STAR, AND NORTH CAROLINA STATE GAZETTE.

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THE STAR,
North-Carolina State Gazette,
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...ble opinion, three dollars per an... will be sent without at least ... paid in advance, and no paper discon... at the option of the Editors, unless all ... are paid. Advertisements, not ex... lines, inserted three times for one ... twenty-five cents for each continu... letters to the editors must be post-

More New Dry Goods.

GEORGE SIMPSON & CO. take leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have just received a second Supply of New and Fashionable Dry Goods, adapted to the season, consisting of

1 Case new style Calicoes
1 do. 6-4 Irish Linens of superior quality and warranted grass bleach
Cotepalm and Berege Dresses, assorted Colors
French Gauze, Berege and Fancy Silk H'fs
Imitation Cambrick
Very Fine Book Muslin
4-4 and 6-4 Bobbinette
Worsted Braids
English Silk Hose and Gloves
Brownlin and Kid Gloves
1 Box best quality Prunella Shoes
Cotton Cassimere and Strandwells
French and Russia Drillings, &c.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1829 25 tf

State of North-Carolina,

Chatham county.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1829.

Joseph Buchanan, Adm. of Abner Buchanan and others, vs. Alexander Sloane & wife and others. } Petition for sale of negroes.

It appearing to the satisfaction of said Court that Matthis Wicker and wife, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State; it is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Star for six weeks, that unless said defendants be and appear before our said Court, to be held for the county aforesaid at the Court-House in Pittsborough, on the second Monday in August next, and plead, answer or demur, judgment will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Thomas Ragland, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday of May, A. D. 1829.

Test. THOS. RAGLAND, C. C. C.
25 6w

State of North-Carolina,

Chatham county.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1829

Thomas Springfield vs. John Judd and others. } Petition for partition of land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Roberts, Mary Roberts, Elias Roberts and Benjamin Roberts, are not inhabitants of this State; ordered therefore by the said Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Star, that the defendants be and appear before our said Court to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court-House in Pittsborough, on the second Monday in August next, then and there to answer, plead or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against them, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, Thomas Ragland, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday of May, A. D. 1829.

Test. THOS. RAGLAND, C. C. C.
25 6w

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County.

Superior Court of Law—May Term, 1829.

Robert Bigham vs. Mary Bigham. } Petition for Divorce.

Ordered by court that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian and Raleigh Star successively, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Mecklenburg at the court house in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte.

Witness Sam. Henderson, Clerk of our said court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829.

SAM. HENDERSON, C. M. S. C.
23 3m

State of North-Carolina,

Wake County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1829.

Archibald Hopkins vs. Jos. J. Hawkins. } Original attachment levied in the hands of Dr. Robert K. Smith.

It having been made appear to the Court that Joseph J. Hawkins, the defendant in this case, has removed himself beyond the limits of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the State Gazette for 6 weeks, that unless the defendant comes forward on or before the next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held at the Court House in Raleigh, on the third Monday of August next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, the property levied on in the hands of said garnishee will be condemned subject to plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, B. S. King, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday of May, A. D. 1829.

B. S. KING, C. C.
25 6w

Notice.

In Equity.

Robt. Bailey & als. to The Court. } Petition to sell land for a division.

It appearing to this Court that Elisha Munden and wife Nancy Munden, George Wood, John Wood and Frederic Bailey, are not inhabitants of this State; it is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed that publication be made for six weeks successively in the State Gazette, for the said Elisha Munden and wife Nancy, Geo. Wood, John Wood and Frederic Bailey to appear at the next Court of Equity to be holden for the county of Pasquotank, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment will be taken pro confesso, and set for hearing ex parte as to them.

EXUM NEWBY, C. & M. E.
25 6w

State of North-Carolina,

Chatham county.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1829

Daniel Buie, to the use of Richard Buckhaloo & David Reed, vs. Admr. and heirs of Alex. Munn. } Constable's return levied on land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Daniel, Cornelius, Flora, Mary and Catharine Munn, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State; it is therefore ordered by the said Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Star, that the said defendants be and appear before our said Court to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Pittsborough, on the second Monday in August next, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against the land levied on, and condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Thomas Ragland, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday of May, A. D. 1829.

Test. THOS. RAGLAND, C. C. C.
25 6w

State of North-Carolina,

Chatham county.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1829.

Edward Harper vs. William Harper. } Original attachment levied on land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of said Court that William Harper, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State; ordered therefore by said Court that publication be made six weeks in the Raleigh Star, that the defendant be and appear before our said Court to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Pittsborough, on the second Monday in August next, and plead, answer, replevy or demur, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against the land levied on, and condemned to satisfy the plaintiff.

Test. THOS. RAGLAND, C. C. C.
25 6w

State of North-Carolina,

Chatham county.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1829.

Nathan M'Manus vs. Isaiah Richardson. } Original attachment returned levied on land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of said Court that Isaiah Richardson, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Star for six weeks, for him to be and appear before our said Court, to be held for said county at the Court-House in Pittsborough, on the second Monday in August next, and plead, answer, replevy or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and the lands levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

Test. THOS. RAGLAND, C. C. C.
25 6w

State of North Carolina,

Wayne County.

Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1829.

Jesse Barden vs. Ann Mariah Barden. } Petition for Divorce.

In this case a subpœna and alias having been issued, and the sheriff of Wayne county making return thereon that the defendant was not to be found, proclamation was duly made at the court house door aforesaid by the sheriff of said county, requiring the said Ann Mariah Barden to appear and answer as she was required to do in said subpœna, and she failing to appear, it was ordered by the court that publication for three months be made in the Raleigh Star, and the Raleigh Register, giving notice to the said defendant, that unless she appear at the next Superior Court of law to be held for the county of Wayne, at the court house in Waynesborough, the first Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, and then and there to answer or demur to said petition, judgment will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Teste N. WASHINGTON, Cl'k.
Price adv. $7. 18 3m

FOR THE STAR.

The following Oration was delivered by Mr. JOHN WHITAKER, before the Jackson Volunteers, commanded by Capt. HINTON, assembled at Mr. Harris's, on the 4th instant, for the purpose of celebrating the "natal day of Liberty:"

Gentlemen,—We have assembled this day, when all the American people proclaim the beneficent intelligence which renovates the universe, to render a distinguished homage to those talents and virtues which so wonderfully shone in the day that tried men's souls. I mean not Washington alone, whose memory shall last until time is no more, but all those who aided in throwing off the heavy yoke of British oppression, and in atchieving our independence. What day can better unite all hearts? What citizen, what man can be a stranger to the influence of gratitude? We exist only through an uninterrupted course of beneficence, and our life is but a continual chance of services. As soon as born, our eyes, fixed on the heavens, appear already to acknowledge a primary benefaction; weak, without support, the love of our parents watches over our infancy and provides for wants continually renewed; they direct our first steps; their patient solicitude assists in developing our organs. We receive from them our first ideas of what we are ourselves, and of surrounding objects. Additional care models our hearts to affection, our minds to knowledge, and our bodies to useful labor. It is for happiness that the wise have reflected on the duties of man; that the learned have dived into the secrets of nature; that the magistrate watches; and that the Legislature prepares in deliberation protecting laws. Soon we are enabled to be useful. Good children, we strew flowers over the age of our parents, and their trembling voices bless us in their last moments. Becoming parents in our turn, we prepare, in the education of our children, the felicity of our declining years. And we thus continue in a new generation the chain of our benevolence and gratitude. Sensibility is not restricted within the family circle. The indigent are searched from under the thatch, succor and consolation are lavished; and the donor, at first paid for the good action by the pleasure of having performed it, is doubly rewarded by the gratitude of the object. Benevolence, how happy are thy votaries, and how much to be pitied the soul that knows thee not. He who is a good son and a good father is also a good citizen. He loves his country, and renders with alacrity the tribute of services he owes her; he delights in returning to his brothers the protection he had received from them, either magistrate or warrior, manufacturer or farmer. In the temple of the arts, in the General Assembly, in the fields of glory, or in the work shop of industry, he shows himself ambitious of contributing towards the prosperity of his country, and to deserve one day its gratitude. For, Gentlemen, there is national gratitude to individuals, to those who have faithfully served their country, and especially those who were instrumental in delivering us from under the hand of oppression. At this moment, gentlemen, on this ever memorable day, the people of these United States have assembled to express their gratitude to Heaven's King, and bear in mind the virtuous citizens who have deserved it. How agreeable is the task! How we delight in paying that homage to whom the country holds its safety, its glory and the foundation of its prosperity!

A slight view of the condition of mankind in other quarters of the globe, will at once convince us of the superior privileges and blessings enjoyed in America. Imagination can scarcely depict the wretched state of the people inhabiting the immense regions of Asia and Africa. There human nature, crouched in darkness, is degraded to the condition of brutes, transferred like these from one owner to another; and, prowned under the hand of arbitrary power, their hearts never expand under the enlivening beams of liberty. In many parts of Europe the condition of the people is more tolerable: the spirit of oppression, however, predominates; and rears up its hideous form, to oppose the progress of liberty. France, in breaking her shackles and asserting her freedom, has experienced all the horrors of war. Its desolating calamities have rolled over her fertile plains. Her armies, animated by that ardour which first glowed in America, have triumphed over all opposition—despotism has been shaken to its lowest foundation.

Turning our eyes from the bloody fields of Europe, we may rejoice for the happiness of the United States. In a full persuasion of the excellence of our government, let us shun those vices which tend to its subversion, and cultivate those virtues which will render it permanent, and transmit it in full vigor to all succeeding ages. Let not the haggard forms of intemperance or luxury ever fill up their destroying ravages in this happy country. Let economy, frugality, moderation and justice, at home and abroad, mark the conduct of all our citizens. Let it be our constant care to diffuse knowledge and goodness through all ranks of society. The people of this country will never be uneasy under its present form of government, provided they have sufficient information to judge of its excellence. No nation under heaven enjoys so much happiness as the Americans. Convince them of this, and will they not sneer at the thought of subverting their political constitution, or suffering it to degenerate into aristocracy or monarchy? Let a sense of our happy situation awaken in us the warmest sensations of gratitude to the Supreme Being. Let us consider him as the author of all our blessings, acknowledging him as our beneficent parent, protector and friend. The predominant tendency of his providence towards us as a nation evinces his benevolent designs—every part of his conduct speaks in a language plain and intelligible. Let us open our ears, let us attend, let us be wise.

While we celebrate the anniversary of our independence, let us not pass over in silence the defenders of our country. Where are those brave Americans whose lives were cloven down in the tempest of battle? Are they not bending from the bright abodes? A voice from the altar cries, "these are they who loved their country; these are they who died for liberty." We now reap the fruit of their agony and toil. Let their memories be eternally embalmed in our bosoms. Let the infants of all posterity prattle their fame and drop tears of sympathy for their fate. The consequences of American Independence will soon reach to the extremities of the world. The shining car of freedom will soon roll over the necks of kings, and bare off the oppressed to scenes of liberty and peace. The clamours of war will soon cease under the whole heaven; the tree of liberty will shoot its top up to the sun; its boughs will hang over the end of the whole world, and the wearied nations will lie down under its shade.

Here, in America, stands the Asylum for the distressed and persecuted of all nations. This vast temple of freedom rises majestically fair. Founded on a rock, it will remain unshaken by the force of tyrants, undiminished by the flight of time. Long streams of light emanate through its portals, and chase the darkness from distant nations; its turrets will swell into the heavens, rising above every tempest, and the pillar of divine glory descending from God, will rest forever on its summit.

CIRCULAR.

To the Freemen of Orange, Wake and Person.

Fellow Citizens—As it will be out of my power to visit every part of the district previous to the ensuing election, owing to the shortness of the time, permit me in this way to inform you that I am a candidate for your suffrages for a seat in the next congress of the union. The period for which your late representative was elected having expired on the 4th of March last, I have, at the solicitations of many of the good people of the district, made you a tender of my services. Presenting myself before you in this situation, you will naturally expect, and, it will be my pleasure to give you my opinions on the most prominent subjects which may engage the deliberations of congress. To anticipate every subject that will be brought before that body, is beyond the reach of human power. The subject of the revision of the tariff or duties on imports, is one which will no doubt be brought up again at the ensuing session, as the revenue collected under the late duties is beginning to diminish, and that too with a rapidity which threatens us sooner or later with the necessity of resorting to direct taxes to support government, and discharge the national debt—it may be regarded as a subject of momentous importance to the people. To tell you, as some have vainly done, that we should have no tariff, would be to threaten you with direct taxes, which would be infinitely more burthensome to the great body of the people than any tariff law. I am therefore in favor of a judicious revision of the tariff, operating as equally as it can on every portion of the union and not oppressing one part, for the exclusive benefit of the other. I fear the farming interests of our country have been too much neglected by congress, we are an agricultural people and that branch of our industry should receive a liberal encouragement; I should feel proud to aid in any measure having for its object the improvement of the condition of our farms. Congress have of late assumed to themselves the exercise of a new power, not expressed in the constitution, but claimed by implication. I mean the power to appropriate monies under their direction for purposes of internal improvement. The representatives of some of the states doubting the power of congress on this subject, have seen them appropriate thousands and millions of dollars to other states without claiming that portion which as equal members of the confederacy they are justly entitled to. However much I might be disposed to doubt the power of congress to vote a way money for that purpose, yet as a considerable majority have not only claimed the right, but have exercised it, in appropriating considerable sums of money from time to time for the purpose, as a representative of the people of my district and state, I should claim her full portion. She is justly entitled to it; the first to declare and not the least sturdy in maintaining our independence, she should not be the last in receiving the bounties which the general government may have to dispense. A proposition has been before congress to apportion a part of the public lands among the states for the purpose of establishing free schools. As a self-governing people we need only to be informed to know our rights and maintain them.

Against my worthy opponents I have nothing to say; I do not wish to ride into office on the faults or misfortunes of others; one of them has been your representative for the last three years: if he has introduced or supported any measure in congress having for its object your good, you will doubtless give him credit for it; if he has suffered measures to be adopted to your injury without opposing them, or introduced them not for yours nor his country's benefit you will censure him. I was one of the original supporters of our present chief magistrate, yet I had respect to the opinions of others who differed with me; and shall if elected support the measures of his administration so far as they are consistent with the public good. A system of extravagance is getting into congress which I fear portends dangerous consequences to the future prosperity of our country. Economy and republicanism are intimately connected; separate them and you dissolve the mighty fabric on which our liberties are based. I warn you therefore as you regard your own welfare and that of our own common country, to look well to those you trust, and see that they be republicans indeed, in whom there is no guile; for remember that on the due exercise of the trust you repose in them, depends your freedom and happiness.

I shall take a pride in being among you as much as I can, to give you the hand of friendship, to converse with you as one of your fellow citizens on public matters vitally interesting to us all, and I shall be still more happy if I shall be made the humble organ of expressing them in the councils of the nation.

With sincere regard, yours &c.
NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Orange County, July 13th, 1829.

London, May 8—The following strange story appears in a French paper. [Le Navigateur:] "The Danish brig Anna, Capt Holl, was at Bahia, in Oct. 1st. and was about to leave it for Pernambuco, to finish loading, and return to Europe. About 12 o'clock, the Captain received a visit on board from a man wrapped in an old cloak, who requested the favor of a private conversation. The Captain sent away the cabin boy, and the stranger explained the object of his visit. "I am a native of Florence, my name Zernetti; for the last two months I have exhibited wax figures here, but as I took very little money, and have been obliged to run into debt, I wish to go to Pernambuco, where I am sure of doing well, which will enable me to satisfy my creditors here. The Brazilians have no pity. It was of no use for me to give them my word to send from P. what was due them, and I am informed that they intend to seize upon my figures to-morrow. In order to relieve myself I have determined to go away secretly; your vessel will sail to morrow, before sunrise, and I promise to make you a good acknowledgment of the service, immediately upon my arrival; if you will receive, at night fall, the five cases which I will have ready, and which it will be easy to embark without receiving any obstruction from the custom house, as one of the officers is a countryman of mine, and will afford every facility to my flight. After some difficulty, over which the skilful Florentine was easily enabled to triumph, the captain consented to receive the new Curtius and his cabinet, and in the evening they were received on board. The vessel got under way about 9 o'clock, with a fair wind. The Florentine chatted familiarly with the men, asked about the value of the cargo, and very frequently went down to the hold, in order as he said, to see that none of his cases had sustained injury. Towards evening his frequent visits began to excite suspicion, though no importance was attached to them. What had ten robust men to fear from a single man unarmed? At midnight, when part of the men were asleep, the man on the watch heard a noise proceed from the hold, as if something were about being removed. He was about to give information to the captain, who had gone down to the cabin, but there was not sufficient time, and in the midst of the tumult he heard his voice calling for help. Before the crew could rally themselves a dozen armed men were seen on deck, and they struck down every sailor they met. In a short time they took possession of the vessel—the captain, mate and three seamen lost their lives. One man and the cabin boy, who were not asleep, got possession of the boat during the carnage, and made their escape, without provisions or compass, and succeeded in reaching land. From circumstances which have since transpired, it appears that the Florentine was a pirate, who had been wrecked upon the coast, that he had escaped with a dozen of his accomplices; and that his pretended cases of wax figures contained these ruffians.

Imprisonment for Debt—There is but one view of the subject which we ever have been, or probably ever shall be, able to take—and that is a very simple one. We consider imprisonment as having no more to do with debt than it has with rheumatism, or any other unavoidable calamity. *Imprisonment for debt*, simply, is nothing more or less than *punishment for poverty*. As the law now operates, a refusal or neglect of payment is considered as *fraud*, and so punished. The grand desideratum then, is to discriminate between misfortune and crime. We are therefore, and ever have been, for striking at the root of our present barbarous laws relating to debtors and creditors—for abolishing the whole system, and the very phrase of "imprisonment for debt," and substituting as much severity as the most rigid may demand, as means of coercing or chastising the knavish. The strange mixture of civil and criminal law in our code concerning creditors and debtors is an enormity that reflects dishonor upon the age, and ridicule upon the boasted freedom of our institutions.—*Boston Evening Bulletin.*

Hard Lodging and no lending.—Not long since a Captain of a Steamboat of Columbus, started his boat down the Chattahoochee River, and, having some business in Randolph County, Georgia, gave up the helm to his Mate, and concluded to take a land passage, by way of a tramp, and join in with the boat at some particular place, where he had been in the habit of taking in wood. However, by some means, he lost his way, and came to a wolf-pen, or wolf-fall. He, supposing it to be a hog pen, thought that he would crawl in at the hole underneath the pen, to rest himself the remainder part of the night, and save himself from the attack of the panthers and other devouring beasts of the wood. But unfortunate Captain B.——! what was his surprise, when, in the very act of getting in, the log or dead fall fell upon his back, and held him as fast as if he had been pinned to the ground! And in that sad predicament he was compelled, not from choice, but actual necessity, to remain until twelve o'clock the next day; when the builder or owner of the trap came to see what luck he had in the trapping of a wolf. Lo! to the utter astonishment, he had caught the Captain of a Steam boat!!! The Captain was immediately relieved, and his situation deplored by the humane and benevolent rescuers.

From the United States Telegraph.

Hydrophobia.—We are indebted to a highly valuable medical friend, for the following interesting communication. The importance of the subject on which it treats will, no doubt, obtain for it an extensive circulation. The writer is a man of science and worthy of every confidence—ED. TEL.

For the United States Telegraph.

GEN. GREEN,—At the present moment, our fellow citizens are considerably excited by the fear of mad dogs, by whom two children in this city have, within a few days, been bitten. The horrible nature of the disease consequent to the bite, a disease so utterly beyond the reach of medical aid renders it the imperious duty of every one, to communicate to the public, any thing he may know tending to mitigate or prevent the awful issue.

By the late foreign medical Journals, we learn that M. Coster, a French surgeon of great eminence, has devoted his attention to the subject of animal poisons. He has discovered that chlorine has the wonderful power of decomposing and destroying the poison of several of the most deadly.

The saliva of the mad dog has the property, when inserted under the skin, of communicating hydrophobia to other animals, and to man. M. Coster has been able by the use of chlorine, to decompose this deadly poison and render it harmless, preventing the approach of hydrophobia, in animals bitten by dogs decidedly rabid. There can be no doubt of the accuracy of the experiments on which this statement is predicted.

From this the most important practical results follow.

Make a strong wash by dissolving two table spoonful of the Chloruret of Lime,* in half a pint of water, and instantly and repeatedly bathing the part bitten. The poison will in this way be decomposed. It has proved successful when applied within six hours after the animal has been bitten.

I wish these facts generally known, as they may be of service to our fellow citizens at large.

B.

* The Chloruret of Lime, can be procured at the Druggist Stores in all the large cities in the Union.

A fine Maxim of Dr. Adam Clarke.—"No man, from what is called a principle of charity or generosity, should give that is *due* which belongs to his creditors. *Generosity* is good, but *Justice* has ever, both in law and Gospel, the *first* claim."—*Notes on Matthew.*