

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

TERMS.—Subscriptions, three dollars per annum.—No paper will be sent without, at least \$1 50 is paid in advance, and no paper discontinued, but at the option of the Editors, unless all arrearages are paid.

Carriages, Gigs, &c. &c. The subscriber has on hand a handsome supply of Carriages and Gigs, some of which are completed, and others in a state of forwardness, which he will sell low for cash or negotiable paper. Orders are solicited. THOMAS COBB, July 7, 1827.

Notice. Those indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment to Thos. G. Scott, who is duly authorized to receive payment and grant discharges. WM. W. WILLIAMS, May 18, 1826.

PROCLAMATION. By the Governor of North-Carolina. \$300 Reward.

Whereas it appears, by the verdict of a Court's inquest, that a certain SAMUEL J. HAMILTON did, on the first of this present month, commit a wilful murder, in the county of Davidson, and State aforesaid; and whereas it appears that the said Hamilton has fled beyond the limits of this State, and thereby placed himself out of the reach of the ordinary process of law: Now therefore, to the end, that the said Hamilton may be brought to justice, the above reward will be given to any person or persons who will apprehend and confine him in any jail in this State; and I do hereby require, command and enjoin all officers, civil and military, within the State, to use their best endeavours to apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, the body of the said Hamilton, and him safely keep, so that he shall be brought to trial.

Land for Sale. THE subscriber intending to remove to the western country, is induced to offer for sale the place whereon he at present resides, in Franklin county, seven miles north of Lottsburg, and immediately on the new road leading from that town to Williamsborough, containing three hundred and fifty four acres, more or less. It is a handsome and healthy situation, with a comfortable dwelling house, a good granary, and other out houses; is well watered, and adapted to the culture of Cotton, Corn &c. and would make a desirable residence for persons living in the lower parts of the State during the summer and fall months. The terms will be accommodating, and made known on application to the subscriber, on the premises. WM. S. KEENE, April 20, 1826.

Taken up, And committed to the Jail of Pasquotank county, some time in May last, a negro man, who calls his name JOE. He says he belongs to Mr. John Freeman, formerly of Plymouth, N. C. that his master removed to the West about two years ago, and that he ran away from him previous to that time. Said negro is about 25 years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, well formed, very black, with thick lips, and his right ear is much swollen. The owner is hereby notified to come and comply with the law, and take him away, or he will be dealt with accordingly. JOSHUA A. POOL, Jailor, Elizabeth-City, July 8.

Notice. Was committed to the jail in Ashborough, Randolph county, N. C. on the 20th day of May, 1826, a black man, as a runaway slave, by the name of HILL, who says he formerly belonged to a man by the name of Benjamin Brewer, of Chatham county, N. C. and that he was sold last winter to a man by the name of Pharoel, in South Carolina. The owner can have him, on proving his property, and paying charges. SILAS DAVIDSON, Jailor, 27 6m.

Jailor's Notice. Taken up and committed to the Jail of New Hanover county, on the 12th day of March last a mulatto man named HENRY, about 21 years old, 5 feet 11 inches high, and says he formerly belonged to John Mullen, of Fayetteville, N. C. who sold him to Jeremiah Smith and Alexander Burwell, Speculators from the south. The owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take a fellow away. CHARLES B. MORRIS, Jailor, Wilmington, N. C. May 4, 1826.

Jailor's Notice. Taken up and committed to the Jail of New Hanover county, on the 1st inst. a negro fellow named WILLIAM, about 22 years old and very black, and says he formerly belonged to James Rutledge, of Wake county, about 10 miles from Wake Court House, who sold him to Mr. Beck, a Speculator, and ran away from him the 30th day when on his way to the south. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take said fellow away. CHARLES B. MORRIS, Jailor, Wilmington, N. C. May 4, 1826.

PRINTING. Neatly executed at this Office.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE STAR.

SPEECH

OF CHARLES EDWARDS, ESQ.

Who, for several years past, has represented the county of Greene in the State Legislature, as delivered to the people at a Company Muster in Snow Hill District, on Saturday, the 5th day of August, 1826.

Friends and Fellow Citizens:

It would perhaps be an unnecessary consumption of your time, were I, on the present occasion, to attempt to give you a detailed account of the measures proposed or adopted at the last Session of our State Legislature.

But, among the measures adopted, I must take the liberty of directing your attention to the act creating a fund for the establishment of Common Schools, as certainly of the first importance, and most interesting to every citizen of the State.

It may be necessary for me here to descend to particulars, with an humble aim to correct certain erroneous impressions, which have been made by false representations of this act. It will be recollected by some of you, that the Legislature of 1824 appointed a committee, distinguished by their talents, their deep learning and known fitness for the performance of such a task, to draught and submit a plan for the establishment of Common Schools in the several counties in this State. According to their appointment, that Committee reported to the last Legislature. Their plan was referred to the Committee on Education; but that Committee rejected it, and the Committee on Education on the part of the Senate reported the bill, which was passed into a law. Hence, has arisen the mistake with some, in believing that the plan of that Select Committee, which was published to the world, had been adopted by the Legislature, which, Fellow Citizens, is not the fact. The act of last session may be considered as prospective only. It merely provides a fund to effect the purposes of promoting learning, and the instruction of youth, by looking forward to a period when this fund will so accumulate, that future Legislatures may carry the object of the act into effect. I am flattered with the belief that it would be really gratifying to the feelings of every true friend of liberty, every lover of virtue, admirer of order, and that excellent form of government under which we live, could they see a system of public instruction in complete operation throughout our State.

Deeply to be lamented, though it has been our misfortune from the earliest dawn of our colonial existence up to the fiftieth year of the Independence of our State, to be denied the good and happy consequences, which experience, in many of the States in the Union, has demonstrated to flow from the establishment of Schools by law; yet now we believe that we may anticipate the period with certainty, when convenient Schools will be established throughout our State by laws, in every district of people of sufficient size for the purpose; that the salaries of the teachers will, in a great measure, be paid out of the public chest; and that without imposing any additional burthen upon you—without any increase of taxation.

Could this be effected, how much, how infinitely better would it be for the State to appropriate all her surplus monies, only leaving a sufficiency in the Treasury to keep the wheels of government in motion, to this purpose, than to leave it in the Treasury, to be sported with, and wasted by our Legislatures. For experience has proven that legislative bodies, somewhat like prodigal individuals, put money at their disposal, and they are apt to expend it, whether beneficially or not. Education is emphatically said to be the sinews of republics. And in a government constituted like ours, where all power belongs to, and is justly derived from the people, where they are made the judges of the fitness and qualifications of every grade, from the Chief Magistrate of these United States down to the humber, yet dignified station of a representative of the States' government; in short, where their will directs and governs all, how great is the necessity for the mind, which influences that sovereign will, to be enlightened!

Can we, my countrymen, without the aid of that light, which education alone can give, expect always correctly to exercise those high duties and prerogatives which almost continually devolve upon us? Most, if not all the States in the Union, believing the impossibility of this, and seeing the great danger always to be apprehended from ignorance, have yielded to the first duty of every republic, and wisely made provision for the education of their poor and indigent children. North Carolina, as if destined or fated to linger in the back ground, hath though at length come forward, and, yielding to her first duty, she also hath made an appropriation, though small, yet time will make it big, ample, as ancient to educate the poor and indigent children of our State.

It is thought by some, that, as a nation, we are quite too happy ever to change our present form of government, even should no pains ever be taken to establish a system of public instruction. But, my countrymen, history will not warrant the belief. All the republics antecedent to ours have sunk into nothingness, not though without having left upon the rocks and shoals upon which they split, bright beacons pointing to the causes, and warning us of the evils which produced their downfall. Happiness and self government will signify nothing, unless they should continue to be known and properly valued. And the only true criterion by which we are to ascertain what will be the probable effects of ignorance upon our republic, is to judge from the evils which it has already produced. It is said that "Israel of old was destroyed for lack of knowledge." We understand and believe "that Satan was once an angel of light; but, for want of duly considering his glorious state, he rebelled and lost all." The Carthaginians were once, like we, "free as air;" they obeyed no laws but of their own making; they paid no taxes but for their own benefit; but, "through ignorance, they

sacrificed all to accursed faction," and they and their children were forever afterwards ruled by the Romans with a "rod of iron," and many of them sacrificed like base malefactors.

The history of our revolution furnishes us with abundant proof of something valuable. During that severe contest, whilst the "scales were so often balanced, and seemed even to turn against us" in the land of "free schools" the people were united nearly to a man. There we heard of no "midnight burnings and assassinations." There were performed feats of valour unequalled in the annals of history. Witness, if you please, Buncker's Hill, where a handful of raw militiamen, without proper arms, and no regular discipline, defeated three thousand British regulars. Witness Bennington, where a German detachment was either killed or captured to a man. Witness Saratoga, and the surrender of Burgoin, with near six thousand veterans. The men who performed these deeds of valour were nearly all militiamen collected for the occasion; but, to a man, they had been taught to read; to a man they had been instructed to know, and dearest than life to prize, the blessings of freedom and self-government. Now, let us turn our attention to the land where no pains had ever been taken to enlighten the people. Where the mind, excepting a few favourite sons of fortune, had been permitted to grow up, like an unweeded garden, in wild disorder. Then we read of a people "naturally brave," for the want of education, for the mere lack of knowing how to appreciate the blessings of freedom and self-government, they were divided among themselves. Neighbour burning neighbour's house—neighbour way-laying neighbour, and popping away at each other with as much savageness as the red men of the forest. Witness the shameful flight of the militia under Gates, when he met Cornwallis near Red Bank, in Georgia. Witness their premature flight at Guilford Court House, in this State, where, says General Greene, the commanding officer, if they had have stood and fought only a few minutes, victory would have declared for us. In short, my countrymen, all history proves that men will cherish—that men will defend their government according to their sense of its value. Then let schools be established throughout our country, let education flourish among us, let all be enabled to learn the divine art and nature of our government, and far, far distant will be the day before the sun of American liberty will set. I could show you, my countrymen, more of the sad effects and lamentable consequences of ignorance. I could lead your minds to England, and there show a numerous people, where the few are enabled, and consequently well educated; but where many are wrapped in a cloud of ignorance, blacker than Egyptian night, and, consequently slaves. I could carry you to France, where, after having spent millions of money, and shed seas of blood in the noble cause of liberty, for the want of sufficient intellect to discover the dark designs of a great warrior, but vile usurper, she hath sunk into despotism and woe extreme. I could carry you to Spain, and there show you the truth of the historian's remark, that an "unsuccessful attempt at liberty may be considered as a deadly plunge into hopeless slavery."

There I could lead you through all the intricacies of a bloody inquisition, and show you its miseries and black deformities. Could the sun of science arise, with light on his wings, and scatter over those benighted people; their misery, their toils, their sufferings and despotism, the prime promoter of all would soon flee before his benign and illuminating rays.

Perhaps, fellow-citizens, I ought here, with a due regard for the fatigues which you have undergone in performing the exercises of the day, to drop the subject; but our relative situations forbid it. I stand before you in the character and capacity of one who has been, and still seeks to be clothed with a part of what may be termed your dearest interest. You stand there the inflexible, but, thank God, the legitimate judges of my conduct, and the measures which I may advocate. It is, therefore, necessary that I should be explicit. From what I have said, you may readily perceive that I am friendly to a system of public instruction; and I had fondly hoped, that the assurance that a system of public education would be established throughout our State as soon as the fund set apart for that purpose would enable our Legislature to do so, would have been received by all with manifest pleasure. But how vain and delusive sometimes is hope! Instead of having this pleasing expectation gratified, I learn, with the deepest regret, that a few, ungrateful of their own, and their country's dearest and best interest, forgetful of the great divine command, to be charitable to the poor, and disregarding the forcible appeals which every day's experience forces upon the mind of every discerning man, they have received the assurance with manifest disapprobation! When this fact was first revealed to me, my countrymen, if an electric spark had have been communicated to my system, the effect would not have been more instantaneous, nor the shock more complete.

I mused for a moment in serious thought, unwilling to believe that any American in principle, that any real friend of liberty, nor that any man possessing two ideas beyond eating and sleeping, could possibly reject the proffered boon! What, say that a system of public education shall not be established, when the Legislature proffer to do it with the funds of the State alone, without imposing any additional burthen upon you, without increasing your taxes! The fact of an opposition to the establishment of such a system as this, speaks volumes in its favour; it calls more loudly for it than any thing I can say.

Could, or would such characters but look into the nature and theory of our government; could they but see its powerful tendency to aristocracy, and above all, the ease with which the great charters of our liberties, (to wit: the Federal and our State Constitution) may in time be assailed by aspiring demagogues "under the pretext of amendment," how they may be thus "changed," and finally "destroyed," I am confident that all opposition on their part to the foundation and growth of a system, alone calculated, by enlightening the public mind, by promoting public virtue, to prevent evils of this kind, would cease.

I have now, fellow-citizens, only to ask pardon for having thus long detained you, and to regret that I have not been able better to entertain you. I imagine you have all heard of my continuing to tender you my services to represent you in the Commons of our State Legislature. If you should continue to elect me, I will endeavor to serve you, as I have always done, with faithfulness.

In conclusion, permit me to return you my sincere thanks for your many favors and disinterested kindness.

FOR THE STAR.

I perceive, in the Register of the 22d instant, a communication from Tom, upon a certain medicine, (or nostrum, as he chooses to call it,) under the name of Butler's Vegetable Indian Specific, which he says, "is offered to them (the public) as a specific remedy for that dangerous enemy of life, the Consumption."

Tom should learn to take things as they are, and not turn and twist them in such a manner as to suit his convenience. The advertisement is not as he says it is. It is not offered to the public as a specific remedy for the Consumption, (I can inform Tom that my eye caught the same advertisement as his did.) The words of the advertisement run thus: "It is a gratification to the proprietor that he is enabled to offer to those afflicted with it (the Consumption) a goodly prospect of relief." But how he can make "a goodly prospect of relief" appear "a specific remedy," is to me quite unknown. It must be original in him, as I cannot think that any other person than Tom can make it out, (if he can.) Again, he says, "to play more effectually upon their credulity, (the public's,) he assures them that it is an Indian discovery." Can Tom deny that it is an Indian discovery? Again, he says, "the Indians, in preparing his specific for consumption, a disease never known among them, are wholly governed by experience." I cannot see from what part of the advertisement he has taken this from. He must certainly have taken a latitude that he has no right to. He could not have had the advertisement with him when he wrote this piece. The advertisement says, "the Indians are happy in their knowledge of medical plants; governed wholly by experience, they are certain as to their effect." I do not see in any part of the advertisement that the Indians found out, by experience, that it was good for Consumption, "a disease never known among them," nor is it to be presumed that they should know all the diseases that the medicine could be applied to, in making it. That the Indians are well acquainted with the virtues of plants, cannot be denied; but that they should be well acquainted with the Consumption, to make a medicine for the cure of a cold or cough, is ridiculous; and that a medicine cannot be applied to any other complaint except what it was first intended for, is equally so; and in administering it in complaints or diseases unknown to them (the Indians,) does not go to prove that the medicine was not first prepared by them.

Again, he says, "the cure of a true Consumption is beyond the reach of human skill," and "that the Surgeon, with his knife, or the Physician, with his materia medica, cannot perfect a cure." This cannot be denied; nor do I suppose that it can be denied that a Physician, when called in to see a consumptive patient, will not go out without doing something for him, especially if he is what is vulgarly called "a bird that is well feathered." And if a person labouring under a Consumption will take medicine, why not one that has been found by experience to prove beneficial, and offers a goodly prospect of relief, as to be under the hands of a Physician, who will, without doubt, be trying experiments upon him, at the same time the patient knows, and that to a certainty, that neither the one or the other can effect a perfect cure, but may possibly prolong his life for a few days. It is a well known fact, that a drowning man will catch at a straw, even if it be in the midst of the ocean.

It appears, from the great latitude that Tom has given himself, that he has been writing for the sake of writing only, and to show his great powers of criticism, as he gives a rub to every one that comes in his way. The first that he happens to hit is the M. D. who has a dyspepsia of the mind, who read, but cannot digest. He then takes those who have M. D. by their names, and are in the habit of throwing out jaw-crackers, and making people believe that they are bit with a mad dog. Then comes the Lawyers, who, I suppose, are to help to fill up his pot. And then he takes a cut at the old women, who have lost their teeth, (which, by the by, I think is well for him,) and, lastly, the Negro Doctor, (that he had the trouble to kick out of the house,) with his mode of practice. As a cover to the pot, which he has taken the trouble to fill, he takes that class of people who are averse to having the bodies of their relations and friends mangled and cut to pieces; and for a little hook to hang his pot upon, he says he writes for the public.

Whether he writes for the public or for his own amusement, is of little consequence. He has hung up the pot, and from the quantity and variety of the things which he put in, he certainly wants a little fire, to make it easier for digestion; as some of the people perhaps who will read it, may be troubled with dyspepsia, especially the old women, who have no teeth, to masticate their food, and as it is intended partly for them, he should prepare it accordingly. NOT.

FOREIGN.

There is little in the West of Europe to arrest our attention. Some movements are on foot, but they have not been permitted to transpire beyond the recesses of the Cabinet. The London Courier of the 18th mentions the activity of the English bureau, without touching on the subjects which had excited it. Three Messengers had been dispatched in one day by order of Mr. Canning, to the ambassadors at St. Petersburg, Vienna and Madrid; but nothing further is mentioned.

France seems to "repose in the arms of her legitimate monarch; her Legisla-

tive Chambers are not in session, her troops are tranquil, her priests not so much so; her politicians seem to be very little agitated by any particular cause except the interest they feel in the affairs of the Greeks. Subscriptions are set on foot for their benefit; the women are said to take the lead; but a statement is put forth, which would reflect an indelible disgrace upon some of the French authorities, viz. that armed vessels are about to sail from a Mediterranean Port to the assistance of Ibrahim Pacha, not only with the concurrence of the government, but under the convoy of a French national corvette.—Of the King, we here nothing, but that in a recent hunt he wounded a wild boar, with a hero's intrepidity of course!

Different stories have been told of the movements of the French troops: According to one account, they were about to evacuate Spain; while another marches a new detachment, another *santaire cordon*, to the frontier of the two kingdoms. But the Paris papers seem to clear up most of the obscurity which reigned on this matter, by stating that a new convention had been formed and ratified between the kings of Spain and France, stipulating a further reduction of the French troops in Spain (now at 25,000 men) to 15,000, including the Swiss brigade of 3,000. It results from this arrangement, that Barcelona, Sebastian, Jaca, the Seo d' Urgel, and Figueras, were to be evacuated by the French on the first of July, and Cadiz and Pampeluna only to be occupied by them.

The Peninsula is of course in a most unsettled state. No new and important effort has been made by the Carlists or the Patriots to shake the present throne. Little is heard of Ferdinand; or known of him. Yet two opposite rumours are propagated from the Escorial; one that the Spanish Minister is recommending an act of amnesty in favor of the Patriots; another, that a proposition has been made to restore the Inquisition.

Portugal is anxiously expecting the arrival of her legitimate prince in the person of the daughter of the Emperor of Brazil; who is to be married, after the manner of monarchs, to her uncle. I he people have heard with much satisfaction of the act of amnesty, of the act of abdication, and the constitution. The provisions of this last instrument have not been promulgated, though a letter from Lisbon states that "the oaths to the constitution will be the noble object of patriotic emulation." Should it correspond in the liberality of its spirit with the provisions of the Brazilian "Project de Constitution," which stipulates among other things, for the trial by jury, for the independence of judges, for the freedom of the press, and the freedom of religion, &c. it will be superior to any form of government which the Portuguese had reasons to expect. But they are scarcely to promise themselves any such improvement. Unfortunately they are on the wrong side of the Atlantic.

But it is, the Eastern portion of Europe, which presents the most interesting prospect. It is the struggle of the Greeks, and the Revolution of the military force at Constantinople. The accounts of Greece are made to vary with the views of the narrator. According to the Turks themselves, the Greeks are at the very last of their struggles. Ibrahim Pacha is represented as having traversed a great part of the Morea without the slightest opposition, taken the town of Calvetta and marched forward to Tripolizza. He only waits a junction with his fleet to lay siege to Napoli di Romania, with his army, while his fleet will co-operate by Sea! On the other hand, the Greeks are said not to be disheartened. The two thousand gallant survivors of the siege of Missolonghi had been received with open arms at Napoli. The young women had crowned them with flowers. The new government is displaying an unusual degree of spirit in its preparations; as one proof of which is, that 100 Hydriot and Spezziot vessels (40 of them fireships) were collected into port awaiting the arrival of Lord Cochrane. This singular man, the Paul Jones of the present day, is hailed by every Grecian heart with enthusiasm. His presence will animate the one party, while it will depress the other. It now appears to be an unquestionable fact, that he is on his way to co-operate with the Greeks—his supplies are principally drawn from the Greek Committee in London; several armed steam vessels accompany him; and though a mutiny is said to have broken out on board of his own steam vessel, yet it was soon quelled, as the London Times declares.

It is somewhat curious, that though the Paris Journal des Debats of the 11th ult. is said to give a particular account of his preparations, no American Editor has yet thought it worth his while to