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PROCLAMATION, By the Governor of North Carolina.

200 Hollars Reward.

Whereas, it satisfactorily appears, that a Negro Whereas, in SAT, the property of Thomas G. Shanbers, has broken the jail of Richmond coun-(in which he had been confined on a charge of Murder and Arson,) and by escaping beyond the mus of the State, has thereby placed himself out

of the reach of the ordinary process of law: Now therefore, to the end that the said slave Nat may be brought to justice, the above reward will be given to any person or persons who shall apprehend and confine him in some jail in this And I do hereby require, command and enjoin all officers, civil and military, within this State, to use their best endeavors to apprehend or cause to be apprehended, the body of said Nat, and him safely keep, so that he may be brought to

trial. "Nat is about 22 years of age, a bright mulat-to, 5 feet high, rather spare built, reads and writes tolerably well."

In testimony whereof, I have caus The State to be Great Seal of the State to be 4 ... s. hereunto affixed, and signed the same at the City of Raleigh, this 21st day of August, 1826.

H. G. BURTON.

By the Governor, JNO. K. CAMPBELL, P. Sec. 35-10w

Look Here!

Lost, on Monday evening, the 11th inst. on the read between Louisburg and my house, a black norocen POCKET BOOK, containing a ten dolar note of the Principal Bank of the State of. North Carolina, a note of hand given by Alfred Williams to Nancy Williams for four hundred and fifty dollars, dated in July last, with a numher of notes made payable to me, as admr. of Tur-ner Ferrill, devid, the amounts of which not recollected; and several other notes and receipts, which 1 am unable to describe at present.

The public is hereby cautioned from trading for, and all persons who have given my any such notes, from paying them to any other person than myself.

A reward of ten dollars will be given for the delivery of said pocket book and its contents, or a reasonable compensation for any information rela-tive thereto, so that I obtain them again. HARDY W. THARP.

Franklin county, Sept. 14, 1826. 38-34

25 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber,

about fifteen months since, a ne

gro woman, named TAMAR. She is about 22 or 23 years old, yellow completted, stout built,

and has a scar on the left rist. I



purchased her from Jno. A. Bryan about 5 or 6 years ago; in shose neighborhood, I have no doubt, she is lurking. 1 will give the above reward to any person who will apprchend her and secure her in Jail, so that I get her again.

PEVTON HIGH. Wake county, 12 miles above Ra- 2 35-tf

Florida Land Agency.

A N Office for the purchase and sale of lands is opened at Tallahamer, the Seat of Go-versament of the Territory of Florida. It is hanover that the rich lands of Florida are well a-dapted to the entrue of these great staples. Su-ger Cane and Sen Eland Coron That gentles, wan who visit this country with a view to per manchit settlement, labor under mony disadvan-tages in the purchase or location of lands, which manent settlement, labor under many disativan-tages in the purchase or location of lands, which it is believed might be obviated by this Offirs. It is the intention of the undersigned to be pre-pared with special information relative to the *guality and extent of the mast valuable lands*, which may be offered for tale by the Govern-ment, or by individuals. Books will be op ned, for the registering of all estates which may be committed to the charge of said office, with drafts and descriptions. Special examinations drafts and descriptions. Special examinations will be made in all cases, if deamed pecessary The said office will be prepared to attend to all business relative to the perfect completion, or adjustment of Land Claims. To all appertain-ing to the Donation, or Pre-emption have, pas-sed by the Congress of the United States, for the benefit of the early settlers in Florida, and to every description of business relating to a Gen

eral Land Agency Maps of the Lands, lately advertised for sale by the Government, can be procured. Letters (post paid) addressed to Richard C. Atten & Co Pallabassee, Florida, will be

promptly attended to RICHARD C. ALLEN & Co

Col James Gadsden, Gen. R. K. Call, Major Benj, Chairs, Tallahassee,

31-6monm

Consumptions, Coughs, &c.

There is perhaps no medical observation bet er established, sone more generally confirmed by the experience of the best Physicians of all

ages and countries, and none of more importance to the human family, than the fact, that many of the most difficult and incurable consumptions originate in neglected colds. In a stimate so variable as ours, where the changes of the weather are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention to guard against this dangerous enemy of life, than most people im-gine, or are able and willing to be-stow. The bills of mortality exhibit the melancholy fact that the proportion of deaths by this disease may be considered as about five to one Loasmuch then as this fatal disease bids d fiance to the skill of the most learned physicians, it is a gratification to the Proprietor that he is enabled to offer to those afflicted with it a goodly prospect of relief in that highly valuable remedy the Ve-g tuble Indian Specific - The Indians are happy a their knowledge of medical plants; governed wholly by experience, they are certain as to their effect, and it is said by an author of great character, that a true consumption is a disease

ever known among them. s'he celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that our first attention should be employed in watch-ng the approach of the disease and preventing its proceeding to an incurable state; and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially these born of consumptive parents, the slightest symp-toms of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life oright carefully to be sttended to

The Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in per-fection In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable heats, &c. it becomes a palsam of superior value. It heats the injured puts opens the pores and composes the disturbed Jailor's Notice.

he Star, and Korth-Sarolina State Bazette.

Taken up and co litted to the Jail of New A sten up and committed to the Jail of New Hanoter county, on the lat last, a mages fellow named WILLIAM, about 22 years old and very black, and mys he formerly belonged to Jimes Ratiodge, of Wake county, about 10 miles from Wake Court Honse, who sold him to Mr. Besk, a Speculator, and ran away from him the 3d day when on his way to the south. The owner is requested to come for ward, arous hum the requested to some for ward, prove property, pay charges, and take said fellow away. GHARLES B MORRIS, Jailor, Wilmington, N. C. May 4, 1896 90 to

20 tf

Jailor's Notice.

Taken up and committed to the Jail of New Hanover county, on the 12th day of March hat a mulatto man named HENRY, shout 21 year ald 5 feet 11 inches high, and says he formerh 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 said fellow a way.

CHARLES B MORRIS, Jailor Wilmington, N. C May 4, 1826 20-t 20-If

SPEECH

Of Don Monnel Lorenzo de Vidaurre, Minio ter from Peru, at the opening of the Con-gress at Panama, on the 22d June, 1826. After a few introductory remarks, the speaker said.]

This day the Great American Congress which is to be a council in the hour of conflict, the faithful interpreter of treaties, a mediator in domestic contentions and which is charged with the formation of our new body of international law, has been organized and invested with all the power competent to attain the important and dignified end for which it is convoked. All the precious materials are prepared to our hand. A world regards our abours with the deepest attention. From the most powerful monarch, to the humblest peasant of the Southern Continent, no one views our task with indifference. This will be the last opportunity for the attempt to prove that man can be happy. My friends' the field of glory trodden by Bouvar, San Martin, O'Higgins, Guadelupe, lies open to 115. Our names are to be recorded either with eternal honor or perpetual shame. Let us then proudly stand forth the representatives of millions of freemen. and inspired with a noble complacency, assimilate sourselves to the Creator himself when he first gave laws to the Universe.

Animated with celestial fire, and looking steadily and with reverence to the Author of confederation is firm: Peace with the whole world; respect for European governments, even where their political principles are diametrically opposed to those acknowledged in America; free commerce with all nations, and a dimunition of imposts on the trade of such as have acknowledged our independence; religious toleration for such as observe different rites from those established by our How emphatically are constitution taught by the blood which fanaticism has spilt, from the time of the Jews to the commencement of the present century, to be compassionate and tolerant to all who travel to the same point by different paths Let the Stranger of whatever mode of faith come hither; he shall be protected and respected, unless his morals, the true standard of religion, be opposed to the system given us by the Messiah. Let him come and instruct us in agriculture and the arts. Let the sad and abject countenance of the poor rican, bending under the chains of ranaci

the power is given be always responsible to the people as distinct from the military. 5. Let no standing armies be allowed in time of peace. 6. Let us avoid generally the e sil to which I have alluded, so little reconcilcable with the interests of society, by all the means that our ability evables us to employ and honor and prodence recommend.

I have not forgotten that in an obscure corner of the Escurial or the palace at Aranjaez, ner of the Escurial or the palace at Aranjuez, plans for new expeditions against us are now forming. The history of Spain, however, gives abundant proof that they will be una-vailing. Did Philip II, and his grandson re-do e Holland to subjection, or could Philip IV. ever recover Portugal? Would Catabo-nia have been recovered but for the generosity of France? Has Gibraltar or Jamaica ever been restored? The history of her treaties is little else than that of successive renun ciations of her rights and territories. What she gained at the battles of Pavis and St. Quintin, she lost by the treatics of Vervins, Westphalia, the Pyrenees, Nemiguen and Aix la Chapelle. The North Americans compelled her to surrender the Floridas which she had acquired by the treaty of Paris.

Let us recall to memory other circumstan ccs-Philip II. permitted his troops to sup port themselves by rapine, and thus gradually exhausted the patience of the Hollanders Charles II. exacted taxes to the amount of fifteen per cent, and trafficked away the Vice royalties of Mexico and Peru to support his armies. Such was the policy of the Spanish monarch, when the sun always shone on some portion of his dominions, and when passive obedience characterized his subjects. At this day what can be accomplish, striped of his colonies, without union at home, and with a hundred thousand Frenchmen quartered in the Peninsula. We all know by what means the expedition of 1820 was fitted out; the indemnities paid by the French, the privy purse of the king, all were appropriated Every resource has been exhausted; vessels of war are wanting; the last decayed hulks in the service have been despatched to the Haanna; arms are not to be procured, and Spanish troops evince little disposition to perish on our shores by either the swords of enemies or the mortality of the climate.

It is not my intention to advise our disarmng ourselves on the contrary, our military and naval forces should be increased, and not allowed to remain inactive and in quarters. We should strike a blow which may appal a nation at once so obstinate and blind to its own interests. To wait to be attacked would be to wait for the Messiah, and to remain eour Being, difficulties the most appalling ternally in arms. Let us rather, by decisive shrink into insignificance. The basis of our measured, compel our enemy to give up his rashness and caprice. All Europe disapproves of his conduct. Not even the princes of the house of Bourbon venture to hold out the least encouragement. No nation feels an interest in the continuance of the war; the general wish is for peace. Without it commerce is interrupted generally, to the prejudice of industrious and trading communities. How different was the situation of Great Britain when she recognized the independence of the United States! Wise English teach and guide these blind Spaniards!

Whilst Spain obstinately resists the media tion of the powers that protect us, the pro-ducts of her soil of all kinds, as well as her manufactures, are totally prohibited. They are seized wherever they are discovered; and those who are convicted of breaking a law, which we cannot dispense, uniformly lose their cargoes. The manufacturers of Valencia and Barcelona have ceased, unable to export their goods; their industry is paralysed.

mble to is susceptible, the highest perfection of I ary. 5. man institutions. And when our labours are concluded, let

And when our labours are concluded, let us return to our homes, and, surrounded by our children and grand children, let us select the youngest of these beloved objects, and uplifting it, a fit offering to the Supreme Being, teach it in tender accents to give thanks for the inestimable benefits we have received. Let the Greek celebrate his ex-ploits in leaving Troy in ashes, the repre-sentatives of the American Republics will boast of having propulsated laws, which acboast of having promulgated laws, which se-cure peace abroad as well as the internal tranquillity of the states that now confede rate.

FOREIGN.

New York, Sept. 17.

The Packet ship John Wells, Captain Harris, arrived on Saturday from Liverpool, bringing advices to the 9th ult. and London papers to the 7th, inclusive. A letter from Liverpool, of the 8th, says, "Our last accounts from Manchester åre rather less unfa vorable. The yarn market is quiet, and no advance has been realized, but there is a trifling advance in some descriptions of goods. Our London let-ters state "there seems a general impression of gradual improvement. The weather is very fine for the harvest, and the corn market is very dull."

Of 12000 bales imported in Liverpool the week ending August 5th, 6000 were from Egypt.

It was unusually sickly in Liverpool, and other places, occasioned, as was supposed, by the extreme heat of the summer. The Ganges 74, and Heron, were to sail from Plymouth on the 9th, for Rio Janeiro. The former was to carry out the Hon. Wm. Gordon, Ambassador to Brazil.

The subject of most interest on the Continent was the new Portuguese Constitution, which appears to have alarmed all the members of the Holy Alliance.

The last Paris paper states that Lord Cochrane had arrived at Napoli di Ro mania, where he will await the arrival of his flect.

A letter from Trieste, of the 6th July, says: " There are still sad divisions among the Greek leaders, but I am happy to say that the ship-owners are cordially disposed to co-operate with Lord Cochrane. They have altogether 235 sail, (independent of the piratical vessels, the owners of which are declared by the Government of Napoli, traitors to the State.) The number of guns which they carry is only four hundred, as some have only one gun, and others only muskets, but the crews are upwards of fourteen thousand fine seamen, many of whom being draughted into Lord Cochrane's ships, will do much execution "

A requisition in the following terms to the Lord Mayor, is in the course of signature:-" To the right hon. the Lord Mayor. "We, the undersigned Liverymen of London, whose names are hereunto subscribed, request your Lordship to Jf call, as soon as convenient, a Common Hall of the city of London, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of presenting a petition to His Majesty, the King, beseeching that His Majesty . ould assemble Parliment in as shell a time as possible, in order that measures may be adopted to put an end to, and to effect a speedy and complete abolition of the corn laws, and of all taxes on corn and flour imported." The Churchwardens of Manchester ave refused to call a public meeting. A few days ago, a deputation from he distressed manufacturers of Frome vaited upon Mr. Peel, to request that he would present a petition to the King, praying for a remedy of the existing listresses. Mr. P. after hearing what they had to say, expressed his regret at the condition of the poor, but lamentted that he could hold out no hopes of a remedy. The evil, although great, must cure itself. The deputation then applied for an interview with Mr. Canning, but were told by the officer in waiting, that he would be occupied for two days in conferring with Foreign Ministers, and could not see them. " In Manchester and Salford, there are thirty thousand individuals who received relief from the subscription fund, in addition to those who are partly supported out of the poors' rates. These rates, including £10,000 paid by the county, amount to £50,000 per annum, and fall at present as a tax on rental to the extent of 3s. in the pound." The Journeymen Shoemakers of Lonnon are at war with their employers. The London bill brokers, in conseuence of the abundance of money, ave now generally reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. First rate bills are discounted, and even sought after. at 5 and 54 per cent. The private bankers, it is presumed, will follow this tages, is that which, beyond doubt, reaches example; but it is not likely to be imitated at the Bank of Englar I, as a

Tallahassee, 28th June, 1826. REFERENCES. His Excellency Wm P. Duval, Robert Butler, Surveyor General,

Hon Jonathan Robinson, Gadsden Coursty, Florida.

Butler's Vegetable Indian Specific, For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood. Athmas, and all disorders of the Breast and Lungs.

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Wilkes county, a the 18th day of August last, a negro boy, who calls himself HARRY, is 40 years old, occupation a shoemaker, and also states he belongs to Mr. Fields, of Rockingham county, Virginia. Said negro is remarkably black, about 5 feet 4 m-ches high and thick set. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

CHARLES PHELPS, Jador Sept. 4, 1826. 38-tf

Notice.

North Curolina.-Wake county. The subscriber qualified, at last May Court, as executor to the estate of Willis Rogers, deceased, late 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. 35-8wm

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. 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 sub scriber, on the premises.

WM. S. KEEBLE. April 20, 1826. 17-tf

Taken up, And committed to the jail of Pasquotank rounty, 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 sucle much swolien. 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. 50-Sm

> PRINTING Neatly executed at this Office.

nerves, after the manner of an aunodyne, cons quently the obstruction of the chest and the lung which constitute the disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is constantly called for; and whilst it cleanses and heals it also gives strength to the tender lungs In this manner it removes the heetic fever, im proves digestion, gives strength to the nerves repairs the appetite and improves the spirits This specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and is found particularly useful in hypochondrical, nervous and hysterical diseases.

Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease in all its different sages, and is signed by the proprietor, Wm. Butler, in red ink

For sale by Baleigh, July 14, 1826 C. D LEHMAN. SO-Ntoard

The high bred and celebrated horse FLORIZEL,

A beautiful sorrel, upwards of sixteen hands A beautiful sorrel, upwards of sixteen hands high, handsomely marked, possessing large bone and nunsoular 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 be let to marks at the reduced price of twelve dol-large the seasons were dollarge the single lemb. lars the season; seven dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time of service; if not paid at the time, a charge will be made for the season; par time, a charge will be indue to the sease of the twenty dollars to insure a mare to be in foul. Parting with the mare forfeits the insurance mongy. Fifty cents to the groom in every ins-stance. Great care will be taken to prevent acdents, but cannot be liable for any. Florizel is now offered to the public on more idents,

easonable terms than any horse in the country, possessing his pure blood and many excellent qualities.

PEDIGREE.

FLORIZEL was got by the noted and much admired horse Florizel, and he was the best son of old Florizel, a winner of more sweep stakes and purses than any horse ever in America Old Florizel was got by the celebrated and fur-tamed old imported Diomede. The year he was three years old, Diomede won five thousand one hundred and twenty-five guineas in seven races, and was never beaten. Florizel's dam was get and was never brach. Fortes that by our objective of the second brack argibb, and he by old Dio. mede; his grand dam by the imported horse Clockfast SIDNEY S. PRINCE, ED PRINCE.

29 tf Chatham county, July 8, 1826.

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 BILL, who says that he tormerly be-longed 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 Pharool, in South Carolina. The owner can have him, on previne his property, and paying have him, on proving his property, and paying charges. SILAS DAVIDSON, Jailor. 27.6m

ty and oppression, no longer he seen in these climes, let him be endowed with equal privi-leges with the white man, whose colour he has been taught to regard as a badge of supe-riority; let him, in learning that he is not distinct from other men, learn to become a rational being. Immortal Pitt! eloquent Fox! interrupt for a moment your slumbers, and, raising yourselves from the tomb, hehold that he regions, once emphatically the regions of slavery, are now those where your philanthropic precepts are most regarded.

As respects ourselves, two dangers are principally to be avoided: The desire of aggrandizement in one state at the expense of another, and the possibility that some ambi tions incividual will aspire to enslave and tyranize over his fellow citizens. Both these are much to be apprehended, as the weak efforts of the Spaniards are to be contemned. Human passions will always operate and can never he extinguished; nor indeed should we wish to stifle them. Man is always aspiring, and never content with present possessions: he has always been iniquitous, and can we at once inspire him with a love of justice? I trust we can:-he has had a dire experience of the ravages which uncontroled passion has caused

Sully and Henry IV. projected a tribunal which should save Europe from the first of these calamities. In our own day, Gordon has written a treatise on the same subject. This assembly realizes the laudable views of the king and philosopher. Let us avoid war by a common and uniform reference to negociation. The consequence of war is conquest; one state increased by the destruction of another. By each victory Napoleon added new territories to France. The first symptom of war in our plains and mountains, will sound like a peal of thunder throughout the continent and islands. For what, indeed, are we to contend? Our products are every where abundant; our territories extensive; our ports commodious and safe. One republic has no cause to envy another. Shall the rich shepherd dare to rob the fold of his poorer neighbor? What injustice! The diet will never consent to it.

As alliances have freq whily given birth to wars, America will enter into none but by the common consent of all the contracting parties. I however abstain from pursuing the subject here, as anticipating the decision of the Con-

The second danger may be provided a gainst by simple precautions. 1st. Let the confederated republics guaranty the liberty and independence of each other. 2d. Let no greater power be entrusted to any individual, than is necessary to the end for which it is confided. 3. In/proportion to the extent of that power let the period of its enjoyment be abridged. 4. Let the individual to whom

withholding his recognition he forces on us enormous expenses in maintaining our armies, at the same moment destroys the remaining energies of a kingdom already torn by dis cord, and groaning under a foreign yoke. ever his judgment should be opened to the counsels of justice-if he could ever be persuaded how useless is the attempt to recover what it is impossible to retain-if he could be convinced that in America there are no factions and strong holds of which he can avail himself-Americans would then use a different language towards him. We will not buy our independence. Our souls revolt at the name of freed men. Our communities are constituted with privilges similar to those of European States. We are men spontaneous-ly united, and only bound by the compact, which in the full exercises of reason we have formed. It Ferdinand will recognize us and enter into terms like those which are offered in a spirit of perfect generosity, we will for-

get the injuries he has done us, and the day of peace will be a day of sincere reconcilia tion. It is with extreme reluctance that we continue the war. We will end it with the most lively satisfaction, if we can end it with out dishonour.

But, my friends! recognition is not the point of most importance to us. Holland was rich and victorious before her recognition. Switzerland formed alliances with the sovereigns of Europe before the house of Austria acknowledged her as a nation. The existence of a state depends on other circum tances, recognition only procures the extension of her foreign relations; its being much more depends on its internal political organzation. Let us secure the best Let us maintain a propriety of demeanour; let us admit no foreign agents without regular diplomatic credentials. Within our harbours no flags are permitted to wave but those of the sovereigns and Republics that allow the entrance of our vessels.

Above all, let us form one family, and for get the names of our respective countries in the more general denomination of broth ers; let us trade without restrictions-without prohibitions-let articles of American growth be free from duty in all our ports-let us give each other continual proofs of confi dence, disinterestedness and true friendship -let us form a body of public law, which the civilized word may admire; in it, a wrong to one state shall be regarded as an injury to all, as in a well regulated community injustice to an individual concerns the rest of the republic. Let us solve the problem as to the best of governments. The form which we adopt, securing to individuals all possible the greatest felicity of which human nature