

## RALEIGH, (N. C.) FRIDAT, MARCH 31, 1826.

### Vol XVII

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

No. 14

Subscription, three dollars per annum.-No pa-per will be sent without at least \$1 50 is paid is advance, and to paper discontinued, but at the option of the Editors, unless all arrearages the option of the context, and exceeding bf-are paid. Advertisements, not exceeding bf-teen lines, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty fire conts for each continuance.— All letters to the editors must be past paid.

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

Containing Astronomical Calculations, shewing the rising, setting, places and eclipses of the Sun and Moon, Moon's Pha es; the rising, setting and southing of the most conspicuous Planets and fixed Stars; state of the Weather; the increase, decrease and length of days, religious Festivals; Miscellaneous Articles; religious restricts, incoder, times of holding the different Courts in the State; Lists of the officers of Government of the United States and of North Carolina; Members of Assembly and of Congress, &c. &c. Which will be sold, wholesale and retail, at

the usual prices. Orders from Country Merchants and

others will be promptly attended to.

#### Music Tuition.

AYKROYD, teacher of Vocal and Instru-mental Music, Newbern, N. C. respectful-informs the inhabitants of Raleigh and its vi cinity, that he intends visiting their city the en-suing season, about the first of June, and if sufficiently patronized, he will tender them his ser vices in the way of his profession for a session of four or five months. Attendance every other week during the season

TERMS.

For instruction on the Piano Fort, Se. S12 for twenty-four lessons, Instruction in Sacred Music, for a session of thir-

ty lessons, \$3 N. B. Piano Fortes and other instruments, to gether with new Music Instruction Books, and Books of Sacred Music, furnished at the Philadelphis prices. Newbern, Feb. 15, 1826. 9.31

New Drug Establishment.



THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Raleigh and the public in gen-eral, that he has established a Wholesale

Lag & Chemical Store,

### HE NEXT LOTTERY. COHEN'S OFFICE-BALTIMORE.

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

Of Maryland, No. 5, to be drawn on the

Odd and Even System, By which the holder of two Tickets, or two Shares, will be certain of obtaming at least ONE PRIZE, and may draw THRE E! This mode of drawing which is secured by Letter-Patent under real of the United States, has been again scopied by the Commissioners ap pointed by the Governor and Councilian cou s quence of its unrivalled popularity-Tiwhole Scheme to be drawn IN ONE DAY and will take place in the City of Baltimore WEDNESDAY,

# The 10th of May.

HIGHEST PRIZE Twenty Five Thousand Dollars. BRILLIANT SCHEME. \$25,000 1 Prize of \$25,000 10,000 10,000 1 5,000 10,000 2 1,000 10,000 10

15 500 100 50 100 50 20 100 550 10 20,000

19,171 -

40,000 Tickets at \$4

MODE OF DRAWING.

The Numbers will be put into one whee is usual-and in the other wheel will be put the prizes above the denomination of Four Dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 20,000 prizes of 4 kollare will be awarded to the odd or even numbers of the Lottery (as the case may be) d pend ant on the drawing of the Capital Prize of 25,000 Dollars-that is to say, if the 25,641 dollar Prize should come out to an Odd No. ber, then every Odd Number in the Scheme will be entitled to a 4 dollar prize. If the 25.000 dollar prize should come out to in E ven Number, then all the Even Numbers in the Scheme will each be entitled to a pr ze of 4 dollars

Odd Numbers end with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9. Even Numbers end with 2, 4, 6, 8, or 9.

Ticket drawing a superior p. ze n his Soheme is not restricted from drawing an interior one also; many Tickets, therefore, will necessarily obtain TWO PRIZES EACH! Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. and pay ble sixty days af or the Drawing, but THE MOMENT THEY ARE DRAWN.

2

1.00

50

#### 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 Bouse of Representatives of the United States.

Wassersons, 15th March, 1825. In compliance with the resolution of the House of the 5th ult requesting me to cause to be laid before the House as much of the correspondence between the United States and the new States correspondence between the control of the and the new States of America or the tim-isters, respecting the proposed Congress, or meeting of diplomatic Agents at Panama, and such information respecting the general character of that expected Congress as may opinsuch information respected Congress as may be in my possession, and as may in my opin-ion be communicated without prejudice to the public interest; and also to inform the mations, Temper is a missionary perhaps more powerful than talent. Nothing was aver lost by kind treatment; nothing can be removal of them necessary, while, in the gress. I now transmit to the House a report from the Secretacy of State, with the correspondence and information requested by the resolution.

With regard to the objects in which the Agents of the United States are expected to ther we are represented there or not. 7,500 gress, ' deem it proper to premise, that these 5,000 objects did not form the only, nor even the 5.004 principal motive for my acceptance of the invitation. My first and greatest inducement was, to meet in the spirit of kindness and 2.000 5,500 triendship, an overture made in that spirit by 80,000 three sister Republics of this hemisphere.

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 chister of colonies to nation of sovereign States. The deliverance of the Southern American Republics from the oppression under which they had been so long afflicted, was hailed with great unanimity by the people of this Union, as among the most auspicious events of the age. On the 4th of May 182, an act of Congress made an appropriation of 100 thousand dollars for such missions to the independent nations on the American continent as the President of the U. States might deem proper. In exercising the authority recognised by this act, my predecessor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed, sucessively Ministers Plenipotentiary to the Republics of Colombia, Buenos-Ayres, Chili, and Mexico. Unwilling to raise among the fraternity of freedom questions of precedency and etiquette, which even the European monarchs had of late found it necessary in a great measure to discard, he dispatched these Ministers to Colombia, Buenos-Ayres, and Chii, without exacting from those Republics, as by the ancient principles of political primo genture he might have done, that the com-liment of a Plenipotentiary Mission should

have been paid first by them to the United States. The instructions prepared under his direction to Mr. An erson, the first of our Min isters 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 establish ed for their benefit and ours, and that of To be had it the preatest variety of Numbers the future ages of our posterity. A copy of so much of these instructions as relates to these general subjects is among the papers now transmitted to the House. Similar in structions were furnished to the Ministers appointed to Buenos-Ayres, Chili, and Mexico; and the system of social intercourse which it was the purpose of those missions to establish from the first opening of our diplomatic relations with those rising nations, is the most effective exposition of the principles

they would be pleased to have the benefit of our friendly coursel. To meet the tem per with which this proposal was made with a cold repulse, was not thought congenial to that warm interest in their welfare, with which the perpleased to have the benefit 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 descriptions between us and them, which ever have aris-

by ourselves, was an expedient which never presented itself to the mind. I would have sent Ministers to the meeting had it been mere-by to give them such advice as they might have desired tran with reference to their own interests, not involving ours. I would have sent them, had it been merely to explain and set forth to them our reasons for declining any proposals of specific measures to which they might desire our concurrence, but which we might deem incompatible with our interests

But objects of the highest importance, not only to the future welfare of the whole human race, but bearing directly upon the speial interests of this Union, will engage the deliberations of the Congress of Panama, whe-Oth take part in the deliberations of that Con- ers, if we are represented, may be offered by our Plenipotentiaries for consideration, ha ing in view both those great results-our own interests, and the improvement of the condition of man upon earth. It may be, that in the lapse of many centuries, no other op portunity so favorable will be presented to the government of the United States, to subserve the benevolent purposes of Divine Providence, to dispense the promised blessings of the Redeemer of mankind; to promote the prevalence, in future ages, of Peace on Earth. and Good Will to Man, as will now be placed in their power, by participating in the deli-berations of this Congress.

Among the topics enumerated in official apers, published by the Republic of Coloma, and adverted to in the correspondence now communicated to the House, as intended to be presented for discussion at Panama, there is scarcely one in which the re-sult of the meeting will not deeply affect the take an active part, will have a powerful ef-American, and probably with the principal European States. Were it merely that we future war-might be correctly and speedily informed of The late should hold it advisable that we should have members as would ensure the authenticity, and the safe and early transmission of its re ports.

Of the same enumerated topics, are the preparation of a manifesto, setting forth to world the justice of their cause, and the relations they desire to hold with other chris-

the People and Government of the Union had hitherto gone hand in hand through the whole progress of their overture, and then invi ting them to a similar assembly, to be called ting them to a similar assembly, to be called ling discriminative laws, which operated to our disadvantage, and in revoking the commissions of their privateers-to which Cotombia has added the magnanimity of making reparation for unlawful captures by some of ber cruisers, and of assenting, in the midst of mean time, injuries are sustained by merchants and other individuals of the United States, which cannot be repaired, and the remedy lingers in overtaking the permissions operation of the mischief. The settlement of general principles, pervading with equal efficacy all the American States, can alone put an end to these evils, and can alone be accoupl shed at the proposed Assembly.

If it be true that the noblest treaty of peace ver mentioned in history, is that by which the Carthagenians were bound to abolish the practice of sacrificing their own "hildren, because it was supulated in fiver of human nature, cannot exaggerate to myself the unfading glory with which these United States will go orth in the memory of future ages, if, by acir triendly counsel, by their m ral influnce, by the power of argument and persuaion, alone, they can prevail upon the American Nations at Panama, to stipulate, by gen-eral agreement among themselves, and so far as any of them may be concerned, the perpetual abolision of private war upon the ocean. And if we cannot yet flatter ourselves that this may be accomplished, as advances towards it, the catablishment of the principle that the friendly flag shall cover the cargo, the curtailment of contraband of war, and the interests of the United States. Even those proscription of fictitious paper blockades, en-in which the belligerent States alone will gagements which, we may reasonably hope, will not prove impracticable, will, if successfect upon the state of our relations with the fully inculcated, redound proportionably to our honor, and drain the fountain of many a

The late President of the United States, the proceedings of the Congress, and of the in his message to Congress, of the 2d of De-progress and issue of their negotiations, 1 cember, 1823, while autouncing the negotiation then pending with Russia, relating to the an accredited agency with them, placed in North-West Coast of this continent, observed such confidential relations with the other 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 conti-"nents, by the free and independent condi-" tion which they had assumed and maintain-"ed, were thenceforward not to be considertian powers, and to form a Convention of "ed as subjects for future colonization by a-Navigation and Commerce, applicable both "by European power." The principle had to the Confederated States and their Allies. first been assumed in that negotiation with It will be within the recollection of the Russia. It rested upon a course of reasoning House, that, immediately after the close of equally simple and conclusive. With the exthe War of our Independence, a measure, ception of the existing European colonies, closely analogous to this Congress of Pana- which 't was in no wise intended to disturb, the two continents consisted of several sove reign and independent nations, whose territo. ries covered their whole surface. By this Plenipotentiary powers, were appointed to their independent condition, the United negotiate Treaties of Amity, Navigation and States enjoyed the right of commercial inter-Commerce, with all the principal powers of course with every part of their possessions, Europe. They met, and resided for that pur- To attempt the establishment of a colony, in those possessions, would be to usurp, to the exclusion of others, a commercial intercourse which was the common possession of all. It could not be done without encroaching upon existing rights of the United States. Government of Russia has never disputed these positions, nor manifested the slightest dissatisfaction at their having been taken, Most of the new American Republics have declared their entire assent to them, and they now propose, among the subjects of consultation at Panama, to take into consideration the means of making effectual the assertion of the Congress of that period were desirous of that principle, as well as the means of resisting interference from abroad, with the domessic concerns of the American Governments In alluding to these means, it would be obviously premature, at this time, to anticipate that which is offered mercly as matter for consultation, or to pronounce upon those nicasures which have been or may be suggested. The purpose of this government is to concur in sone which would import hostility to Euthese same principles to the peace and pros- rope, or justly excite re-entment in any of her perity of this nation, and to the welfare of all States. Should it be deemed advisable to contract any conventional engagement on this topic, our views would extend no further than to a mutual pledge of the parties to the compact to maintain the principle in application to its own territory, and to permit no colonial lodgments or establishments, of E-ropeau jurisdiction, upon its own soil: and with respect to the obtrusive interference from abroad, if its future character may be inferred from that which has been, and, perhaps, still is, excreased in more than one of the new States, a joint declaration of its ch. racter, and exposure of it to the world, may be probably all that the occasion would require Whether the United States should or should not be parties to such a declaration, may justly form part of the deliberation. That there is an evil to be remedied, needs little insight into the secret history of late years to know; and that this remedy may best be concerted at the Panama meeting, deserves at least the experiment of consideration. A concert of measures having reference to the more effectual abolition of the African slave trade, and the consideration of the light O Juli in Wilkesboreugh, N. C. on the 14th July, 1825, a negro man, who sys-is usnow is 1LEASTER and formally be-forged to a Mr. Walk Warren, of S. Carolina, hout five feet nine or ten inclus high, light non-plection, one fore tool out. The owner in the provide that the Republics by whom is needed to introduce into the total profile of Males county, N. Carolina, January 15, 1826, 5:6 in which the political condition of the is and of Hayti is to be regarded, are also among the

# 20,829 Prizes, amounting to \$160,000 \$160,000 Not one Blank to a Prize!

Jalap

Lint

Mace

Myrrh

Musk

Manna

Magnesia

Nutmega

Calcined \_\_\_\_\_ Henrys

Mustaril Seed

Opium Oil Almonds

Do Aniseed

Do Cloves

Do Rosemary Do Lavender

Do Peppermint

Do Wormseed

Peruvian Bark, Red

Prepared Chalk

Sulphate Quidine Safiron

Sal Ammoniac

- Epsom

Tooth 'owder Lee's Pills, Genuine

te Wax

Graduate Measure

Giass Funnels, &c

Tinctures in general Window Glass

Phials Assorted

- Soda

Quicksily, r Rhubarb

Yellow Sanfords

Do Amber

Oris Root Oat Meal

Do Roses

Golden Thread locland Moss

Ipecacuanha Lugar Caustie

following. Acid Nitrie - Sulphurie --- Muriatio Tartario - Citric Assafertida Æther Sulphurie Alum Antimonial Wine Antimonial Powders Arsenie Aloes Borax Balsam Copaiva - Totu Peru - Canada Brimstone Campbor\* Cantharides Canella Calomel Cream Tertar Galamine Ppt. Castor Cascarilla Colombo Castor Oil Cochinella Chamomile Flowers Cincamon Cardamon Seed Caraway Seed Dovers Powders Extract Gentian - Jalap Elixir Viriol Elecampane Figot Flowers Sulphur - Zine Benzoin Gentian Galbanum Glauber Salts Gamboge Gold Leaf Gum Arabie Ammoniee

Oil and Putty Orders from Physic os, Merchants and other dealing in Drugs, will be promptly and careful ly attended to by C. D. LEHMAN. Raleigh, Oct. 19, 1825. 43 tf

Paints

To Rent, THE House and Lot lately occupied by W H Hill, deceased. Possession given immediate ly. For terms apply to JNO, G, MAR SHALL.

State of North-Carolina.

N obedience to the Act of the General As sembly of 1823, Chapter the 7sk, the Pak-lie Tressurer hereby gives notice that he will purchase of the Stocks or Shares of any or all of the three several Banks of this State, for the use and benefit of the Publics – Letters ad dressed to him on that subject, post-paid, will be promptly replied to. JOHN HAYWOOD Pub. Tress Raleigh, Out 25, 1824. N obedience to the Act of the General As

On the West side of Fays tterille street, about one hundred yards South of the Uspitsl, where he intends keeping's general assortment of Gen une Drugs and Medicines, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, put up in the neatest and most careful manner. Among which are the following triginal prices, viz. Whole Tickets, \$4 Halves, Quarters, Eighths, (Odd and Ever) as COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114, Market Street, Baltimore; Where the great and magnificient Capital

Prize of One Hundred Thousand Dollars. in the last Grand S ate Lettery, was sold i On: Half and Two Quarters (ALL TO DIS TANT ADVENTURERS,) and where mor Capita Prizes have been sold than at any oth

office in America. \* Of Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post prid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. IT Be particular in direct.

J I. COHEN, jr. & BROTHER -- Baltimore COHEN'S " Gazette und Lottery Regis will be published amme diately after the drawing, and will contain the complete List of the Prizes. It will be forwarded g atis to all who purchase their Tickes at COHEN'S OFFICE, and who signify their wish to re ceive it.

Baltimore, February 24th, 1826. 10 4w

Ran Away, FROM the subscriber, liv ing ucar Raleigh, on the 19th instant, a negro girl named FANNY, 20 years old, yellow complexion, common size. I believe the bas a small sear on her face, and one on her foot She had on when she went a

way a homespun frock, copperas and white, blue and white callier sun bonnet, and took with her a black bombazette and white sprig musio frock. She will attempt to pass as a free woman, or may have a forge pass. I think she will go to Newbern, where the word on a former occa-sion, when she ran away, and remained some time. time

J will give Ten Dollars to any person who will take her up, and secure her in Jail, so that

her again. HARTWELL KING. ee 21. 1825. 52-11

**Faken** up and **Committed** 

upon which the invitation to the Congress of Panama has been accepted by me, as well as of the objects of negotiation at that meeting in which it was expected that our Plenipotentiaries should take part.

The House will perceive that even at the date of these instructions, the first treatics between some of the Southern Republics had been concluded, by which they had sta pulated among themselves this diplomatic as-sembly at Panama. And it will be seen with what caution, so far as it might concern the policy of the United States, and, at the same time, with what frankness and good will to wards those nations, he gave countenance to their design of inviting the United States to this high assembly, for consultation upon American interests. It was not considered a conclusive reason for declining this invitation that the proposal of assembling such a Con-gress had not first been made by ourselves. It had sprung from the urgent, immediate,

and momentary common interests of the great communities struggling for independence, and, as it were, quickening into life. From them, the proposition to us appeared respectful and friendly; from us to them 1. could scarcely have been made, without exposing ourselves to suspicions of purposes of ambi rouse resistance and excite distrust, than to concilliate favor and friendship. The first and paramount principle upon which it was deemed wise and just to lay the corner stone of all our future relations with them was disinterestedness: the next, was cordial good-will to them; the 3d was a claim of fair & equal reci procity. Under these impressions, when the invitation was formally and earnestly given, had it even been doubtful whether any of the objects proposed for consideration and discussion at the Congress, were such as that immediate and important interests of the Uni ted States would be affected by the issue,

na, was adopted by the Congress of our confederation, and for purposes of precisely the same character. Three commissioners, with pose about one year at Paris; and the only, result of their negotiations at that time, was the first Treaty between the United States and Prussia, memorable in the diplomatic annals of the world, and precious as a monument of the principles, in relation to Commerce and Maritime Warfare, with which our country entered upon her career, as a meinber of the great family of independent nations. This treaty, prepared in conformity with the instructions of the Americon Pleni potentiaries, consecrated three fundamental principles of the foreign intercourse which establishing. First, equalr ciprocity and the mutual stipulation of the most favored nation, in the commercial exchanges of Peace. Secondly, the abolition of private war upon the ocean; and, thirdly, restrictions favorable to Neutral Commerce, upon Belligerent practi-

ces, with regard to contraband of war, and blockades. A painful-it may be said a calamatous experience, of more than forty years, has demonstrated the deep importance of Maritime States, and has illustrated the profound wisdom with which they were as sumed as cardinal points of the policy of the Union.

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 tion, if not of domination, more suited to liberal and enlightened principles. They could obtain no more. Since then, a politi cal hurricane has gone over three-fourths of the civilized portions of the earth; the desolation of which, it may with confidence be expected, is passing away, leaving at least the American Atmosphere purifyed and refreshed. And now, at this propitious moment, the new-born nations of this hemisphere, assembling, by their Representatives, at the 1sthmus, between its two Continents, to settle the principles of their future international intercourse with other nations, and with us -ask, in this great exigency, for our advice, upon those very fundamental maxims, which we