

THE STAR. North-Carolina State Gazette. Published weekly, by WRENCE & LEMAY.

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ENTERTAINMENT.

RUFFIN, late of Raleigh, has a show in the Town of Washington, 100 miles from Raleigh, where he is to receive HAZARD'S and ACCORDION. AVELLERS who may call on him will be made to give general satisfaction.

FOR THE STAR. Chronicle of North Carolina. CHAPTER V.

With the reading of the Chronicle unto the people—their approbation and commendation of the publisher—the death of a great man, and dire consequences which followed—how a Governor is made, and how a Judge—these are the contents of the present chapter.

And when I had written these much Chronicles of mine own tribe, I raised up a man to write their history in wisdom and truth, and especially that he had raised up a man who dared to publish them. And the paper was greedily sought, and passed from one unto another, till it dispelled hunger from the man, who had long fasted on bread and he left the smoking pottage him untouched, and hobbled away along and joined the crowd who gathered and listened to hear the master read it.

And when the schoolmaster had read the people, my brethren, their voices, and said, Great land and honor be given unto wise and upright publisher, who dared to make known unto us our ills, even as the oracle of wisdom and truth! May the sons of Belial way before him, and hide themselves; and should the priests and rulers favor their cause, rise up against him and seek his hurt, may God and all his angels be against them, and they their raging may cry, touch not mine anointed, nor my servant to harm!

May his days be long and glorious; gold and silver be forever found scrip and wallet, and the good of life in his chest! May wisdom and understanding enlighten his whatsoever he putteth forth, his hand, be prospered! Lay all those of his craft in this land, who uphold the cause of us of Belial, or the priests and rulers who favor them, be confounded, brought to nought.

Lay all the curses of the greater image, set up in the temple, upon and the curses of the priests servants, who minister thereunto, the great curses and plagues of the old the tribute money, be forever their!

And may they be made to build up the great rail road, spoken the prophet, and set forth in the book of the priest; ye verily, the priest himself be made the master over them, to give them the great and smaller lash when they are in the work, and no one be found to rebuke them out of his hand.

And may this be their song of praise: Oh! that we had been wiser, never commended the device set in the carnal book of the priest, bowed down to the shadowy image in the temple, nor humbled ourselves and received the rag, nor given and to up did the cause of the of Belial!

from slaying against the powers that be; and on this account may they not abstain from lifting their lawful jaw against the writer? Therefore I will continue to write the Chronicle of this tribe.

15 And it came to pass that John the chief Judge of this tribe, fell sick and died; and he was a wise and upright man in the sight of God; and he judged the people in righteousness, and no guile was found in him, and the people loved and honored him while he lived, and lamented him when he died.

16 But the beauty and excellency of the earth passeth away; the wise and the good are brought low; and John, the venerable chief judge, slept with his fathers, and sackcloth was spread on the seat of judgment, and there was no one to sit thereon; and the people beheld the same, and remembered the many good things he had done, and sorrowed greatly, saying, Alas! my father!

17 And behold the sons of Belial took his substance unto themselves, that the words of the prophet might be fulfilled; and that the cry of the widow and orphan might rise up against them; and the people beheld the same, and had great indignation; but the sons of Belial had the law and the power on their side, and cared not for these things.

18 Now it is ordained, that when the rulers are gotten together every year, that they shall seek out and appoint a certain man to be chief ruler and governor of this tribe, who shall have a scribe to run before him and write down all the wisdom he utters; and great power is given unto him, even unto the pardoning of all usurers, extortioners and thieves, who are found worthy of death or bondage, and sending them out from.

19 But, lest his mind should be puffed up with his exaltation, and he should consort himself only with the upright and honorable, and disdain the society of such folks as are worthy of death or punishment, let it be ordained that he shall remain in a certain prison, called the Governor's house, hard by the temple of money changers, and in the midst of the sons of Belial, and there be constrained to hold forth in great state and bondage, for two thirds of every year.

20 But, save only in robbing the gallows and the prison of their right, and thereby shaming the prosecution and the Judge, and upholding the law in keeping such neighboring folks as are said, alive and free, he hath indeed, of himself, no power.

21 But whenever matters of some concernment are to be done, as where a judge is to be made, lest he might do good, it is ordained that he shall call together certain wise rulers, to tell him what he shall do.

22 And so it was at this time, that when the Governor beheld the seat of judgment empty, he sent forth to these wise rulers to come and tell him what to do.

23 And these wise rulers met together in the council chamber, hard by the prison where the Governor was, even four of them; and two of them were favorites of the sons of Belial, and two of them were not; and each two had their friend whom they desired to make a great Judge.

24 And the two who were favorites of the sons of Belial, stood up and said, Brethren, a thing of such consequence as that of appointing a great Judge, hath never before troubled persons of our exalted dignity. It behooveth us therefore to show our humility, by taking some little heed how we bestow this office. Let it be considered beneath our dignity to be troubled with such matters again. With all due and proper consideration, we are therefore bringing before you a friend of ours who is cunning, wise, and great, and altogether fitting to be placed in this trust. Let the people have twice made him a lesser Judge, and given him great honor for the wisdom and dignity with which he bore his office; and while he remained in this low station, beloved by them, and rendering them an acceptable service, certain great men, who are profanely called the sons of Belial, who rule over rulers and are sovereigns over the sovereign people of this tribe, and have the lawful power to make the one do as they list, and to tax the other for their content; verily these great men of worth and discernment discovered the brightness of his merits and deserts, notwithstanding the obscurity of his station, and promoted him to the great honor of being their chief president and ruler; and he now sitteth on high in the temple of money changers and the great shadowy image, made out of the sinful and legalized propensities of these worthy men, and the lesser shadowy image, which the rulers and great men acknowledge to be the tribe and the people themselves, are given over into his keeping; by virtue of which he hath great power to build up and cast down, and to do any other things, according to the good will and pleasure of these mighty sons of Belial.

the bond servant of the people, and deprive him of the power to do good, lest he might do evil. Now, therefore, let us make it manifest that we are judges of merits and deserts, even as the sons of Belial, by offering the seat of great Judge to our friend, whom they have counted worthy of estimation and honor. Peradventure he will condescend to sit thereon, and we shall get unto ourselves a great name for having done wisely; and the sons of Belial will be content that not only this, but all the seats of judgment be filled with such as have been found trustworthy in their temple, and devoted to their cause; and so shall all things go on prosperously and well.

25 And the other two, who had held their peace, and were not the favorites of the sons of Belial, answered and said, Verily your friend is known unto us, and the half of the things in his praise, let ye have not told us. But as ye have said, he is exalted on high, and even made the great high priest in the temple of mammon, spoken of by the prophet, and recorded with verity and wisdom in the Chronicle of this tribe; Moreover, he is likewise made great lord of the rag, and great receiver of the tribute like Adoram, who was stoned and died; and he hath greater power and authority, and is withal better paid than any other man in all this goodly land; and he well understandeth all the witchcraft and sorcery of the law which hath raised these sons of Belial from the dunghill and given them rule in this goodly tribe. Behold, he is beloved by the sons of Belial, and highly exalted by them, and beareth himself seemingly in his office; and why should he not be continued? Should their craft be endangered, would it not be more to his honor to cover them with the mantle of his wisdom, and stand up and fight valiantly, and gain for them the victory as their champion, rather than to be constrained to decree it to them as a Judge? Verily we are content that he remain in all the great dignities and perquisites he has gotten; and may they be continued and enlarged according to the good will and pleasure of the sons of Belial. Will not the people stone us should we seek out for them a Judge from a temple which is called a den of thieves? Verily may God bless your friend, who is worthy and estimable in our sight, and grant that his days be many, and that he may never condescend so low as to sit on the thorny seat of judgment, and have ten thousand volumes of law and precedent hurled at his head with all the force and aim of the wise and mighty ones of this tribe, should he refuse to do as he is bid, and partition lawful injustice unto the people. Verily we will let him remain in the peace and dignity he has gotten, and put on the perilous seat of judgment our friend, who is wise, and knoweth how to behave himself well in such matters; and in doing this, we shall seek to pull down no great man from the exalted eminence to which his own merits and the blessings of God have raised him; but only to exalt one who sitteth in humility among the people, and do honor unto ourselves and much good to this afflicted land.

26 And while they were yet speaking, the favorites of the sons of Belial, answered them hastily and in wrath and said:

27 Verily we perceive that ye deal deceitfully with us, and worship not the greater nor lesser image, set up in the temple, nor care for those who minister thereunto, nor seek the well-being of the sons of Belial; for a knowledge of thy friend hath not escaped us. Behold he hath been a prosecutor of usurers, extortioners and thieves, and shewed them no favor; and he hath likewise been a lesser Judge, and such folks, when guilty, could never escape him! Behold, he is a man that walketh in his own integrity, and the grey hairs of wisdom are on his head. He layeth justice to the line and righteousness to the plummet, without respect to persons, and who can stand before him in these days of sin? Were he on the seat of judgment, and should we ourselves, or even our exalted friend, or any of the sons of Belial, do wickedly he would deal with us according to our manifest deserts; & should we be found worthy, he would scruple not to hang up on high, by the neck, and care not to cut us down, nor give us burial, when we were dead; and who of us hath a concubine, affectionate and devoted as Rishpa, to spread her sackcloth upon a rock, and guard our exalted carcasses, by day and by night, from the dogs & buzzards? Yea, verily, God grant that the days of your friend may be many and obscure, and that no one shall him to office, and more especially, to the office of a Judge. And God do so unto us, and much more abundantly, if we fail therefore to give unto our exalted friend of the temple of the rag, this goodly office.

28 And the others, putting themselves in a posture of defence, said:

29 Verily, indeed your shall be upon your own head; for ye shall fall therein; and our friend shall have this goodly office, that peradventure ye may feel the justice and righteousness of his judgment.

30 And lo! these four wise men fought a great battle in the council chamber, even the battle of the mighty Serug; and they were equally divided in number, and strength and courage; and the victory was the chief most unto either party; and there was no one sitting on high over them, as when the rulers contended about casting out that eagle of unclean birds, the sons of Belial, to lay on those whosoever he would, or thrust his club or paw into the scale, and give the victory to whomsoever he listed.

31 And when they had fought to their hearts content, they came to a party; and one of them, wiser than the rest, spake and said:

32 Verily brethren when the lesser rulers aforesaid contended in like manner and cause, there was one sitting over them to prosper the ungodly and give the victory to the unjust; but it becometh not persons of our exaltation to have any such person over us; and in a case like the present, there is no precedent in all the ten thousand books which uphold the cause of the sons of Belial, and which are canonized by the posing injustice of the wise and mighty ones of this land; verily there is no precedent in them, how we shall act in the miserable predicament we are in. And what profit is it for us thus to afflict ourselves for naught, seeing that victory nor defeat is advanced thereby one whit. Let us, therefore, look to the nature and principles which all wise men follow when they make battle, and thereby seek out and establish a precedent worthy of our wisdom, and to be recorded in the Chronicle of this tribe, and had in everlasting remembrance; and thereby we shall confer a greater benefit on the people of this tribe than the making of a Judge. Therefore we ought not to care any longer whom we make a Judge, but seek only to keep from blows, and to do honor unto ourselves by making a precedent. Lo! when the wise men fighteth, and perceives that he giveth harder blows than he dealth upon him, he taketh courage and fighteth on until God giveth him the victory; but if he perceives that harder blows are dealth back upon him than he giveth, his heart faileth him, and he crieth out peccavi, and so the matter is ended; and in all this, he is commended for wisdom and valor. But in a case like ours, where the parties are equal, and each of them finds that every blow he gives is measured back with the same force and damage upon his own head, it is mete for our wisdom, at present to decide what is to be done. It seemeth good unto me that the parties shall agree upon some one thing, equally indifferent to both, and so leave off afflicting themselves, and make peace. Now, therefore, let us accordingly place a man on this empty seat of judgment, whom neither of us have manifested that he has either loved or hated, or, indeed, cared any thing about; and so leave off afflicting ourselves, and make peace, and establish this precedent, that the like may be done in all like cases.

33 And this seemed good unto them all, and they did as he had said; and so the matter ended, and the precedent was established.

34 And after telling the Governor what they had purposed for him to do, and making the matter known, that it might be recorded in the chronicles of wisdom, they went unto their own homes, and were commended for having done wisely.

The following interesting letter from Gen. WASHINGTON to his wife, on the occasion of his accepting the command in chief of the American Armies, will be read with pleasure. It was furnished to the Editors of the National Intelligencer for publication by Mr. CURTIS, whose private memoirs of general Washington are now in a course of publication, and which will be enriched by many letters which have never before been presented to the public.

Philadelphia, June 16, 1775.

My Dearest—I am now set down to write to you on a subject which fills me with inexpressible concern, and this concern is greatly aggravated and increased, when I reflect upon the uneasiness I know it will give you. It has been determined in Congress, that the whole Army raised for the defence of the American cause shall be put under my care, and that it is necessary for me to proceed immediately to Boston to take upon me the command of it.—You may believe me, my dear Patsy, when I assure you in the most solemn manner that so far from seeking this appointment, I have used every endeavor in my power to avoid it, not only from my unwillingness to part with you and the family, but from a consciousness of its being a trust too great for my capacity, and that I shall enjoy more real happiness in one month with you at home, than I have the most distant prospect of finding abroad, if my stay was to be seven times seven years. But as it has been a kind of destiny that has thrown me upon this service, I shall hope that my undertaking of it is designed to answer some good purpose. You might, and I suppose did perceive, from the tenor of my letters, that I was apprehensive I could not avoid this appointment, as I did not pretend to intimate when I should return. That was the case. It was utterly out of my power to refuse this appointment without exposing my character to such a degree as would have reflected dishonor upon myself, and given pain to my friends. This, I am sure, could not and ought not, to be pleasing to you, and must have lessened me considerably in your esteem.

I shall rely, therefore, confidently in that Providence which has hitherto preserved and been boundless to me, not doubting but that I shall return safe to you in the Fall. I shall feel no pain from the toil or the danger of the campaign—my sole affliction will flow from the uneasiness I know you will feel from being left alone. Therefore beg that you will support your whole family, and pass your time as agreeably as possible. No-

thing will give me more pleasure than to hear from you from time to time. My sweetest and dearest friend, I am your devoted husband, and your affectionate friend, GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The Morgan Affair.—The late trials at Canandaigua developed little with which the public were not previously acquainted. The various trials preceding these, had elicited all the material facts relative to the abduction. Some features in the testimony of Eli Bruce and Hiram B. Hopkins, given at the last court in Canandaigua, are, however, worthy of particular remark—authenticating, as they do, some testimony relative to the affair, which was heretofore deemed apocryphal to say the least.

Hopkins was sworn by the special counsel in aggravation of Bruce's offence. He testified that Bruce was Sheriff and himself deputy Sheriff of Niagara, in Sept. 1826, and both resided in the jail then Bruce last month directed him to prepare an apartment for Wm. Morgan, who was to be taken from Batavia and brought through Lockport, on his way to Canandaigua, for revealing the secrets of a British military war, for revealing the secrets of a military war, for revealing the secrets of a military war.

Bruce was called as a witness on the trial of Whitney and Gillis. On the evening of the 18th September, 1826, two persons (one of whom was Burrage Smith of Rochester) called at Lockport, and informed him that Morgan had been taken from Canandaigua jail, and was in a carriage on the Ridge Road. Witness did not until then learn that Morgan had been taken from Batavia to Canandaigua. Six or eight days before that, a person called on witness to go to Batavia and get Morgan away—representing there was a difficulty between Morgan and Miller, and that Morgan would go away willingly; but witness declined having any thing to do with it. An other person called on witness about the same time, requesting him to fit up a room in the jail for Morgan's temporary reception adding that Morgan would probably be there that night, on his way to Canandaigua. When Burrage Smith called on the 13th Sept. to request witness to go to Wright's tavern, on the Ridge Road (about three miles from Lockport, on the way to Lewiston,) where Morgan had then arrived, witness then enquired if there was any difficulty or trouble—stating that, as he was sheriff of the county, he did not wish to get into a scrape. He assured him that Morgan had consented to go, and that he was to be put upon a farm in Canandaigua. Witness went to Wright's where he found the carriage in which Morgan was conveyed; and says that a person named Hague (now dead) and Morgan, were the only persons in the carriage from Wright's to Lewiston. They changed horses at Lewiston, and after stopping at Youngstown to take in another person, proceeded to the burying ground near Fort Niagara. They then crossed the ferry near the Fort, in the usual ferry boat, over to Canandaigua. Morgan did not get out of the boat. The arrangements on the Canandaigua side for Morgan's reception, were not completed, and it was thought best to bring him back a few days, until the people on the other side were ready to receive him. They then went up to the Fort and lodged Morgan in the Magazine, to await the preparations on the other side of the river. Has never seen Morgan since he left him in the magazine, and does not know what was done with him. Bruce left the Fort before day-light. Hague and Morgan conversed together. Morgan supposed he was going with friends, and appeared perfectly easy. Some liquor was handed in to Morgan at Molinets's tavern. He sat erect in the carriage and did not appear to be embarrassed. When they got out of the carriage, Morgan locked arms with the two persons (Hague and the person who got in at Youngstown,) and walked towards the Fort.—Witness supposed that Morgan had consented to go off. There was no liquor in the carriage. Witness saw a stranger at the installation the next day, whom he was informed was John Whitney, of Rochester.—Morgan was left in the Magazine. [To the question in whose charge Morgan was left, the Court, interposed, and said that persons not upon trial must not be implicated, and the question was not answered. The Court also refused to permit the names of the persons who were in the boat to be mentioned.] The subject of Morgan's abduction, was not agreed upon at a regular meeting of the Royal Arch Chapter at Lockport two weeks before it was done. There might have been a casual discussion about it by the members of the chapter. Does not recollect that he told a person that arrangements had been made by himself and two other sheriffs, to carry Morgan off. Witness says upon his oath, that he believed he had consented to go away voluntarily. Morgan made no complaints while witness was with him. Morgan was not confined. He had a handkerchief over his eyes. This was to prevent his seeing the persons who were with him.—There was no pistol either in the carriage or boat to the knowledge of witness.

N. Y. Morning Courier.

CIRCULAR.

To the Freeman of the Counties of Johnston, Wayne, Greene, Lenoir, Jones, Craven and Carteret. Fellow Citizens.—It is probably known to you, that I have declared my willingness to represent you in the next Congress of the United States. This tender of my services, has not been made without reluctance. A sense of the weighty responsibility of the station, and a consciousness of my own deficiencies, formed objections to which I

would have yielded, but for the flattering solicitations of many valued friends, in whose partial regard I could not be indifferent. Encouraged by them, and deeming it a duty not to refuse a trust so honorable, I became a candidate, resolved, in the event of my success, so far to realize the expectations of my constituents as to evince in my official conduct that devotion to their interests, which would ensure to me the continuance of their confidence and regard.

It being therefore now before you, as a candidate for a trust so distinguished, it is proper that I should submit my views on some of the topics which continue to engage the attention of the community.

The right of the General Government to appropriate the public lands to purposes of internal improvement within the several States, is a question of great importance. I have ever been the advocate of an equal distribution of our surplus funds for objects of this nature; but entertaining doubts as to the right of Congress, under the Constitution, to make such application of these moneys, I should have preferred a constitutional provision giving the right. An express grant of this power, would have removed the honest doubts entertained by many of the present practice of the government; and would have united the community in the equal and judicious distribution of these appropriations.

Congress, however, having exercised the power, and made repeated appropriations for objects of internal improvement, and the Supreme Court having solemnly declared the right to be in Congress, I must regard the question as settled, so far at least, as to lead to further appropriations. Under these circumstances, I should deem it unwise any longer to decline the acceptance of the just share of government patronage to which North Carolina is entitled. As a member of the confederacy, she has claims which will not be resisted if they are urged in a becoming manner; and her Representatives should unite in endeavors to rescue her citizens from their present servitude, by asking of Congress the means of removing the existing impediments to their wealth and prosperity—those obstructions especially which nature has interposed to our access to the ocean.

The late act of Congress, imposing additional and heavy duties on articles the manufacture of other countries, is unequal in its operation & to the Southern States, peculiarly oppressive. The unjust determination of taxing the South in order to add to the wealth of the North, originated with a few monied manufacturers, who, regardless of our rights, only looked to their own aggrandizement. It was their influence, and not a regard for the general welfare, which led to the adoption of that odious measure. The heavy burthens which it imposes on the great body of the people, are too severely felt to need elucidation. The excitement produced by the measure, has been such as might be expected from a free and gallant people whose rights were disregarded. It has, however, to their honor, been confined to the language of decided but respectful remonstrance, and to manly appeals to the justice and magnanimity of Congress. That the act will be repealed or so modified as to operate equally on the various interests of the Union, may, I think, be confidently expected at the hands of the coming Congress.

Believing the speedy payment of the public debt to be essential to an increase of national property, and that to accomplish this object, provision must be used in the disbursement of the revenue, I am favorable to the retrenchment of all unnecessary or wasteful expediture in the administration of the concerns of the government.

I cannot, fellow citizens, close this brief address, without congratulating you on the apparent good feeling which pervades the country. The party bickerings produced by the late contest for the Presidency, having ceased, we can now unite in endeavors to promote the great concerns in which we are all equally interested. In the political struggle which removed the late incumbent from the Presidency, I advocated the election of General Jackson, because I thought him to possess the necessary qualifications in a greater degree than his opponents.—I believed him to be inflexible honest—prudent, but energetic, and endowed with talents which fitted him for the office. His Administration thus far, has fulfilled my expectations, and in the remaining discharge of his high functions, I believe it will be his object to administer the government as to promote the honor and glory of our beloved country. For those with whom I have differed, I entertain the most friendly feelings; and I trust that the party which severally took in the controversy, will be remembered only as the exercise of a right secured to every freeman, for his use of which he is not accountable to another. Should I be honored with a majority of your suffrages, I shall support the administration in all just measures; but I will not be so far from yielding my assent as to yield an indiscriminate approval to its acts whether right or wrong.

Respectfully your friend,

J. SPENCER.

Greene County, May 23, 1828.