

THE STAR,

And North-Carolina Gazette,

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Medical College of S. Carolina.

THE LECTURES of this institution will be resumed on the second Monday of November next...

On Anatomy—By J. Edwards Hobbs, M. D. Surgery—James Ramo, M. D.

Institutes and Practice of Medicine—Samuel Henry Dickson, M. D. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Infants—Thomas G. Pridgen, M. D.

Chemistry and Pharmacy—Edward Ravenel, M. D. Natural History and Botany—Stephen Elliott, L. L. D.

S. HENRY DICKSON, M. D. Dean of the Faculty.

August 25, 1825.

Roanoke Navigation Company.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of this company will be held at Clarksville, Virginia, on the first Monday of November next...

September 15, 1825. The Editors of the Milton Gazette and Danville Sentinel will please publish the foregoing notice three times in their respective papers.

Neuse River Navigation.

A meeting of the President and Directors of the Neuse River Navigation Company, at Raleigh, this day, resolved, that the subscribers for stock in said Company be required forth with to pay to Sherwood Haywood, Esq. Treasurer of said Company, a third instalment of ten dollars on each and every share by them held...

M. COOKE, Sec'y

Notice.

DELINQUENT Stockholders in the Roanoke 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 2nd requisition of 10 per cent on the 15th February, 1818. The 3d requisition of 15 per cent on the 10th December, 1819.

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 8 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 4 per cent on the 1st March, 1825.

By order of the Board of Directors. A. JOYNER, Treasurer. Weldon, 17th August, 1825.

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 and spry himself very stoutly, about thirty five or forty years of age, no mark recollects.

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

ABRAHAM, a well made fellow, very black and rather a smooth face, 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. 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 slim well made fellow, about six feet high, has a very pleasant countenance, yellow complexion, aged about 25 years, no mark recollects. 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, on fifty dollars if taken and held 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, 33-3w

For Rent.

PLANTATION, about five miles from Raleigh, adjoining the lands of Wm. Rhodes, suitable for the Cultivation of Corn and cotton, capable of working 5 or 6 hands to advantage. For further particulars, enquire of William Boyan, theophilus Hunter, or the Subscriber, at Cumberland County. There is a good dwelling and all necessary out houses.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS. Sept. 15, 1825.

Notice.

My wife Sally having left my bed and board without just cause, I hereby forswear all persons from crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contract.

RANDOLPH PITMAN. Edgemont county, Sept. 29, 1825.

Swain's Panacea.



WEBB & WILLIAMS have just received a supply of Swain's celebrated Panacea for the cure of Scrophulous King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Tumors, & more particularly for Syphilis, Mercurial diseases, &c. Warranted genuine. Raleigh, Sept. 3, 1825. 37-4f

Strayed or was Stolen.

FROM the subscriber, about the 20th August, a small bright colored HORSE, seven or eight years old, but mane and tail rather brighter color than his body, his tail small and thin, his body round and well shaped, his left hind foot believed to be white.

I will give a reward of five dollars for information where he may be, or twenty dollars for the horse, and information that will lead to the discovery of the thief, if he was stolen.

RICHARD GRIST. Washington, N. C. Sept. 16, 1825. 33-4w

A Contractor wanted.

THE Wardens of the Poor for the county of Wake will let the maintenance of the paupers of said county, at the poor houses thereof, on the first Saturday in November next, for one year, to commence from the first day of February next. There is a good house and plantation for the accommodation of the Contractor. Bond and approved security will be required, and cash paid in advance if required.

By Order, W. CLEMENTS, Clk. September 15, 1825. 39-3cwo

Ran Away

FROM the Subscriber, on the 25th ultimo CATO, a mulatto fellow, about 30 years of age. He is spare made, about five feet eight or nine inches high, some of his front teeth are wanting, and there are several scars about his face, one of large size on his cheek, which are distinguished by being a little darker than the surrounding skin, and he stutters unusually bad. He is well furnished with clothes, and has with him a blue broad cloth coat and white fur hat, somewhat worn.

Cato reads, and, it is thought, can write. He will doubtless attempt to pass as a free man, and possibly may have fabricated certificates to that effect. It is known that he has in his possession several certificates of good character, signed by gentlemen of respectability.

He was raised in the City of Washington, and probably will attempt to make his way there. Any information respecting him, will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded.

DAVID JOHNSON. Union C. H. S. C. Sept. 9, 1825. 39-3stp

MISCELLANEOUS

MR. NOAH'S

PROCLAMATION TO THE JEWS.

Whereas, it has pleased the Almighty God, to manifest to his chosen people the approach of that period when, in fulfilment of the promises made to the race of Jacob, and as a reward for their pious constancy and triumphant fidelity, they are now to be gathered from the four quarters of the globe, and to resume their rank and character among the governments of the earth. And whereas, the peace which now prevails among the civilized nations, the progress of learning throughout the world, and the general spirit of liberality and toleration which exists, together with other changes, favorable to light and liberty, mark in an especial manner the approach of that time when "peace on earth and good will to man" are to prevail with a benign and extended influence, and the ancient people of God, the first to proclaim his unity and omnipotence, are to be restored to their inheritance, and enjoy the rights of a sovereign, independent people. Therefore, I, MORDECAI MANUEL NOAH, Citizen of the United States of America, late Consul of the said states for the city and kingdom of Tunis, High Sheriff of New York, Counsellor at Law, and by the grace of God, Governor and Judge of Israel, have issued this my proclamation, Announcing to the Jews throughout the world that an asylum is prepared and hereby offered to them, where they can enjoy that peace, comfort and happiness, which has been denied them, thro' the intolerance and misgovernment of former ages; an asylum in a free and powerful country, where ample protection is secured to their persons, their property, and religious rights; an asylum in a country remarkable for its vast resources, the richness of its soil, and the salubrity of its climate; where industry is encouraged, education promoted, and good faith rewarded; "a land of milk and honey," where Israel may repose in peace, under his "vine and fig tree," and where our people may so familiarize themselves with the science of government, and the lights of learning and civilization, as may qualify them for that great and final restoration of their ancient heritage, which the times so powerfully indicate.

The asylum referred to is in the state of New York, the greatest state in the American confederacy. New York contains 43,214 square miles, divided into fifty-five counties, and having six hundred and eighty-seven post towns and cities, containing one million five hundred thousand inhabitants, together with six million acres of land, improve-

ments in agriculture and manufactures, in trade and commerce, which include a valuation of three hundred millions of dollars of taxable property. One hundred and fifty thousand militia, armed and equipped, a constitution founded upon an equality of rights; having no test oaths, and recognizing no religious distinctions, & seven thousand free schools and colleges, affording the blessings of education to four hundred thousand children of every religious denomination. Such is the great and increasing state to which the emigration of the Jews is directed.

The desired spot in the state of New York, to which I hereby invite my beloved people throughout the world, in common with those of every religious denomination, is called GRAND ISLAND, and on which I shall lay the foundation of a City of Refuge, to be called ARARAT.

Grand Island, in the Niagara river, is bounded by Ontario on the north, and Erie on the south, and within a few miles of each of those great commercial lakes. The island is nearly twelve miles in length and varying from three to seven miles in breadth, and contains upwards, of seventeen thousand acres of remarkably rich and fertile land.—Lake Erie is about two hundred and seventy miles in length, and borders on the State of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio; and westwardly by the possessions of our friends and neighbours, the British subjects of Upper Canada. This splendid lake unites itself by means of navigable rivers, with lakes St. Clair, Huron, Michigan and Superior, embracing a lake shore of nearly three thousand miles; and by short canals, those vast sheets of water, will be connected with the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, thereby establishing a great and valuable internal trade to New Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico.—Lake Ontario to the north, is one hundred and ninety miles in length, and empties into the St. Lawrence, which passing through the province of Lower Canada, carries the commerce of Quebec and Montreal to the Atlantic Ocean.

Thus fortified to the right and left by the extensive commercial resources of the great lakes, and their tributary streams—within four miles of the sublime falls of Niagara, affording the greatest water power in the world for manufacturing purposes,—directly opposite the mouth of the grand canal of three hundred and sixty miles inland navigation, to the Hudson river, and city of New York, having the fur trade of Upper Canada to the west, and also of the great territories towards the Rocky Mountain and the Pacific Ocean; likewise the trade of the western states of America, Grand Island may be considered as surrounded by every commercial, manufacturing and agricultural advantage, and from its location is pre-eminently calculated to become in time the greatest trading and commercial depot in the new and better world. To men of worth, and industry it has every substantial attraction, the capitalist will be enabled to employ his resources with undoubted profit and the merchant cannot fail to reap the reward of enterprise in a great and growing republic; but to the industrious mechanic, manufacturer, and agriculturalist, it holds forth great and improving advantages.

Deprived as our people have been for centuries of a right in the soil, they will learn with peculiar satisfaction, that here they can till the land, reap the harvest, and raise the flocks which are unquestionably their own; and in the full and unmolested enjoyment of their religious rights, and of every civil immunity, together with peace and plenty, they can lift up their voice in gratitude to him, who sustained our fathers in the wilderness, and brought us in triumph out of the land of Egypt; who assigned to us the safe keeping of his oracles, who proclaimed us his people, and who has ever walked before us "like a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night."

In his name do I revive, renew and re-establish the government of the Jewish nation, under the auspices and protection of the constitution and laws of the United States of America. Confirming and perpetuating all our rights and privileges, our name, our rank, and our power, among the nations of the earth as they existed and were recognized under the government of the Judges. And I hereby enjoin it upon all our pious and venerable rabbis, our residents and elders of synagogues, chiefs of colleges, and brethren in authority throughout the world, to circulate and make known this my proclamation, and to give to it full publicity, credence, and effect.

It is my will that a census of the Jews throughout the world be taken, and returns of persons, together with their age and occupation, be registered in the archives of the Synagogues where they are accustomed to worship, design-

ating such in particular, who have been and are distinguished in the useful arts, in science, or in knowledge.

Those of our people, who from age, local attachment or from any other cause prefer remaining in the several parts of the world which they now respectively inhabit, and who are treated with liberality by the public authorities, are permitted to do so, and are especially recommended to be faithful to the governments which protect them. It is however, expected, that they will aid and encourage the emigration of the young and enterprising, and endeavor to send to this country, such who will add to our national strength and character, by their industry, honor and patriotism.

Those Jews who are in the military employment of the different sovereigns of Europe are enjoined to keep in their ranks until further orders, and conduct themselves with bravery and fidelity.

I command that a strict neutrality be observed in the pending war between the Greeks and the Turks enjoined by considerations of safety towards a numerous population of Jews now under the oppressive dominion of the Ottoman Porte.

The annual gifts which, for many centuries, have been afforded to our pious brethren in our Holy City of Jerusalem, to which, may God speedily restore us, are to continue with unabated liberality; our seminaries of learning & institutions of charity in every part of the world, are to be increased, in order that wisdom and virtue may permanently prevail among the chosen people.

I abolish forever Polygamy among the Jews, which, without religious warrant, still exists in Asia and Africa. I prohibit marriages or giving *Keduchim* without both parties are of a suitable age and can read and write the language of the country which they respectively inhabit, and which, I trust, will ensure to their offspring the blessings of education and probably the lights of science.

Prayers shall forever be said in the Hebrew language, but it is recommended that occasional discourses on the principles of the Jewish faith, and the doctrines of morality generally be delivered in the language of the country, together with such reforms, which without departing from the ancient faith, may add greater solemnity to our worship.

The Carate and Samaritan Jews, together with the black Jews of India and Africa, and likewise those in Cochinchina, and the sect on the coast of Malabar, are entitled to an equality of rights and religious principles, as are all who may partake of the great covenant, and obey and respect the Mosaic Law.

The Indians of the American Continent in their admitted Asiatic origin, in their worship of one God, in their dialect and language, in their sacrifices, marriages, divorces, omnia, fastings, purifications, punishments, cities of refuge, division of tribes, in their High Priest, and in their wars, and in their victories, being, in all probability, the descendants of the lost tribes of Israel, which were carried captive by the King of Assyria, measures will be adapted to make them sensible of their origin, to cultivate their minds, soften their condition, and finally re-unite them with their brethren the chosen people.

A capitation tax of three shekels in silver per annum, or one Spanish dollar, is hereby levied upon each Jew throughout the world, to be collected by the Treasurers of the different congregations, for the purpose of defraying the various expenses of re-organizing the government, of aiding emigrants in the purchase of agricultural instruments, providing for their immediate wants and comforts, and assisting their families in making their first settlements, together with such free will offerings as may be generously made in the furtherance of the laudable objects connected with the restoration of the people and the glory of the Jewish nation. A Judge of Israel shall be chosen once in every four years by the Consistory at Paris, at which time Proxies from every congregation shall be received.

I do hereby name as commissioners, the most learned and pious Abraham de Cologna, Knight of the Iron Crown of Lombardy, Grand Rabbi of the Jews and President of the Consistory of Paris, likewise the Grand Rabbi Andrae de Bordeaux, and also our estimable Grand Rabbi of the German and Portugai Jews, in London, Rabbis Herschell and Mendoza, together with the honorable Aaron Nunez Cardoza of Gibraltar, Abraham Bussac, Esq. of Leghorn, Benjamin Gradis of Bordeaux, Dr. B. Gans, and Professor Zentz, of Berlin, and Dr. Leo Woolf of Hamburg, to aid and assist in carrying into effect the provisions of this my proclamation with powers to appoint the necessary agents in the several parts of the world, and to establish emigrating societies in order that the Jews may be concentrated and

capitulated to act as a distinct body, having at the head of each kingdom or republic such presiding officers as I shall upon their recommendation appoint. Instructions to these my commissioners shall be forthwith transmitted. And a more enlarged and general view of the plan, motives and object will be detailed in the address to the nation. The Consistory of Paris is hereby authorized and empowered to name three discreet persons of competent abilities to visit the United States and make such report to the nation as the actual condition of this country and its state shall warrant.

I do appoint Rhodes Adar, Feb. 7, 1826, to be observed with suitable demonstrations as a day of Thanksgiving to the Lord God of Israel, for the manifold blessings and the signal protection which he has deigned to extend to his people, and in order that on that occasion our prayers may be offered for the continuance of his divine mercy, and the fulfilment of all the promises and pledges made to the race of Jacob.

I recommend peace and union among us, charity and good will to all, toleration and liberality to our brethren of every religious denomination, enjoined by the mild and just precepts of our holy religion. Honor and good faith in the fulfilment of all our contracts, together with temperance, economy and industry in our habits.

I entreat to be remembered in your prayers, and lastly and most earnestly I do enjoin you to "keep the charge of the Lord thy God, to walk in his ways, to keep his statutes, and his commandments, and his judgments, and his testimonies, as it is written in the Laws of Moses, that thou mayest prosper in all thou doest, and whithersoever thou turnest thyself."

Given at Buffalo, in the State of New York, this second day of Tisri, in the year of the world, 5586, corresponding with the fifteenth day of Sept. 1825, and in the fiftieth year of American independence.

By the Judge, A. B. SEIKAS, Sec'y pro. tem.

Ballooning.—There is something very singular in the idea of a man going up into the atmosphere and traversing those fields of air which only the birds of Heaven have heretofore been in the habit of visiting: How easy the great globular body seems to poise itself on the cloud, and rock about with the slightest breeze, as if it were an airy nothing! There is no jolting in the journey of a balloon, no fear of being overturned in passing sharp corners; no impediments in the way, unless it be the obstruction of an azure cloud. The prospect of the cultivated earth, from a balloon suspended in the atmosphere, must be beautiful in the extreme. The aerial traveller sits at ease in his decorated gondola, and looks down from his dizzy height upon the cities, the sales, and the seas below. Every thing appears in miniature beneath him, but the outlines of the object are as distinct as if he saw the panel tracing the contour. The spreading trees that adorn the side of the mountain, are diminished to the size of a gooseberry bush; and the gigantic palaces and massive temples appear to the eye of the aeronaut like so many pigeon houses. The large ships that sit buoyant on the water, seem to sink into their native element, and the hoarse wave, as it murmurs to the sea-shore, appears like the pany chafing of the mountain rivulet, when the rains have swollen its little floods. And all these new views of the earth and its golden furniture, is occasioned by one of the simple elements, of water obtained in an aeriform state, by a chemical process.

Steam carries our floating houses of entertainment along the ocean and up to the heads of our rivers, in opposition to wind and tide; and another species of gas wanders over all our streets, and breaks out in stores and repositories in the most brilliant floods of light; hydrogen gas, confined within a silken periphery, will bear up in the atmosphere, and into the very bosom of the clouds, a man with all his instruments, and bags of sand about him. There is no end to the discoveries of science. But yet the art of ascending into the atmosphere must always remain a philosophical amusement, and little else. It is one of the pretty freaks of philosophy, too vainly ever to be made subservient to any useful purpose. It never can be made the means of attaining some greater end; it is the means and the end, and all in itself.—Nat. Adv.

Yellow Fever.—One of the most important questions for the public health, is to ascertain whether the yellow fever be or be not contagious. A very interesting fact has recently been mentioned on this subject in a memoir presented to the Academy of Science, by M. Costa. In the presence of that