portion of our readers.—Boston Courier.

"Most of the information which you receive in America, comes by the way of England, where they either know nothing of the true state of this country, or wilfully misrepresent it; I do not mean to say that the accounts are all designedly injurious—far from it. The friends of Greece innocently and extrinsecally are unreasonable as her enemies ridicule her. For instance, I have just read in an English newspaper of high credit, a long and pompous account of the reception of Sir Frederick Adam, Governor of the Ionian Islands, at Napoli di Romania, the seat of the Greek Government; the paper stated that he was escorted into town by 8000 Greek troops, was met by 70 senators, clothed