

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

Subscription, three dollars per annum. No paper will be sent without at least \$1 50 is paid in advance...

FOR SALE, AT THE STAR OFFICE, Bell & Lawrence's NORTH CAROLINA ALMANAC FOR 1826,

Containing Astronomical Calculations, showing the rising, setting, places and eclipses of the Sun and Moon...

Which will be sold, wholesale and retail, at the usual prices.

Music Tuition.

J. AYKROYD, teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Newbern, N. C. respectfully informs the inhabitants of Raleigh...

For instruction on the Piano Fort, &c. \$12 for twenty-four lessons, Instruction in Sacred Music, for a session of thirty lessons, \$3

New Drug Establishment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Raleigh and the public in general, that he has established a Wholesale and Retail

Drug & Chemical Store,

- On the West side of Fayetteville street, about one hundred yards South of the Capitol, where he intends keeping a general assortment of Genuine Drugs and Medicines...

To Rent,

THE House and Lot lately occupied by W. H. Hill, deceased. Possession given immediately. For terms apply to JNO. G. MARSHALL.

State of North-Carolina.

IN obedience to the Act of the General Assembly of 1825, Chapter the 7th, the Public Treasurer hereby gives notice that he will purchase of the Stocks or Shares of any or all of the three several Banks of this State...

THE NEXT LOTTERY.

COHEN'S OFFICE-BALTIMORE, February 24, 1826

\* \* We have now the pleasure to present to the public, the next scheme of the

Grand State Lottery

Of Maryland, No. 6, to be drawn on the

Odd and Even System,

by which the holder of two Tickets, or two Shares, will be certain of obtaining at least ONE PRIZE, and may draw THREE! This mode of drawing which is secured by Letters Patent under seal of the United States, has been again adopted by the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council...

The 10th of May.

Table with columns for Prize amounts and ticket counts. Includes 'Highest Prize', 'Twenty Five Thousand Dollars', 'Brilliant Scheme', and 'Prizes amounting to \$160,000'.

Not one Blank to a Prize!

MODE OF DRAWING. The Numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other wheel will be put the prizes above the denomination of Four Dollars...

Tickets will rise, on the 24th of March, to FIVE DOLLARS—and orders previous to that day will be supplied at the following original prices, viz: Whole Tickets, \$4; Halves, 2; Quarters, 1 00; Eighths, 50

Ran Away,

FROM the subscriber, living near Raleigh, on the 19th instant, a negro girl named FANNY, 20 years old, yellow complexion, common size...

Taken up and Committed

On the 14th of March, 1826, a negro man, who says his name is LEMSTER, and formerly belonged to Mr. Wade Warren, of S. Carolina...

PANAMA MISSION.

Washington, March 18th.

The following Message from the President of the United States was yesterday communicated to the House of Representatives:

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

WASHINGTON, 18th March, 1826.

In compliance with the resolution of the House of the 5th ult. requesting me to cause to be laid before the House so much of the correspondence between the United States and the new States of America...

With regard to the objects in which the Agents of the United States are expected to take part in the deliberations of that Congress, I deem it proper to premise, that these objects did not form the only, nor even the principal motive for my acceptance of the invitation...

The great revolution in human affairs which has brought into existence nearly at the same time eight sovereign and independent nations in our own quarter of the globe, has placed the United States in a situation not less novel, and scarcely less interesting, than that in which they had found themselves by their own transition from a cluster of colonies to a nation of sovereign States...

In exercising the authority recognised by this act, my predecessor and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed, successively Ministers Plenipotentiary to the Republics of Colombia, Buenos-Ayres, Chili, and Mexico.

The instructions prepared under his direction to Mr. Anderson, the first of our Ministers to the Southern continent, contain at much length the general principles upon which he thought it desirable that our relations, political and commercial, with these our new neighbours, should be established for their benefit and ours...

The House will perceive that even at the date of these instructions, the first treaties between some of the Southern Republics had been concluded, by which they had stipulated among themselves this diplomatic assembly at Panama.

At that time, in the infancy of their political existence, under the influence of those principles of liberty and of right, so congenial to the cause in which they had just fought and triumphed, they were able but to obtain the sanction of one great and philosophical, though absolute sovereign of Europe, to their liberal and enlightened principles...

they would be pleased to have the benefit of our friendly counsel. To meet the temper with which this proposal was made with a cold repulse, was not thought congenial to that warm interest in their welfare, with which the People and Government of the Union had hitherto gone hand in hand through the whole progress of their revolution...

But objects of the highest importance, not only to the future welfare of the whole human race, but bearing directly upon the special interests of this Union, will engage the deliberations of the Congress of Panama, whether we are represented there or not.

Among the topics enumerated in official papers, published by the Republic of Colombia, and adverted to in the correspondence now communicated to the House, are intended to be presented for discussion at Panama, there is scarcely one in which the result of the meeting will not deeply affect the interests of the United States.

Of the same enumerated topics, are the preparation of a manifesto, setting forth to the world the justice of their cause, and the relations they desire to hold with other Christian powers, and to form a Convention of Navigation and Commerce, applicable both to the Confederate States and their Allies.

It will be within the recollection of the House, that, immediately after the close of the War of our Independence, a measure, closely analogous to this Congress of Panama, was adopted by the Congress of our confederation, and for purposes of precisely the same character.

At that time, in the infancy of their political existence, under the influence of those principles of liberty and of right, so congenial to the cause in which they had just fought and triumphed, they were able but to obtain the sanction of one great and philosophical, though absolute sovereign of Europe, to their liberal and enlightened principles.

With all recurring to that total prostration of all neutral and commercial rights, which marked the progress of the late European Wars, and which finally involved the United States in them, and advertising only to our political relations with these American nations, it is observable, that, while, in

all other respects, those relations have been uniformly, and without exception, of the most friendly and mutually satisfactory character, the only causes of difference and dissension between us and them, which ever have arisen, originated in these never failing fountains of discord and irritation, discriminations of commercial favor towards other nations, licentious privateers, and paper blockades.

If it be true that the noblest treaty of peace ever mentioned in history, is that by which the Carthaginians were bound to abolish the practice of sacrificing their own children, because it was stipulated in favor of human nature, I cannot exaggerate to myself the undying glory with which these United States will go forth in the memory of future ages, if, by their friendly counsel, by their moral influence, by the power of argument and persuasion, alone, they can prevail upon the American Nations at Panama, to stipulate, by general agreement among themselves, and so far as any of them may be concerned, the perpetual abolition of private war upon the ocean.

The late President of the United States, in his message to Congress, of the 2d of December, 1823, while announcing the negotiation then pending with Russia, relating to the North-West Coast of this continent, observed that the occasion of the discussions, to which that incident had given rise, had been taken, for asserting as a principle, in which the rights and interests of the United States were involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they had assumed and maintained, were thenceforward not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power.

In alluding to these means, it would be obviously premature, at this time, to anticipate that which is offered merely as matter for consultation, or to pronounce upon those measures which have been or may be suggested. The purpose of this government is to concur in none which would import hostility to Europe, or justify excited resentment in any of her States.