## THE STAR and North-Carolina State Gauette, LAWRENCE & LEMAY.

#### Notice.

The late MARY JEFFREYS, of Frankling and tests to the county, N. C. having, in her last will and tests to the county bequesthed exertain property to Mary Algon, her daughter, and wite of Nathaniel Alston for life, with a remainder to Wm. J. Alston and Mary G. Alston, children of the said Nat. and Mary Alston; and the said Mary Jeffreys having led and appointed the undersigned her executor the persons interested in this hequest are desired to some forward and receive the same. to some forward and receive the same.

JOHN P. STRICKLAND, Ext.

March \$1, 1827.

The State paper of Alabama will please see the shows three months, and forward his second to the subscriben, directed to Raleigh.

### Notice.

will be sold at the Court House in Renau-nic, Duplin county, on the 5th day of July next, the following lands, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes thereon for the year 1325, to-together with cost:

o. of On what water

254 Stewart's Creek

100 198 Gum branch 493 Buckhall

220 Grove

750 No. Fast

610 Maxfield

60 Maple

150 Grove

224 Stowart's Creek

200 Near Posimmer

287 Hall's marsh

200 Goshen

100

150 Rockfish

		_
	By whom given in.	N
	George Cumming Timothy Marphy Hardy Carrol Jo. for Willis Carro John Latier Jacob Monk Jun. Vann Jacob Mathews John Pollock Raken Best	de
	Davin Cattle Wm. Johnston Andrew Stoakes Charles Williamson Abner Grady Jesse Quinn John Neal Pavid Vaughn Jacob Williams Devid Brook Wm. W. Chasten	
7	James Chambers Do, for the heirs of , Middleton Benjamin Johnston John Miller Not given in Levi Swinson Major Witherington Rachael Bush David Wobdard	

J. K. HILL, Shet. Duplin county, May 25, 1827. Price adv. \$4 50

Promotion of Science and Literature.

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COHEN'S OFFICE-114, Market-street, 7 Baltimore, May 7th, 1827. S Assembly (Dec. session, 1826.) we betewith present to the public, the First Class of the Maryland

#### LITERATURE LOTTERY. The whole to be drawn in ONE DAY, in the

city of Battimone, and under the superinten-dence of the Commissioners appointed by the Goernor and Council.

# 20,000 Dolls.

BIGHEST PRIZE,

The second secon	
. Brilliant Scheme.	
1 prize \$20,000 is 20,000	Dollars.
110,00010,000	Dollars.
10	Dollars.
10	Dollars.
105005,000	
204,000	
20001	Dollars.
402,000	Dollars.
100202,000	
150101,500	Dollars,
30051.500	
3000436,000	Dollars.
have been been a compared to the compared to t	A CONTRACTOR

9662 prizes, amt'g to 114,000 Dollars. only 30,000 Tickets.

an be had, as usual, at Comes & OFFICE, the moacut they are drawn.

Mone or DRAWING .- The numbers will be out into one wheel as usual, and in the other will put the prizes above the denomination of Five Dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual namer. The 9,000 prizes of Four Dollars to be evarded to the tickets, the numbers of which cal with the terminating figure of either of the three first drawn numbers of different terminafions. The Fire Dollar prizes to be awarded to the tickets having the two last figures correspondmg with the two last figures of such number of the nert drawn of different termination. This male will permit the whole lottery to be completed in one drawing, and attacket drawing a su-perior prize will not be nestricted from drawing

Whole Tickets, \$5,00 Quarters, \$1.25 Halves, - - 2.50 Eighths, 0.62

"Onness from any part of the United States, "ther by mail (post paid) or pairate conveyance, aclosing the Cash of Prize Tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and pune that attention as if on personal application.

J. I. COUEN, Jr. & BROTHERS, Baltimo Baltimore, May 7th, 1827. 21-7w

He assured them that this spontaneous manifestation of their approbation of his public conduct, brought with it a peculiar and emphatic gratification.

At the organization of the present Admicfication, he, on principle, had taken his ground against it, without stopping to inquire whether such a course would be popular, where he had the utmost interest to please. He had not, however, long to wair to be satisfied, that the sentiments of a vast majority of those whom he represented, on this great nubble whom he represented, on this great public question, were in accord with his own. That with himself, they had regarded the election of Mr. Adams, consumpated as it was by his league with Mr. Clay, as a most perilous curse, in the shape of a most pernicious example to the future character and fortunes of our government; and he believed he was warranted in asserting, that there was as little dimgreement in opinion between them, that only mode of removing the contagion of this example, was by the constitutional expul-sion of the present incumbent from power, as a fit atonement to the violated purity of our

It was unnecessary for him to tell them that those who were engaged in the struggle to effect this object, and whose public duties brought them in immediate contact with the Government, had been made the objects of the most unrelenting abuse and detraction. Their motives had been disparaged, and their public conduct grossly misrepresented. There seemed o be those in the country who pushed the virtue of loyalty to those in authority, so far, that they appeared to think it was sort of treason to the Constitution to question the purity of the Alliance of Messrs. Adams and Clay or the wisdom and defulness of their

This fact recalled to his mind, an account which he had just seen of an Administration meeting in Boston, which it appears was convened for the purpose of enabling the Memper of Congress from that city to administer to the Federalists and Democrats of that place an amalgam in the shape of a lose powder, which as a sudorific in sweating down all former party fevers, was to make the subjects of this Panacea roar lustily "for the powers that be." If this gentleman had confined himself to the most unlimited adulation of the Administration, he should have certainly felt very little disposition to notice a pursuit which is likely to prove so thrifty, but it has pleased him in the exuberance of an elogence which has been called "godlike," in substance to stigmatize the opposition to Mr. Adams, as angry and undiscriminating," and "in determined hostility to every measure right or wrong!" and also to assert, " that the reason far as he knew, was simply that Mr. Adams "had been chosen." The converse of the proposition is undoubtedly true that, if he had not been elected, we should not have been in opposition.—This gentleman, however, knew perfectly well that this was not the ground openly and featlessly avowed by those opposed to Mr. Adams, but as it suited his purpose to riolate a common rule of fairness in controversy to state the opinions of your adversary. out rather to content yourself with exposing their fallacy, his candour is not to be wonder He knows that the grounds of opposition res

on the fact even admitted by their opponents, that Mr. Adsms was not the choice of a maurther, that they have affirmed the belief, that his election in the House of Representa ives, was a corrupt and wanton neglect of the popular will-the result exclus cely of a bar gain among a few individuals for their own private interest. And further, that they have distinctly avowed their conviction if the people of the United States sanction his first eention in the House of Representatives by re-electing him for a second term, that in future our Chief Magistrates will be elected by, if possible, worse means in a worse than Po-lish diet; and it will come to pass that the extreme medicine of the Constitution will be its daily food.

He said that he knew this gentleman would meet him at the very threshold of these alle-gations, with a challenge for his proof of the bargain between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay: and, as the gentleman was a lawyer, he would probably insist on applying to the case the doctrines of the statutes of frauds, that nothing should be considered as a contract which was not reduced to writing. Such indeed, was the sceptism of the friends of the Administration, that they reversed the maxim, "that circumstances cannot lie;" and seem to require as much proof of this fact as it formerv took in the earliest periods of the Church, to convict a cardinal of for-tion, to wit: the testimony at least of forty eye witnesses. He would beg leave to state a case, the application of which they might make. If three of their neighbours had been in a controversy for the possession of a piece of land, one with an unexceptionable title, and then two of them after several years of hot and angry warfare, were suddenly to unite and become the best friends in the world; go into court with a common counsel; club their means for coaxing, feasting and importuning the jury, and that finally to the surprise of the whole country, a verdict should be given for one of these two, who should immediately divide the land, giving to his colleague's small portion in pos session, with a reversion of the whole in eight years, you would be mighty apt to think that all had not been quite fair; and further, you would consider any man fittle, better than ton, Jun. Esq. resolved to invite him to par-secret understanding, as if there were not take of a Public Dinner at the Parish House some things done in this world, which it was

arrong others, was drunk.

The Hon. James Hamilton, Jun—The Steel'ty with which he has guarded nor interests—the zeal, firmness and ability with which he has guarded nor interests—the zeal, firmness and ability with which he has guarded nor interests—the zeal, firmness and ability with which he has guarded nor interests—the zeal, firmness and ability with which he has care manufactured and animals of the proposition.

Mr. Hamilton and, that homeser profoundly annable he was of the kindness of his friends, who were man zear-shied, and however faltering the expression of their good will, as interested by the sentement with which he had just hern favored, he nevertheless hoped to employ these tokens of their regard, rather as incentives to future exercions to be useful, than as memorials for the guilfication of self-love. This was the only suitable return it was in his power to make, for the confidence and indulgent goodness of the generous and high minuted frecuses he had the honer to represent.

It cassured them that this spontaneous manifestation of their approbation of his public conduct, brought with it a peculiar and emphatic gratification. be virtue to oppose an administration in a ma-jority, nobly struggling in time of war with the enemies of the country; and be the beight of crime to appose an administration in a mitsority, nobly struggling in time of peace by sustain its power, and perpetuate the schemes

> Mr. Hamilton said, that the most material art of the charge of the gentleman was yet to be noticed, and that was, that the opposi-tion displayed a determined hostility to every measure (of the administration) " right or

In limine he would declare this accusation

absolutely groundless. As far as he had been able to understand the views of those in Congress who were un-friendly to the re-election of Mr. Adams, they maintained a distinction between the political and personal interests of the President and rty, and those of the country. They did think that the measures necessary to in sure her prosperity and honor, were separa ble from such as the Administration might consider as judicious expedients with which to electioneer. It had, therefore, been a car dinal principle with those in oppposition, to take care that the Republic should receive no harm in their honest and zealous efforts to get rid of those in power. They thought more believed that the usual and salutary operations of the government would be disturb ed by exhibiting the incapacity and bad faith of the administration, than you would, gen tlemen, think it necessary to kill the noble steed you were riding, to brush off a vexatious fly which had lit upon him; or in a fit of spleen, to burn down your barns, because for a time they were overron with vermin.

Hence all measures connected with the established policy of the country, have received a most efficient and zealous support from those who are proscribed as a factious opposition. Indeed, the absolute success of many of these measures is to be mainly attributed to the cordial and effectual co-operation of this much abused party. He would elucidate this fact be a few instances. All measures of finance had found, in the able and eminently worthy member from Delaware, (Mr. Mc-Lane,) their most distinguished and successful advocate, although he had been constrained to detect a few errors in the figures of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. In his honorable friend, (Col. Hayne,) on his left, the navy had its most zealous and successful chammon & the army the most unwearied & intellicent of its friends, in his estimable colleague, Colonel Dravton,) on his right. To say nothing of the less distinguished, though not less sincere support which other measures had received from the whole party. The opposition, therefore, to the government has been confined alone to those measures which were considered as wrong in themselves; or such as were deemed in hostility to the established policy of the country, or such as were obviously designed by the administration themselves as merely ad captandum rulgus, without a single object of public usefulness. On this issue the party had always been willing to be tried before an intelligent and patri-

To what measure has this hostility to the course pursued by the governmet been most unequivocally displayed? Why, to their conduct in relation to the countroversy with the State of Georgia, the British Cotonial Intercourse; the Panama Mission; and their wild, impracticable and electioneering schemes in regard to laternal Improvement. He did not deem it necessary, at least before those who now heard him, to enter into a formal and detailed vindication of the

the Administration on these subjects. The public judgment had been passed on all of them, which was, he believed, a verdict of condemnation against those in power. They furnished indeed, matters for the most curious and instructive speculation.

well founded objections to the conduct of

In the Georgia controversy, we have seen the President of the U. S. assume to himself judicial functions, by sending a military for the purpose of holding a military inquisiand of impairing its obligation. And, after having virtually abrogated one treaty, because his stomach was too squeamish to digest the rough finesse with which Indian treaties are usually negotiated in the wilderness, he had another catered for his taste, with all the refinements of metropolitan diplomacy. A treaty in which provision was not only made that the Indian deputies should defraud our government, but cheat their own nation, the profligate booty of which was squandered under the very eyes of a Puritan Administration, n indulgences of the most abandoned licentiousness; and when this compact was likely to fail in what ought to have been its object -we find the President turning the edge of his weath against his own fellow-citizens, and threatening them with the bayonet, under the sanctions "of a superadded obligation even higher than human authority." This "superadded obligation" is the law of all crowned beads; it is the law of conscience or discretion; and begins precisely where the Constitution ends.

In reference to the colonial intercourse Charleston, May 22.—The inhabitants of St. moon struck, who should be going about with the British West Indies, we have seen asking for a sight of the contract between the President exercise the whole weight of these two colitigants, before he would his influence to prevent Congress from useful and able Representative James Hamillend his belief to their joint connivance and discrimminating duties, by a reciprocal act of legislation, preferring to hazard a trade of on the Wiltown Road. They, at the same not safe to commit to the treacherous custody of ime, resolved to invite as guests those distinguished citizens and faithful public servants. He would return for a few moments longer to the gentleman who had honored the opportant of his Administration. At the gentlemen having accepted the invitation, sition with his notice at Faneuil Hall, who, it same time we have found that his Prantier, educates the 16th instant, was set apart seems, after an experience of nearly twenty occupied with electioneering barbacues in

the proposed accommodation of the British Government, over new Minister arrived in time to meet to ender of interdiet, and to be mortified with a center of Mr. Canning, to the truth and Justice of which he could make no reply; a retorn, which he he could make no reply; a retorn, which he he had not the most either he ne his government "has mid the shing which is not." In it, therefore, a fact susceptible of the most entire legal demonstration, that through the neglect and incorpacity of our government they have lost in a trade worth five millions anomally to the country. On the other hand, "the faction opposition" were decidedly in favor of legulation, having no confidence in the diplomacy of Mr. Adama a plant curious indeed, but which seldom hears any fruit.

He said the mould not trespass upon the time or patience of those who now heard him, he have not provided the most who now heard him, he have not provided the most who now heard him, he have not provided the most of those who now heard him, he have not provided the most and the patient by the will of his constitution.

He had no a plant curious indeed, but which seldom hears any fruit.

He knew that this patriot had been the most of those who now heard him, he have not provided the most of the most and the risk of being on the time or patients of those who now heard him.

but which seldom hears any fruit.

He said that he would not trespass upon the time or patience of those who now heard him, by saving more than a single avilable on the stale topic of the Panama Mission, a miserable abortion which was likely to be felt no where but in the Public Treasury. He believed no one could now tell whether that Congress was in one or not, and he much doubted whether, if Mr. Adams were to offer a reward is, this country equal to the sum

Congress was as ease or not, and he much doubted whether, if Mr. Atlams were to offer a revard in this country equal to the aumin which was paid for the Heavy conspirates for the discovery of the probable locality of the probable locality of the discovery of the probable locality of the discovery of the probable locality of the prob the President has placed at his discretion this amount, to coax into a good humor such parts of the country as might be so slightly disaffected as not to be absolutely despaired of. The practical operation of the Act is, when-ever an Administration Member of Congress happens to have any difficulties to contend with, in his own district, he makes an anplication to the Secretary of War to have the route of a Road or Canal surveyed for great national objects in such district - The honours able the Secretary, the official representative of Mars, who has, at a happy symbol of his occupations, thrown aside the masket, and taken up the pickaxe, immediately sends what is called a Brigade of Engineers at no small expense, who, if they arrived in Dog Days are very apt not to be able to find the bed of the rive: the navigation of which is to be improved, or by the nicest hydraulic experiments to discover one drop of water for the summit of the contemplated Canal; however, the project only floats the local nember back again to the ministerial bench

s, enough has been accomplished. He said that he had not specially charged the Administration with the guilt of the Woollen Tariff of the last Session, because he believed they were not responsible for the origin of titis me taken it up with the fondest affection and

Rattle of Bladensburg,-The following desription of the battle of Bladensburg is taken from a work, cutified " A Substann in Ameria," written he a British officer who take part in the engagement. We are inclined to believe that it is, with new trivial exceptions, tolerably

We had proceeded shout a comple of miles from the halting place, and the hour of noon was mast, when our attention was drawn to the left, by several heavy clouds of dust which ross in that direction. Though we could not doubt from what source the dust proceeded, the intervention of a considerable copie between us and it, hindered us from saving with certainty that the enemy was in the position. The severe thus interposed was, however, speedily withdrawn. A farther advance of some hundred and offly yards brought us clear of the plantation, and the American army became visible. Williams and I were walking together at that instant: "Are these Yankoes?" said be, with all the naivete imaginable; "or are they our own seamen got somehow sheet of us?"

I could not repress a smile at the question, though, to say the truth, an older soldier than Williams might have easily mistaken the force opposed to us for any thing rather, than the asmy on whose valour the safety of a great capital deneated.

I have seldom been more foreibly struck wir

most zealous attachment the moment it had been discovered that it might be used to create a diversion in Pennsylvania adverse to the interests of General Jackson. It was well known that Mr. Adams would have signed this odious Bill, had it been affered for his signature, although its provisions violated all those opinions which he had so often expressed on the principles of Free Trade. It was however, sufficient that this Bill cemented his new alliance with Mr. Clay, and slacked the sordid thirst of the incorporated companies of New England, who, as in duty bound, are becoming the most loyal and sturdy of his champions.

He had not time, even if it were necessary, to go into the details of this most iniquitous measure, which could only be characterized as the joint product of avarice and monopoly as word was spoken, scarcely a whisper passed from man to man, but each held his breath, and mustered up his best courage for the shock.

strain his ardour than to give it encoun-ment. But at the very moment when I repeating my intresties that he would lose the men, instead of thus rushing on she them, a musket ball bruck him on the and he fell dead at my feet. He new much as moved. The builet had p through the wind pipe and spinel ma-and he was a corpse in an instant, fellow! even in the heat of action, I look him with a feeling of bitter agony, of words can convey no impression. words can convey an impression could not pause to pay the slightest of respect to his remains; I can pust he soon found my attention so complete pied by other matters, as to for; et that an a one had lived and was dead. So ov whelmingly exciting is the interest of a b tle; and so perfectly engrossing are thoughts to which it gives birth.

whelmingly exciting is the interest of a battle; and so perfectly engrossing are the thoughts to which it gives birth.

Notwithstanding the paneity of our numbers, the American line began to waver as soon as we arrived within twenty or thirty paces of their front, and the shouting preliminary to a charge had hardly been uttered, when they babke, and fied. Our men were too much fatigued to follow with any celefit, but we pursued as quickly as we could, and bay onetting some Seamen, who pertinaciously clung to their guns, took passession of two out of the five pieces of cannon which had so severely gallini as. Out work was, however, but beginning. In five minutes, we found ourselves in front of a second line, more mamerous and more steady than that which we had defeated. It was composed wholly of resigning troops, who received us, as we came on, with a murderous fire, and instantly advanced to the charge. We could not pretend to meet them. At the first, we hardly mustered a hundred men; we were now diminished to little more than half the number; a whole regiment bore down upon us, and we gave ground. We fell hack, however, slowly and indignantly, halting from time to time, and firing with effect; whilst the enemy, instead of a determined rush, which, if attempted, must have destroyed us at once, followed at the very same pass, and with the same precautions. But their fire was very destructive; at least it would have been, had there atood opposed to it men enough to deserve it.

We had reached almost the end of the thicket, when Col. Thorstor, with a reinforcement of fresh troops, coming up, restored us to our former confidence, and we resumed the offensive. The enemy in their turn, fell back; but we could not follow with our accoustomed rapidity—our men scarcely could walk, far leas run an other was time for their line to receive reinforcements, before we succeeded in breaking it. The battle became now little eige than an enintermitting exchange of volleys. Neither party galled or lost ground, but, for a full hal state to the context even at It were received, when the context even as the joint product of warles and disonable and the context even at the point product of warles and disonable and the context even at the point product of warles and disonable and the context even when the compact which are the standard of the compact which formed the has been principle of justice, but all those considerations of the compact which formed the has been principle of justice, but all those considerations of the compact which formed the has been principle of justice, but all those considerations and melanchoff flex, and one considerations of the compact which formed the has been principle of justice, but all those considerations and melanchoff flex, and one considerations and melanchoff flex, and the considerations and mel but, for a full tail hour, stood still, leading and firing as quickly as these operations could be performed. Whilst this was proceeding, Colonel Thornton received a ball in the thigh, and fell. The Americans caising a shout at the erent, p essed; and our people, a little disheartened, retired.—Charlton, myself, and several other officers who were in the field, did our best to stay them, and we succeeded, though not till Col. Thornton, in order to avoid falling into the hands of the assailants, had been obliged to roll himself down the slope, to aconsiderable distance. We had retired, in part, as for as the geomal where poor Williams lay, when one musket ball, hirting the scabbard of my sword, broke it, and another, at the same instant, slightly wounded my arm. Yet thurdly felt the wound, so intent was f in tailying the men; and Gen. Ross liminal coming up at this instant, with the better part of the 4th regiment, the fortune of the day was speedily.