

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

TERMS.—Subscription, three dollars per annum. No paper will be sent without at least 50 cents in advance, and no paper discontinued, but at the option of the Editors, unless all arrears are paid.



POETRY. [From an English Paper.] CONFIDENCE AND CREDIT. The day was dark, the markets dull, the Change was thin, Gazettes were full, and half the town was breaking.

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. W. M. W. WILLIAMS, 21-41

PROCLAMATION. By the Governor of North-Carolina. \$300 Reward. Whereas it appears, by the verdict of a Corner'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 when 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 this 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 Louisburg, and immediately on the new road leading from that town to Williamsborough, containing three hundred and fifty four acres, more or less.

The high bred and celebrated horse FLORIZEL. A beautiful sorrel, upwards of sixteen hands high, handsomely marked, possessing large bone and muscular power, six years old last spring, will stand the ensuing fall season, commencing the 15th August and ending 15th Oct next, a part of his time at Raleigh, and the balance at Prince's Bridge, Chatham county, and will let to mares at the reduced price of twelve dollars the season; seven dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time of service; if not paid at the time, charge will be made for the season; and twenty dollars to insure a mare to be in foal.

Notice. North Carolina.—Wake county. The subscriber qualified, at last May Court, as executor to the estate of Willis Rogers, deceased, of said county, and requests those indebted to the estate to make payment; and all those having claims against the estate, to present them by the time limited by law, or they will be debarred of recovery. ALLEN ROGERS, Ex'r. August 16, 1826. 35-3w

PROCLAMATION. By the Governor of North Carolina. 200 Dollars Reward. Whereas, it satisfactorily appears, that a Negro man, named NAT, the property of Thomas G. Chambers, has broken the jail of Richmond county, (in which he had been confined on a charge of murder and arson), and by escaping beyond the limits of the State, has thereby placed himself out of the reach of the ordinary process of law:

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 30 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. 20-41

State of North Carolina, Martin County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—June Sessions, 1826. Justin L. Edwards, Original attachment Samuel M. Nichols summoned Wilson & Binney, as garnishees.

Lost. The following certificates of United States' stock, in the name of Thomas Amis, of Holston, Tenn. One certificate for \$961 07, bearing interest at 6 per cent. from 1st January, 1792. One ditto, for \$380 53, bearing interest at six per cent. from 1st January, 1801. One ditto, for \$720 80, bearing interest at three per cent. from 1st January, 1792.

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 eye much swollen. The owner is hereby notified to come and comply with the law, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law. JOSHUA A. POOL, Jailor. Elizabeth-City, July 2. 30-5w

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 BELL, who says that 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 Pharoah, 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 15th 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 Barwell, Speculators from 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. 20-41

MISCELLANEOUS. RUSSIA.

The Philadelphia Gazette, of Wednesday last, contains the official report of the Commission of Inquiry, established at St. Petersburg, in consequence of the disturbances at Moscow, on the accession of the Emperor Nicholas. It occupies seven columns and a half of the Gazette, and is therefore entirely too long for re-publication; but, as it consists of brief details of testimony, confessions, often contradictory and conflicting, of the prominent individuals arrested, much repetition and much irrelevant matter; we will be able to glean from it, in a comparatively small compass, such facts as appear well established, and will be generally interesting.

In the year 1816, some young men who had been engaged in the campaigns of 1814 and 1815, returned to St. Petersburg from abroad, and conceived the idea of establishing, in their own country, secret societies similar to those which then existed, and probably now exist, in Germany. After various preparations, they succeeded in organizing, in February, 18 7, an association under the name of "The Union of Safety; or the true and faithful Sons of the Country." The leading members were military officers of high standing, and several princes, whose barbarous Russian names it is unnecessary here to repeat. Proselytes were industriously sought and obtained. Every new candidate for membership was required to take an oath to preserve, with inviolable secrecy, all things which should be confided to him, even when his opinions and views should not accord with those of the society, and to submit to the decisions of the higher and directing class of members, called bayars. The admission was accompanied with various solemn ceremonies.

The object of the society was "a change in the existing institutions of the empire," and the motive of the members "an ill understood love of country," as they now penitently pronounce it. According to the line of policy adopted, the recruits sought and obtained were from among men of high distinction, both for rank and talents, and in a short time the numbers of the society were greatly augmented. Branches were established, under the title of "Directions, in different parts of the empire. They discussed at their meetings: the means of promoting the good of their country, and of furthering the accomplishment of every useful design; but as to the actual means to be employed, much difference of opinion prevailed. Some afterwards manifested an inconsistency with the views, and a disapprobation of the laws of the society, and a lukewarmness succeeded, in which the ultimate design seemed to be forgotten.

Some of the leaders, however, kept a steady eye to this design; and intelligence, real or feigned, being received, that "the emperor Alexander, having formed an intention of restoring to Poland all the provinces conquered by Russia, and foreseeing, on the part of the Russians, discontent, and even opposition, thought of retiring to Warsaw with all his court, and leaving the country a prey to troubles and anarchy," they took advantage of the occasion again to direct the views of the society to a change in the subsisting order of things. Absurd as the above intelligence was, it had a great effect on the

members, and the assassination of the emperor was suggested as an object of urgent necessity. One of the members even volunteered to perform the fatal task; but on the remonstrance of some, and a general reconsideration of the subject, it was thought to be premature, and ill advised, though the idea, as far as it concerned both him and his family, was not abandoned.

A new organization of the society now took place. It was declared in the Constitution, that no intentions, inimical to the Government, were harbored, and that the society pursued their labors in secret, only to avoid the perverted constructions of malevolence and hatred. The members divided themselves into four branches. The first had for its object philanthropy and benevolence, public and private. The second had for its object intellectual and moral education, the establishment of seminaries, and co-operation in the instruction of youth. To the members of this branch was confided the inspection of all schools. The third had for its object to watch over the tribunals. Its members engaged themselves not to refuse any judicial appointment that should be offered, to fulfil their duties with zeal and exactness, to encourage persons of integrity employed about the courts of justice, and to denounce to the Government those who betrayed their trust. The members of the fourth branch were to devote themselves to political economy, to encourage industry, to consolidate public credit, and to oppose monopolies. The constitution was so framed, however, as to preserve all the direction of the society, and the exertion of its powers, in the hands of the primitive founders. The names of the members who had merited well of the association, were inscribed in a "book of honor," and those of members who had been expelled, in a "book of ignominy." They had the right of leaving the association, but were bound to secrecy on every thing which had been learned in it. Every member was required to give to the common fund the twenty fifth part of his annual income, but this regulation, it is said, was little observed.

The head society, or that styled the "Central Direction," was established at Petersburg, and subordinate "Directions" were scattered all over the empire. The Commission of Inquiry state that they have learned by reports, though the confessions of the accused do not bear out the information, that a cheap journal was to be established for the purpose of acting on public opinion, that songs and caricatures were to be circulated, and that, for those purposes, a lithographic press was to be established out of the country, and a printing press in some village, at a distance from the two capitals.

Discussions afterwards (and, as we gather, in the year 1820, for the report is lamentably deficient in dates), began to take place upon the forms of government best calculated to benefit the People, and most suited to the condition of Russia; and attempts being directed to the grand disquisitions of Government, republican and monarchical, a large majority was found, on division, to prefer the republican. Republican ideas afterwards took the lead of monarchical ideas; though many members affirmed that, if the Emperor would only give Russia good laws, they would continue his devoted subjects and defenders. Debates of this kind were frequently carried on, but resulted in the adoption of no decisive modes of proceeding.

At one of the subsequent meetings, the assassination of the emperor was spoken of by a member, but repelled by a large majority; by some from a dislike of the proposition itself, and by others from a doubt of its policy. It was, however, afterwards adopted, but no attempt was made to put it in execution, and the society afterwards became partially dissolved, and was going fast to decay from the inactivity of its movements. Several of the leading members abandoned it, and probably all would have done so, but for the perseverance of one Colonel Pestel, a bold and influential officer, who had long been its life and soul. He kept it together for a time, but disunion, and even dissension, prevailing among its members, it was at last, in February, 1821, announced by the Central Direction, that the society was completely dissolved, as well on account of the subsisting divisions as from a fear of exciting the suspicions of the Government. A large number of the members actually believed that the association no longer existed; but the active associates, glad by this expedient to get rid of their pusillanimous brethren, re-organized themselves in 1822.

aimed directly to the overthrow of the Imperial Government. Incipient measures, such as gaining over several regiments of the soldiery, settling a plan of Government, &c. &c. occupied the society till towards the end of the year 1824. At that time, every thing was ripe for the blow, which was to be given by assassinating the Emperor, on an expected review of the troops by him. As, however, the review did not take place, the attempt was necessarily postponed.

Several of the members began to waver in their views and feelings; and so indecisive were they, that Pestel, the only steadfast individual among them, was obliged to agree to a further postponement of the blow intended until 1826, when a general convention of the principal members was to be held, and new steps decided upon. The death of Alexander led to new consultations in the society, and so vacillating were their plans, that nothing positive was decided on, until the eruption on the 26th of December, which led to arrests, disclosures, the apprehension of the principal members, and the final prostration of the society.

A detail is given of the arrangements intended to be pursued, after the assassination of the Emperor and the imperial family, but they would not be sufficiently interesting to be added to this already extended account of the origin and progress of the Union of Safety, and its auxiliary associations. As to the accuracy of the particulars stated, coming as they do from individuals implicated, and through the medium of an imperial commission, the reader must judge for himself, though it is proper to say, that an air of moderation and candour, runs throughout the report.

After reading the history of this association, it is matter of surprise that so extensive as were its ramifications, so able, in point of talents, as were many of its members, and so long a time as it existed, that it was not earlier discovered, or that it did not sooner, if not more successfully, develop its objects, and exert its influence. N. Y. Statesman.

T. Reynolds relates, in his memoirs, the following extraordinary circumstance:

"At the hotel, after supper, Count Zenobio related to me an incident that he had witnessed here a few years ago, which had produced a most uncommon interest and effect. A short thin man, whom nobody knew but by sight, suddenly became a constant attendant at the gaming tables. This man, during a whole fortnight, continued, night after night, in the most extraordinary manner, to win enormous sums of the iaro bankers, as well as the surrounding betters. He wore spectacles, and appeared so short-sighted, that he was always obliged to touch the counters with his nose before he could distinguish the cards. Such was his luck, that whatever card he backed was sure to win. On the last night of his appearance in Spa, one of the gamblers, a young hall intoxicated Irishman, had lost an unusually heavy sum. His temper was quite gone, and he vituperated his lucky opponent in a style that might have edified the most abusive fisherman in Billingsgate. 'D—n you, you old dog,' he cried, 'and most particularly d—n your spectacles!' By the powers, see if I won't try my luck myself in your cursed spectacles? and snatching them from him, he put them on his own face. At first he could distinguish nothing, but on approaching the cards, within three inches of his nose, he discovered that the spectacles were strong magnifiers. His suspicion and curiosity were immediately excited, and he turned to demand an explanation of the wearer, but he was gone. An examination then commenced, and the cause of this wonderful continuity of luck was speedily discovered. The cards in Spa are not bought of shopkeepers, as in England, but every automaton the proprietors of the gaming tables repair to the grand fair at Leipzig, and there purchase their stock for the year. Thither the spectacle gentleman had also hied, not as a buyer, but a seller of cards; and at such a reduced rate, and of such excellent quality, that all the purchasers resorted to him; and Spa and several other towns were literally stocked solely with his cards. At the back of each of these, concealed amongst the ornaments, and so small as to be imperceptible to the unassisted eye, was its number, with a particular variation to denote the suit. Then, the rogue came to Spa disguised—with blackened hair and spectacles; and there, as a gentleman gambler, would have broken all the banks in Spa, but for the fury of the enraged Irishman. As it was, he decamped with several thousand pounds."