

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 in advance, and on paper discontinued, but at the option of the Editors, unless all arrearages are paid. Advertisements, not exceeding fifteen lines, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuation.—All letters to the editors must be post-paid.

Just Published, AND FOR SALE AT THE STAR OFFICE, Bell & Lawrence's NORTH-CAROLINA ALMANACK FOR 1827.

Containing Astronomical Calculations, showing the rising, setting, places and Eclipses of the Sun and Moon; Moon's phases; the rising, setting and Sonthing of the most conspicuous Planets and fixed Stars; State of the weather; the increase, decrease and length of days; and the festivals of the Church of England; together with Miscellaneous articles, useful Recipes, Anecdotes, a list of the officers of government of the United States and of North Carolina, of the Members of Assembly, times of holding the different Courts in this State, &c. &c. Price—10 cents each, 75 cents a dozen, 4 dollars for half a gross, 7 dollars a gross, 23 dollars for five hundred, and 40 dollars for a thousand. Orders from Country Merchants and others will be promptly attended to. Raleigh, Sept. 22, 1826

Practice of Physic.

The subscriber respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Raleigh, and its vicinity, and his friends generally, that he has resumed the Practice of Physic. He pledges the entire devotion of his time and talents towards the prosecution of his professional duties. He will, at all times, be found at the office of Dr. Wm. H. Hunter, when not otherwise engaged. A. S. H. BURGESS. Sept. 4, 1826. 37-4f

Notice.

The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of "Perrival & Hoag," (Wholesale Druggists,) was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of June last. The business will be in future conducted by the subscribers, who have formed a copartnership, under the firm of "H. S. Bang & Co." W. S. Bang & Co. take this opportunity of notifying their intention to do business only for Cash, or town acceptances, at four months. WM. S. BANG, J. A. JOHNSON, SAML. W. BANG. Charleston, September, 1826. 40-6w

Genuine Drugs & Medicines.

Which have proved salutary in various diseases to which the human system is liable. SULPHATE OF QUININE, a valuable and highly approved Medicine for the cure of Intermittent or Ague and Fever. It is very seldom, if ever, this medicine fails of producing the desired effect in this complaint. It is kept constantly prepared for immediate use, with the necessary directions accompanying it. ROCHELLE POWDERS, a most useful and efficacious aperient, especially in a southern climate. SALICERATUS, well known as a useful remedy in correcting acidity of the stomach, &c. &c. &c. Also SODA POWDERS. LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS. The use and virtues of these pills, as a preventive of Bilious Fever, have been fully tested throughout the United States. The subscriber keeps a supply of the above, with a general assortment of family medicines. C. D. LEHMAN. Raleigh, August 24, 1826. 35

Notice.

Ran away from the subscriber, about the first day of Sept. last, a negro man, named JACK, who it is likely will change his name to that of JOHN or REDDICK. Jack is about 30 or 21 years of age, of common size, stout built, yellow complexion, and had a crippled band by a horn (his left hand). His clothing not recollected, but principally homespun. It is supposed Jack is aiming to go to Gates county, N. C. or Norfolk, in Virginia, where he was raised. He also has brothers in Columbia, S. C. where he may probably go. Any person who will deliver Jack to me, in Mecklenburg county, at my house, 10 miles south of Charlotte, shall be suitably rewarded. SAMUEL REID. Oct. 17, 1826. 44-3tp

Runaway taken up.

Taken up and committed to the jail of Robeson county, on the 21st instant, a negro man, who calls himself BEN, and says that he belongs to William Stuckey, of Sumpter district in South Carolina. Said fellow appears to be about 29 or 23 years of age, slim made, and has a longish scar over his left eye, extending to his cheek, occasioned, he says, by the cut of a knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. ALFRED ROWLAND, Jailor. Lumberton, Oct. 22, 1826. 44-3f

Notice.

North Carolina.—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. 35-3w

Notice.

Was committed to the jail in Ashborough, Randolph county, N. C. on the 26th day of May, 1826, a black man, as a runaway slave, by the name of BILL, 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 Pharoel, in South Carolina. The owner can have him, on proving his property, and paying charges. SILAS DAVIDSON, Jailor. 37-6m

ADVERTISEMENT To a Generous Public.

On Friday, the 15th instant, the subscriber was assailed on the public highway by a negro man, who passed through this neighborhood as a free man, by the name of Absolom Conrod, who says he was born in Marlborough district, So. Ca. and has free papers signed by men in Anson county, N. C. His attack was serious, the subscriber received two severe wounds on the head and several other bruises, which occasioned great damage, not yet repaired by medical skill and attention. It is hoped and solicited that every friend to good order, and the safety of the citizens of this country, will aid in the apprehension of the above offender. Any person apprehending the said Conrod, and securing him in any Jail in this State or North Carolina, and giving notice to the subscriber at Monticello, Fairfield District, S. C. shall receive a compensation of Twenty Dollars. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, yellow complexion, appears to be between 25 and 30 years of age, wears a wool hat, has different articles of clothing, some of his upper teeth missing, has in his company a black dog, with a white ring around his neck, and a remarkably short tail. ROBERT WESTON. October 18, 1826. 44-4w

Florida Land Agency.

AN Office for the purchase and sale of lands is opened at Tallahassee, the Seat of Government of the Territory of Florida. It is known that the rich lands of Florida are well adapted to the culture of those great staples, Sugar Cane and Sea Island Cotton. That gentleman who visit this country with a view to permanent settlement labor under many disadvantages in the purchase or location of lands which it is believed might be obviated by this Office. It is the intention of the undersigned to be prepared with special information relative to the quality and extent of the most valuable lands, which may be offered for sale by the Government, or by individuals. Books will be opened for the registering of all estates which may be committed to the charge of said office, with drafts and descriptions. Special examinations will be made in all cases, if deemed necessary. The said office will be prepared to attend to all business relative to the perfect completion, or adjustment of Land Claims to all appertaining to the Donation, or Pre-emption laws, passed 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 General Land Agency. Maps of the Lands, lately advertised for sale by the Government, can be procured. Letters (post paid) addressed to Richard C. Allen & Co Tallahassee, Florida, will be promptly attended to. RICHARD C ALLEN & Co Tallahassee, 28th June, 1826. REFERENCE: His Excellency Wm P Duval, Col Robert Butler, Surveyor General, Col James Gadsden, Gen. R. K. Call, Major Benj. Chairs, Tallahassee, Hon Jonathan Robinson, Gadsden County Florida. 30-5m

Consumptions, Coughs, &c.

Butler's Vegetable Indian Specific, For the cure of Coughs, Croup, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Asthma, and all disorders of the Breas and Lungs.

There is perhaps no medical observation better established, none more generally confirmed by the experience of the best Physicians of all ages and countries, and none more important to the human family, than the fact, that many of the most difficult and incurable consumptions originate in neglected colds. In a sim it 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 imagine, or are able and willing to bestow. The bills of mortality exhibit the melancholy fact that the proportion of deaths by this disease may be considered as about five to one, inasmuch then as this fatal disease bids defiance 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 Vegetable Indian Specific.—The Indians are happy in their knowledge of medicinal 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 never known among them. The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of the disease and preventing its proceeding to an incurable state; and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the slightest symptoms of an approaching consumption of the consumptive period of life ought carefully to be attended to. The specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heats the injured parts, opens the pores and restores the disturbed nerves, after the manner of an anodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest & the lung which constitute the disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is constantly called for, and whilst it cleanses and heats it also gives strength to the tender lung in this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves 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 peculiarly useful in hypochondriacal, nervous and hysterical diseases. Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease in all its different stages, and is signed by the proprietor, Wm. Butler, in red ink. For sale by C. D. LEHMAN. Raleigh, July 14, 1826. 30-3m

Jailor's Notice.

Taken up and committed to the Jail of New Hanover county, on the 1st inst. a negro fellow named WILLIAM, about 29 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. Brek 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. 20 4f

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Wilkes county, on 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 inches 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, Jailor. Sept. 4, 1826. 38-4f

Taken up.

And committed to the Jail of Nashville, Nash county, N. C. on the 20th instant, a runaway negro man, who calls himself ALLEN, and says he belongs to Joseph Griffin, of Williamston, Martin county. He is about five feet 10 or 11 inches high, yellow complexion, thin visage, free spoken, and has the scars of shot on his left shoulder, which he says he received in Northampton county, N. C. last Spring. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. WILLIE G. WHITFIELD, Jailor. Nashville, N. C. Sept. 24, 1826. 40-3m

Jailor's Notice.

Taken up and committed to the Jail of New Hanover county on the 12th day of March last a mul. t. man named HENRY about 21 years old 5 feet 11 inch high, and says he formerly belonged to John Milton of Fayetteville, N. C. who sold him to Jeremiah Smith and Alexander Burnett. Speculators from the south The owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take said fellow away. CHARLES B MORRIS, Jailor. Wilmington, N. C. May 4, 1826. 20-4f

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Richmond Enquirer. Last Scenes of Mr. Jefferson's life, &c. A Friend has been kind enough to place in our hands the following correspondence, which we have no doubt will furnish as much gratification to our readers as it has done to ourselves.—In the letters of Mr. Jefferson, we find a masterly refutation of the errors, which have been so frequently repeated as to an important period of his public history. In the mode of refuting them we also see a new proof, of how much Genius is indebted to Method for some of its most successful efforts.

Dear Sir: You insist on my giving you the particulars of my last visit to Monticello, and a sight of the correspondence which led to it. My visit, you know, was frustrate and melancholy, and its details, you may suppose, will be sorrowful and few. The correspondence being destined for publication in a second edition of Lee's Memoirs, will soon be accessible. In the mean time, I send you copies of two of Mr. Jefferson's letters—which cannot fail to increase your admiration of him. Upon arriving at Charlottesville, on the 27th June, although it was reported that Mr. Jefferson was sick, the account seemed neither so definite nor alarming, as to render it proper that I should forego the object of my journey. I, therefore, addressed a note to him, signifying my arrival and readiness to await on him next day, or any other day of that week, which might be more agreeable to him. Next morning Mr. Trist called on me, confirmed the account I had before received, and said that Mr. J. had desired that I would dine at Monticello that day or the preceding. The preceding day was the Thursday before his death, and when it came, it seemed to be the general impression around me, that the life of the Patriarch was in danger. I, therefore determined to call in the forenoon, and in case his indisposition continued to be serious, to return before dinner to Charlottesville. As I approached the house, the anxiety and distress visible in the countenance of the servants, increased the gloom of my own forebodings, and I entered it under no little agitation. After the object of my early call was made known to Mrs. Randolph, she told me that, although her father had been expecting to see me, he was then too unwell to receive any one. It was too evident, that the fears of his daughter overbalanced her hopes, and while sympathising in her distress, I could not help sighing, to think that, although separated from him only by a thin wall, I was never more to behold the venerable man, who had entered all the walks of politics and philosophy, and in all was foremost—and to whom, the past, and the present, and all future ages are, and will be, so much indebted. However, Mrs. Randolph having left me, to attend to her father, soon returned, and observed, that she had taken it for granted that he could not see me, but upon her casually mentioning my arrival: he had desired that I should be invited into his chamber. My emotions at approaching Jefferson's dying bed, I cannot describe. You remember the alcove in which he slept. There he was extended—feeble, prostrate; but the fine and clear expression of his countenance not at all obscured. At the first glance he recognized me, and his hand and voice at once saluted me. The energy of his grasp, and the spirit of his conversation, were such as to make me hope he would yet rally—and that the superiority of mind over matter in his composition, would preserve him yet longer. He regretted that I should find him so helpless—said if he got well, I should see all the papers he had promised. He talked of the freshest which was then prevailing in James River—of its extensive devastation—and said he had never known a more destructive one. He soon, however, passed to the University, expatiated on its future utility—said its cost would not, altogether, exceed 32,000 dollars; commended the professors, and expressed satisfaction at the progress of the students. A sword was suspended at the foot of his bed, which he told me was presented to him by (I think) an Arabian Chief; and that the blade was a true Damascus. At this time he became so cheerful as to smile, even to laughing, at a remark I made.—He alluded to the probability of his death—as a man would as to the prospect of being caught in a shower—as an event not to be desired, but not to be feared. It was to be apprehended, that the eagerness with which he conversed, would exhaust him; and, therefore, I could not indulge myself with a long interview. Upon proposing to withdraw, I observed I would call to

see him again. He said, "well do—but you will dine here to day." To this I replied, "I proposed deferring that pleasure until he got better." He waved his hand and shook his head with some impatience, saying, emphatically—"you must dine here—my sickness makes no difference." I consented, left him and never saw him more. I observed that he kept the flies off himself, and seemed to decline assistance from his attendants. Mrs. Randolph afterwards told me this was his habit—that his plan was to fight old age off, by never admitting the approach of helplessness, and he was, moreover, exceedingly averse to giving trouble. From the interview, I conceived strong hopes of his recovering, and when, after dinner, I conversed with his physician, Dr. Duglison, of the University, these hopes were rendered more sanguine. For he seemed to think his disease was conquered, and that he had nothing but the inelastic state of age to fear. Mrs. Randolph and the family soon appeared to feel the diffusion of these hopes—which were but too fallacious. I shall never cease to deplore that I did not find him in good health. The rise of the waters, among other disasters, produced this by delaying me.

With great regard, I am, dear Sir, faithfully yours, H. LEE. Washington, 19th August, 1826.

Monticello, May 15, 1826. DEAR SIR: The sentiments of justice which have dictated your letters of the 3d and 9th inst. are worthy of all praise, and merit due and meet my thankful acknowledgements. Were your father now living, and proposing as you are, to publish a second edition of his memoirs, I am satisfied, he would give a very different aspect to the press of that work, which respect Arnold's invasion and surprise of Richmond, in the winter of 1782—81. He was then, I believe in South Carolina, too distant from the scene of these transactions, to relate them on his own knowledge, or even to sift them from the chaff of rumors then afloat; rumors, which vanished soon before the real truth, as vapours before the sun, obliterated, by their notoriety, from every candid mind, and by the voice of the many, who, as actors or spectators, knew what had truly passed. The facts shall speak for themselves.

General Washington had just given notice to all the Governors on the sea-board, North and South, that an embarkation was taking place at New York, destined for the Southward, as was given out there, and on Sunday, the 31st of Dec. 1780, we received information that a fleet had entered our Capes; it happened, fortunately, that our legislature was at that moment in session, and within two days of their rising. So that during these two days, we had the benefit of their presence, and of the council and information of the members, individually. On Monday, the 1st day of January, we were in suspense, as to the destination of this fleet, whether up the bay or up our river. On Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, however, we received information that they had entered the James river; and on general advice, we instantly prepared orders for calling in the militia, one half from the nearer counties, and a fourth from the more remote, which would constitute a force of between four and five thousand men; of which orders the members of the Legislature, which adjourned that day, took charge, each to his respective county, and we began the removal of every thing from Richmond. The wind being fair and strong, the enemy ascended the river as rapidly as the expresses could ride, who were despatched to us from time to time to notify their progress. At 3 P. M. on Thursday, we learnt that they had been three hours landed at Westover, the whole Militia of the adjacent counties were now called for, and to come on, individually, without waiting any regular array. At 1 P. M. the next day, (Friday) they entered Richmond, and on Saturday, after 24 hours possession, burning some houses, destroying property, &c. they retreated, encamped that evening 10 miles below, and reached their shipping, at Westover, the next day, (Sunday).

By this time had assembled three hundred Militia under Col. Nicholas, 6 miles above Westover, and two hundred under General Nelson, at Charles city Court-house, 8 miles below: two or three hundred at Petersburg, had put themselves under Gen. Smallwood, of Maryland, accidentally there on his passage through the State; and Baron Steuben with eight hundred, and Col. Gibson with one thousand, were also on the South side of James river, aiming to reach Hood's before the enemy should have passed it; where they hoped they could arrest them. But the wind having shifted, carried them down as prosperously as it had brought them up the river. Within the first five days, therefore, about 2500 men had collected at three or four different points ready for junction.

I was absent myself from Richmond, but always within observing distance of the enemy, three days only; during which I was never off my horse but to take food or rest; and was every where where my presence could be of any service; and I may with confidence challenge any one to put his finger on the point of time when I was in a state of remissness from any duty of my station.—But, I was not with the army! True, for 1st. where was it? 2d. I was engaged in the more important functions of taking measures to collect an army; and without military education myself, instead of jeopardising the public safety by pretending to take its command, of which I knew nothing, I had committed that to persons of the art, men who knew how to make the best use of it; to Steuben, for instance, to Nelson and others, possessing that military skill and experience of which I had none.

Let our condition too, at that time be duly considered; without arms, without money of effect, without a regular soldier in the state, or a regular officer except Steuben, a militia scattered over the country and called at a moment's warning to leave their families and friends, in the dead of winter; to meet an enemy ready marshalled and prepared at all points to receive them! Yet had time been given them by the tardy retreat of that enemy, I have to doubt but the rush to arms, and to the protection of their country, would have been as rapid and universal as in their invasion during our late war; when at the first moment of notice our citizens rose in

mass, from every part of the State, and without waiting to be marshalled by their officers and themselves, and marched off, by ones and by twos, as quickly as they could equip themselves. Of the individuals of the same house, one would start in the morning, a second at noon, a third in the evening; no one waiting an hour for the company of another. This I saw myself on the late occasion, and should have been on the former, had wind and tide, and a flow, instead of an Arnold, slackened their pace ever so little.

And is the surprise of an open unarmed place, although called a City and even a Capital, so unprecedented as to be matter of indelible reproach? Which of our Capitols during the same war, was not in possession of the same enemy, not merely by surprise and for a day only, but permanently? That of Georgia? of South Carolina? North Carolina? Pennsylvania? New York? Connecticut? Rhode Island? Massachusetts? And if others were not, it was because the enemy saw no object in taking possession of them—add to the list in the late war, Washington also, the metropolis of the Union, covered by a fort, with troops and a dense population; and, what capital on the continent of Europe (St. Petersburg and its regions of ice excepted) did not Bonaparte take and hold at his pleasure? Is it then just that Richmond and its authorities alone should be placed under the reproach of history, because, in a moment of peculiar denudation of resources, by the coup de main of an enemy, led on by the hand of fortune, directing the winds and weather to their wishes, it was surprised and held for 24 hours? Or, strange that that enemy, with such advantages, should be enabled then to get off without risking the honors he had achieved by burnings and destructions of property, peculiar to this principle of warfare? We at least may leave these glories to their own trumpet.

During this crisis of trial I was left alone, unassisted by the co-operation of a single public functionary; for, with the legislature, every member of the council had departed, to take care of his own family, unaided even in my bodily labours, but by my horse, and he exhausted at length by fatigue, sunk under me in the public road, where I had to leave him, and with my saddle and bridle on my shoulders, to walk a foot to the nearest farm, where I borrowed an unbroken colt and proceeded to Winchester, opposite Richmond, which the enemy had evacuated a few hours before.

Without pursuing these minute details, I will here ask the favour of you to turn to Girardin's History of Virginia, where such of them as are worthy the notice of history are related in that scale of extension, which its objects admit. That work was written at Milton, within 2 or 3 miles of Monticello; and at the request of the author I communicated to him every paper I possessed on the subject, of which he made the use he thought proper for his work, (see his pages 433, 460, and the Appendix XI.—XV.) I can assure you of the truth of every fact he has drawn from these papers and of the genuineness of such as he has taken the trouble of copying. It happened that during these 8 days of incessant labour, for the benefit of my own memory, I carefully noted every circumstance worth it. These memorandums were often written on horseback and on scraps of paper taken out of my pocket at the moment, fortunately preserved to this day, and now lying before me. I wish you could see them. But my papers of that period are stuck together in large masses, and so tattered and tender, as not to admit removal further than from their shelves to a reading table.—They bear an internal evidence of fidelity which must carry conviction to every one who sees them. We have nothing in our neighborhood which could compensate the trouble of a visit to it, unless perhaps our University, which I believe you have not seen, and I can assure you is worth seeing. Should you think so, I would ask as much of your time at Monticello, as would enable you to examine these papers at your ease. Many others too are interspersed among them, which have relation to your object, many letters from Gens. Gates, Green, Steuben, and others engaged in the Southern war, and in the North also. All should be laid open to you without reserve; for there is not a truth existing which I fear, or would wish unknown to the whole world. During the invasions of Arnold, Phillips, and Cornwallis, until my time of office expired, I made it a point, once a week, by letters to the President of Congress and to General Washington, to give them an exact narrative of the transactions of the week. These letters should still be in the office of state in Washington, and in the press at Mount Vernon. Or, if the former were destroyed by the confiscations of the British, the latter are surely safe and may be appealed to in corroboration of what I have now written.

There is another transaction very erroneously stated in the same work, which although not concerning myself, is within my own knowledge, and I think it a duty to communicate it to you. I am sorry that, not being in possession of a copy of the Memoirs, I am not able to quote the passage, as still less the facts themselves, verbatim from the text, but of the substance as recollected, I am certain. It is said there that about the time of Tarleton's expedition up the North branch of James River to Charlottesville and Monticello, since he was detached up the Southern branch and penetrated as far as New London, in Bedford, where he destroyed a depot of arms, &c. &c. I was with my family at the time at a possession I have within 3 miles of New London, and I can assure you of my knowledge that he did not advance to within 50 miles of New London. Having reached the lower end of Buckingham, as I have understood, he heard of a depot of arms and a party of new recruits under Baron Steuben, somewhere in Prince Edward. He left the Buckingham road, immediately at or near Francisco's, pushed directly South at this new object, was disappointed and returned to and down James River to head quarters. I had then returned to Monticello myself and from thence saw the smoke of his conflagration, of houses and property on that river, as they successively arose in the horizon, at a distance of 25 or 30 miles. I must repeat that this excursion from Francisco's is not within my own knowledge, but as I have heard it from the inhabitants on the Bucking-