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THE STAR,

and North-Carolina State Gazette,

Published, weekly, by

LAWRENCE & LEMAY.

TERMS—Sub[illegible] reason, three dollars per an[illegible]—No paper will be sent without at least [illegible] is paid in advance, and no paper discon[illegible], but at the option of the Editors, unless all [illegible] are paid. Advertisements, not ex[illegible] fifteen lines, inserted three times for one [illegible], and twenty-five cents for each contin[illegible]—All letters to the editors must be post[illegible]

[Continued from 4th page.]

[illegible] miles and back, once a week

Leave Rockingham every Wednesday at 4 [illegible] arrive at Cheraw same day by 11 a m

Leave Cheraw every Wednesday at noon, [illegible] at Rockingham same day by 6 p m

[illegible] From Lumberton, by Philadelphus, [illegible]pelier, Bolivar, Cowper Hill, Stewarts[illegible], Queensdale & Alfordsville, to Lumber[illegible] equal to 43 miles and back, once a week

[illegible]ave Lumberton every Monday at 5 a m, [illegible]ve at Stewarts'[illegible] every Tuesday by 9 a [illegible] and at Lumberton the same day by 7 p m

[illegible] From Warrenton by Ransom's Bridge, [illegible]ford, and Hilliardstown to Nashville, 44 miles [illegible] back, once a week

Leave Warrenton every Tuesday at 10 a m, [illegible] at Nashville every Wednesday by 10 a m

Leave Nashville every Wednesday [illegible] p m, [illegible] Warrenton every Thursday by 2 p m

[illegible] From Halifax by Dawson's [illegible] Roads, [illegible]land Neck, Palmyra, and Clark's Store, to [illegible]milton, 42 miles and back, once a week

Leave Halifax every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive [illegible]milton same day by 7 p m

Leave Hamilton every Wednesday at 5 a m, [illegible] at Halifax same day by 7 p m

[illegible] From Tarboro' by Davis's Store, Ham[illegible], Williamston, Gardner's Bridge, Plymouth [illegible] Cool Spring to Columbia, 100 miles and [illegible] back, once a week

Leave Tarboro' every Thursday at 10 a m, ar[illegible] at Hamilton same day by 6 p m

Leave Hamilton next day at 6 a m, arrive at [illegible]outh every Friday by 4 p m

Leave Plymouth every Saturday at 5 a m, ar[illegible] Columbia every Saturday by 7 p m

Leave Columbia every Monday at 6 a m, ar[illegible] at Plymouth same day by 8 p m, at Hamil[illegible] every Tuesday by 6 p m, and at Tarboro' e[illegible] Wednesday by 5 p m

[illegible] From Washington by Bath, Pantego, [illegible] House Landing, Germantown, Swindall, and [illegible] Landing, to Middleton, 84 miles and [illegible] back, once a week

Leave Washington every Friday at 5 a m, ar[illegible] at Middleton every Saturday by 8 p m

Leave Middleton every Wednesday at 5 a m, [illegible]ve at Washington every Thursday by 8 p m

[illegible] From Raleigh by Smithfield, Waynes[illegible], Spring Bank, Kinston, Cox's Bridge and [illegible] Creek to Newbern, 120 miles and back, [illegible] a week, in 2 horse stages

Leave Raleigh every Monday and Thursday at [illegible] a m, arrive at Newbern every Wednesday and [illegible]urday by 4 p m

Leave Newbern every Monday and Thursday [illegible] a m, arrive at Raleigh every Wednesday and [illegible]urday by 4 p m

[illegible] From Fayetteville by Elizabethtown and [illegible]st Brook to Wilmington, 88 miles and back, [illegible] times a week in 2 horse stages

Leave Fayetteville every Tuesday, Thursday [illegible] Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at Wilmington next [illegible] by 11 a m

Leave Wilmington every Monday, Wednesday [illegible] Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Fayetteville next [illegible] by 5 p m

[illegible] From Newbern by Trent Bridge, Cross [illegible]ds, Swansboro', French Mills and Onslow [illegible] to Wilmington, 120 miles, once a week and [illegible] in 2 horse stages

Leave Newbern every Monday at 5 a m, ar[illegible] at Wilmington every Wednesday by 11 [illegible]

Leave Wilmington every Wednesday at 1 p m, [illegible]ve at Newbern every Friday by 8 p m

[illegible] From Wilmington by Orton to Smith[illegible]le, 29 miles and back, twice a week in 2 horse [illegible]ges

Leave Wilmington every Sunday and Wednes[illegible] at 1 p m, arrive at Smithville same days by [illegible] m

Leave Smithville every Sunday and Wednes[illegible] at 4 a m, arrive at Wilmington same days by [illegible] a m

[illegible] From Wilmington by Beattie's Bridge [illegible] Gravelly Hill, 40 miles and back, once a [illegible]k

Leave Wilmington every Wednesday at 2 p m, [illegible]ve at Gravelly Hill every Thursday by 5 [illegible]

Leave Gravelly Hill every Tuesday at 9 a m [illegible]ive at Wilmington every Wednesday by 10 [illegible] m

[illegible] From Fayetteville by Clinton, Duplin [illegible]d c. h., Wrightsville, Keenansville, Comfort [illegible] Trenton, to Newbern, 137 miles and back, [illegible]e a week

Leave Fayetteville every Thursday at 5 a m, [illegible]ve at Newbern every Saturday by 5 p m

Leave Newbern every Monday at 5 a m, ar[illegible]e at Fayetteville every Wednesday by 6 p m.

[illegible] From Keenansville by Rockfish to Wil[illegible]gton, 56 miles and back, once a week

Leave Keenansville every Friday at 2 p m, [illegible]ve at Wilmington every Saturday by 6 p m

Leave Wilmington every Thursday at 5 a m, [illegible]ve at Keenansville every Friday by 10 a m

[illegible] From Onslow c. h. to Richlands, 14 [illegible]es and back, once a week

Leave Onslow c. h. every Thursday at 3 p m, [illegible]ve at Richlands same day by 7 p m

Leave Richlands every Thursday at 8 a m, ar[illegible] Onslow c. h. by 11 a m

[illegible] From Newbern by Bordensville to Beau[illegible], 36 miles and back, once a week

Leave Newbern every Thursday at 5 a m, ar[illegible] at Beaufort same day by 7 p m

Leave Beaufort every Wednesday at 5 a m, [illegible]ve at Newbern same day by 7 p m

[illegible] From Smithfield by Whitley's to Stan[illegible], 32 miles and back, once a week

Leave Smithfield every Wednesday at 5 a m, [illegible]ve at Stantonburg same day by 7 p m

Leave Stantonburg every Thursday at 5 a m, [illegible] at Smithfield same day by 6 p m

[illegible] From Currituck c. h. to Poplar Branch, [illegible] miles and back, once a week

Leave Currituck c. h. every Friday at 2 p m, [illegible]ve at Poplar Branch same day by 6 p m

Leave Poplar Branch every Friday at 6 a m, [illegible]ve at Currituck c. h. same day by 10 a m

NOTES.

The Postmaster General reserves the right [illegible] the mails, and to alter the times of [illegible] arrival and departure, at any time during [illegible] continuance of the contract, by giving an ade[illegible] compensation, never exceeding *a pro rata* [illegible]ance, for any extra expense which such al[illegible]ion may require.

Seven minutes shall be allowed for opening [illegible] closing the mail at each office, when no parti[illegible] time shall be specified.

For every ten minutes delay in arriving at [illegible] point after the time prescribed in any con[illegible] the contractor shall forfeit five dollars. If [illegible] delay shall continue beyond the time for the [illegible]ture of any pending mail, the forfeiture [illegible] be equal to twice the amount allowed for [illegible]ying the mail one trip. If it be made to ap[illegible] that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable [illegible]ents, of which the Postmaster General shall [illegible] judge, the forfeiture may be reduced to [illegible]amount of pay for a trip; but in no case can [illegible] amount be remitted. The forfeitures are [illegible]rwise unconditional, and will in all cases be [illegible]ncted.

Persons who make proposals will state their [illegible] by the year; payments to be made quarter[illegible] the months of May, August, November and [illegible], the month after the expiration of each [illegible]

5. None but a free white person shall be employed to carry the mail.

6. Proposals should state whether the person proposes to carry the mail in a stage, or otherwise.

7. If the person offering proposals wishes the privilege of carrying newspapers out of the mail, he must state it in his bid, otherwise, he cannot enjoy that privilege.

8. Proposals for any improvements in transporting the mail may be stated in the proposals, and will be duly considered.

9. The number of the route, and its beginning and termination, should be stated in every bid; and the proposal must be sealed, directed to the "General Post Office, office of Mail Contracts," and superscribed "*Proposals*."

The following is a proper form for a proposal:

"*I will convey the mail, agreeably to advertisement, on route No. , from to , for the yearly compensation of dollars.*"

He must state the place of his residence; and, if not a contractor, must accompany his bid with satisfactory recommendations.

10. The distances, as stated, are believed to be substantially correct; but if any mistakes have occurred in relation to them, no increase of compensation will be allowed on that account. The contractor will inform himself on that point.

11. The Postmaster General reserves the right of annulling any contract whenever repeated failures to arrive within the contract time shall occur, or whenever one failure shall happen amounting to the loss of a trip.

12. In every case where the mail is transported in stages, and the present contractor shall be underbid, and the underbidder shall not have such stage property as may be necessary for the performance of the contract, he shall purchase from the present contractor, at a reasonable valuation, the whole, or any part of the stage property, including horses, that may be suitable for the service, and make payment for the same by reasonable instalments, as his pay shall become due, or as may be otherwise arranged. Should they not agree as to the suitableness of the property, its value, the terms of payment, and its security, each may choose a person, who may appoint an umpire, and their decision shall be final: or if the underbidder declines to do this, the Postmaster General will name the umpire. This will be made a condition of any bid under that of a present contractor; and should the underbidder fail to comply, his bid will be offered to the present contractor; but should he decline it, the proposal of the underbidder will be accepted unconditionally.

13. No bid shall be withdrawn after the time for receiving it has expired; and should any person refuse to take a contract at his bid, he shall forfeit all other contracts that he may have with the Department, and be held responsible for all damage that may result from his failure to comply.

14. No contract can be transferred without the approbation of the Postmaster General; and the assignment of a contract without his consent, shall forfeit it. This rule will never be departed from.

15. If a contractor or his agent shall violate the Post Office law, or shall transmit commercial intelligence by express more rapidly than the mail, his contract shall be forfeited.

16. The Postmaster General reserves the right of curtailing or of discontinuing any route, when, in his opinion, the public interest shall require it; and in such cases the contract shall cease so far as relates to the part curtailed, or to the whole, if discontinued—an allowance of one month's extra pay being made the contractor.

17. All contracts for routes embraced in this advertisement shall commence on the first day of January next, and continue four years.

Decisions on bids will be made known on the 19th day of October next.

WILLIAM T. BARRY,
30 7w — *Postmaster General.*

Transylvania University.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Course of Lectures in this institution will commence, as usual, on the 1st Monday in November, and terminate on the 1st Saturday in March. The arrangement for the ensuing session will be as follows, viz:

Materia Medica and Medical Botany, by Dr. Short, daily, at 9 o'clock A. M. Ticket $15.

Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. Richardson, daily, at 10 o'clock, A. M. $15.

Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Practice, by Dr. Caldwell, daily, at 11 o'clock, A. M. $15.

Anatomy, $15 } By Dr. Dudley, ten times a
Surgery, $15 } week, viz: daily, at 12 o'clock, and four times a week at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Dr. Blythe, daily at 1 o'clock, P. M. $15

Theory and Practice of Physick, by Dr. Cooke, daily at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The Matriculation fee is $5, and that of Graduation $20

By order of the Faculty.

G. W. SHORT, M. D. *Dean.*

Lexington, Ky July 1, 1830 30 9w

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, Silver, Plated, and Britania Wares, *Fancy Goods and Perfumery.*

BERNARD DUPUY respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has just received from New York and Philadelphia, a splendid supply of goods in his line, which he will dispose of at very reduced prices. Among his assortment there are some quite new articles of fancy; likewise Rogers' superior silver steel razors, knives and scissors, and large tortoise shell tuck combs, and side do. His perfumery consists, in part, of toilett powder, puffs and boxes; genuine lavender and cologne water; otto of roses; various kinds of essences, cosmatick and shaving soaps; real Naples do. and a great variety of other fine articles. In a few days he expects a further supply; among which he will have a handsome collection of the newly invented instrument, called the Harmonicon, or Æolinas, with preceptors.

Thankful for past encouragement, he hopes that by the punctuality and neatness with which all orders entrusted to him will be executed, together with the sincere desire which his personal attention will exhibit to give general satisfaction, still to merit a continuance of a liberal public's patronage. B. D.

P. S. Clocks and Watches of all descriptions carefully repaired. All kinds of gold and silver works manufactured at the shortest notice.

Raleigh, June 15 25 3w

A Negro Woman,

Taken up and committed to the jail of this county, on the 25th day of April last, who says her name is ANN, and belongs to John Sloan, Sheriff of Mecklenburg county. She is about 30 years old, dark complexion, wears her hair plaited, and has lost one of her front teeth. She is acquainted with names of many persons about Wadesboro', and when taken had a pass signed Margaret Hill, and headed Wadesboro', N. C. 1830; all of which was very badly done. She says she left Mecklenburg in company with Gen. Thos. G. Polk's John. The owner is requested to come and prove his property, and take her away.

GEO HOOVER, Shff.

Asheboro', Randolph county, N. C. June 1, 1830. 24 tf

CITY HOTEL.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has purchased of Mrs. Jeter the City Hotel. This establishment is on Fayetteville street, near the Court House, and business part of the city. It is also the Northern and Southern Stage House. The subscriber is happy now to inform the public that the improvement of this establishment is so far advanced that nothing is lacking in order to comfortable accommodations; and he pledges himself that every possible exertion will be made to render pleasant the stay of all those that may favor him with their company. He is determined to make every effort in his power to enable those who may call on him to say that no house that depends on an inland market is better supplied. Particular attention will be paid to his beds; and his stables will be well supplied with provender and an attentive ostler, his bar shall be well furnished with choice liquors; and the whole will be superintended by himself. Under these circumstances, he flatters himself that he shall be able to give pretty general satisfaction.

JOHN DUNN.

Raleigh, May 5, 1830 19 tf

Mrs. John Haywood

Respectfully announces to the public that she is prepared to accommodate travellers, gentlemen and their families, boarders by the day, week, month or year—school children for any length of time. Her house is situated in the immediate vicinity of the capital, the banks and several seminaries of learning. There is a beautiful and highly cultivated garden attached to it; her rooms are spacious and airy. She assures all those who may honour her with their patronage, that no exertions shall be wanting on her part to render them comfortable

Mrs. H. has also a good stable, which shall be well supplied with provender for horses, and a careful hostler to attend to them.

Prices as moderate as those of any boarding house in the city.

Raleigh, January 2, 1830 2 tf

A New Mail Route

FROM RALEIGH TO SALISBURY.

STAGE FARE $5.

Under this arrangement, the stage runs twice a week, and goes through in two days each way. The accommodation is good. Passengers who are traveling from Raleigh to Salisbury, or Tennessee, or South of Salisbury, will find this to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route West of Raleigh. Passengers who are travelling from Salisbury North, will find this route by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route that can be travelled to the North, by two days. A passenger who travels this route from Salisbury, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to Washington City, will go it in five days, and will sleep three nights out of five all night.

The Contractor will pledge himself to keep first rate Mail Coaches, and good gentle horses and drivers of the best kind; and he will spare no pains in trying to render those who patronize him, comfortable and safe through his route.

Passengers who are unacquainted with this route, will secure seats by application at Mr. E. P. Guion's Hotel, in Raleigh, and at Mr. William H. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury.

The stages will leave Salisbury every Wednesday and Saturday, at 6, A. M. and arrive in Raleigh on Thursday and Sunday, at 9, P. M. and will leave Raleigh on Wednesdays and Saturdays as soon as the Northern stage arrives, and arrive at Salisbury on Thursdays and Saturdays at 9, P. M.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, Contractor.

June 14, 1830 25 tf

FERRY

Livingston county, Kentucky.

The subscriber has purchased the well known Ferry opposite Galeonda, with one thousand acres of land, formerly known as Lusk's or Ferguson's Ferry, on the Ohio river; at which place he has the best of Ferry boats, and hands to give immediate and safe passage to all travellers. Those who are going westward, with waggons and carriages of every description would find it to their interest to pass by his Ferry, as the lowest ferriages will be charged. He has a horse ferry boat on hand, which will soon be completed, and will keep every thing on hand the traveller may stand in need of; and he will say to all those who are going to the lower part of Illinois, any part of the Missouri, and to the Arkansas Territory, it is much the nearest and best way, and it will be discovered at once, by having reference to the maps, that St. Louis, on the Missouri, is on a direct line over Galeonda, Illinois, from Hopkinsville, Kentucky.

JOHN BERRY

Dec. 4, 1829 3 12m

To my Creditors.

E. P. Guion, John Holloway, Bernard Dupuy, Robert Cannon, William White, Gordon Cawthorn, John Cawthorn, Wm Davis, Mitchell & White, Littlebury Willcox, Dixie C. Penner, R. Kingsbury, Marshall & Arnold, and Henry Wilkinson and Brothers:

Gentlemen:

Whereas I have been arrested at the instance of Samuel Hillsman, by virtue of a capias ad satisfaciendum, to satisfy his debt, interest and cost, take notice, that I shall appear in open Court at Oxford, on the 1st Monday in August next, for the purpose of taking the oath prescribed for insolvent debtors, agreeably to act of Assembly in such case made and provided, when and where you may attend, if you think proper, and shew cause to the contrary, if any you have.

ROBERT FREEAR.

Granville, July 20, 1830 30 3t

Stray.

Taken up by Henry Tatum, living in the north west part of Guilford county, on the road leading from Danville to Salisbury, and entered on the stray book, a small dark bay Horse, four or five years old, not branded, not shod, no white except his hind feet, and has some little appearance of having been worked some.

HENRY TATUM, R. G. C. C.

July 16, 1830 30 3t

State of North Carolina,

Franklin county.

Leonard Jones, complainant, vs. Durham Hall, defendant. } Original Bill in Equity.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Durham Hall, the defendant in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for two months in the Raleigh Star, that the said defendant appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Franklin, at the Court-House in Louisburg, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill of complaint; otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against him and a decree made accordingly.

Witness, Saml. Johnson, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office, the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1830.

Teste. SAML. JOHNSON, C. M. E.

July 21, 1830 31 2m

State of North Carolina,

Franklin county.

Francis Pugh and wife Lethe, Complainants, vs. Maurice Smith, Charles Smith, Elizabeth Williams, Samuel Smith and Nancy Smith, John Smith, Agnes Goode, and Elizabeth Goode, and Mary Nuttall, infants under the age of twenty-one years, by Saml. Johnson, C. M. E. and guardian pendente lite to the infants, defendants. } Equity.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Charles Smith, Elizabeth Williams, Samuel Smith, Nancy Smith, John Smith, Agnes and Elizabeth Goode, and Mary Nuttall, who are defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered that advertisement be made for two months in the North Carolina State Gazette, that the said defendants appear at the next Court of Equity for the county of Franklin, at the Court House in Louisburg, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill of complaint; otherwise the bill will be taken pro confesso against them, and decree made accordingly.

Witness, Saml. Johnson, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office, the 2nd Monday after 4th Monday in March, 1830.

Teste. SAML. JOHNSON, C. M. E.

July 21, 1830 31 2m

State of North Carolina,

Jones County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—June Term, 1830.

Durant Hatch, Jr. vs. Lemuel G. Steel. } Petition for Partition.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Lemuel G. Steel, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Raleigh Star for six weeks successively, for the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur to this petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing ex parte.

H. BRYAN, C. C.

July 12, 1830 Price adv. $2 50½ 30 6w

State of North Carolina,

Surry county.

Superior Court of Law—March Term, 1830.

John Barker vs. Sally Barker. } Petition for Divorce.

In this case it appearing to the Court that the defendant resides without the limits of this State; ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Star, six weeks, that she appear at the next Superior Court to be held for the county aforesaid, on the first Monday in September next, in the town of Rockford, and answer, plead or demur, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment entered accordingly.

Teste JO. WILLIAMS, C. S. C.

Price adv. $2 62½ 29 6w

State of North Carolina,

Lincoln County.

Superior Court of Law—April Term, 1830.

Anne Hoyle vs. Solomon Hoyle. } Petition for Divorce.

Whereas a subpœna *ad respondendum* and *Alias* have been issued against the defendant in this case, and which were returned by the sheriff of Lincoln county, that the said defendant was not found, and proclamation having been made publicly at the door of the court house of said county, by the said sheriff, for the defendant to appear and answer as commanded by said subpœna, and he having failed; it is therefore ordered by the Court that notice be given three months in the Raleigh Star and the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Lincoln county, at the court house in Lincolnton on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Lawson Henderson, Clerk of said court, at Lincolnton the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1830, and in the 54th year of the Independence of the United States.

LWN. HENDERSON.

26 3mp

North Carolina,

Wilkes county.

Superior Court of Law—March Term, 1830.

Tacey A. Adams vs. Spencer Adams. } Petition for Divorce.

Proclamation being made, and the defendant called and failed to answer: Whereupon it is ordered that judgment be entered pro confesso against him, and that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register and Star, that the defendant appear at the next term to be held on the second Monday of September next, then and there to plead or demur, or final judgment will be entered against him.

S. F. PATTERSON, Clerk.

Price adv. $5 50 21 3m

Notice.

Taken up and committed to the Jail of Chatham county, Pittsborough, N. C. on the 14th inst. a negro man, who says his name is HARMAN, and that he belongs to a widow woman, living in Carthage, Moore county, by the name of Parsons, and that he is hired the present year to Mr. John Kelly, of that county. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

WILLIAM RIDDLE, Jailor.

July 16, 1830 30 3tp

Notice.

Committed to the Jail of Stokes county, N. C. May —— a negro man, by the name of SI, between thirty and forty years of age, five feet seven inches high, very black. First said he belonged to John Pratt, and now says he belongs to William Jinkins, of Chester District, S. C. He has a mark on his right arm just below the elbow, occasioned by a burn.

JOSHUA BANNER.

Germanton, June 27, 1830 28 tf

From the Encyclopædia Americana.

BENEDICT ARNOLD.

This man, one of the most distinguished Generals in the American army during the earlier part of the contest of the war with G. Britain, and subsequently infamous as a traitor to his country, was born in Connecticut, of obscure parentage, and received an education suitable to an humble condition. The occupations of his youth were not fitted to prepare him for the functions which he was called upon to exercise in the sequel. At first a dealer in horses, he sustained losses in his trade. Eager for renown; greedy of money, the troubles of his country inspired him with the hope of acquiring fame and fortune by the profession of arms: accordingly on the breaking out of the revolutionary war, he embraced the cause of his countrymen with enthusiasm, and took the command of a company of volunteers at New Haven. He soon won a high military reputation. Washington, encouraged by secret advices that the Canadians were inclined to make part of the Union, projected the surprise of Quebec. This hazardous undertaking required leaders at once active, vigilant, bold and infinitely patient. He committed it to Montgomery and Colonel Arnold, a the most capable. He exhorted them, with extreme earnestness, to treat the Canadians as friends, as fellow citizens, and to punish severely the least irregularities of the soldiery.—Arnold began his march in the month of September. He conducted his small force through deserts which man had never before penetrated. The river Kennebeck had overflowed its banks; he passed it by swimming, or on rafts. Unknown streams presented a new obstacle: he diverted their course. The snow fell in abundance; a few hours of sun during the day were insufficient to thaw the ice formed in the long and severe nights of the northern autumn, but nothing could stay his progress. He was always in the van [illegible] pioneers, who cut a passage through the wild country, and, at the end of the march, had arrived before the enemy knew of his approach. He thus put in practice a maxim which he was fond of repeating: "In war expedition is equivalent to strength."—The last division, conducted by a man less resolute and persevering, returned, while he, at the head of the two first, sustained the courage of the soldiers, who were exhausted by fatigue, hunger and every species of suffering. After two months of toil all impediments were overcome, and he encamped before the fortress, but with a band so much enfeebled, that he was obliged to await the arrival of Montgomery, who died gloriously in an assault, Dec 31, 1775. Arnold was severely wounded in the leg, and forced to convert the siege into a blockade. He was not, however, to be daunted by any reverse. From the bed to which his wound confined him, he infused into the little army, the command of which had now devolved upon him, his own spirit of determination and confidence. The enterprize failed: the courage and intelligence which he exhibited throughout, placed him, nevertheless, in the first class of American officers. He served with better fortune, and still greater distinction, in the subsequent campaigns, and bore a considerable part in that in which Burgoyne and his army were made prisoners. He fought with his usual intrepidity in the engagement which immediately preceded the capitulation. The first to throw himself into the entrenchments of the enemy, he was animating his own men by his example, when a ball shattered the leg already wounded at the siege of Quebec.—As he was borne from the ranks to his tent, he still issued orders for the continuance of the assault. The boldness of Arnold was so great, that he was accused of a disposition to entangle himself rashly in perilous situations, but it could not be denied, that his rapid discernment supplied him, in the midst of danger, with the surest expedients, and that success always justified his daring. The admiration of his fellow-citizens kept pace with his services. His love of glory was accompanied with an equally strong love of pleasure and dissipation, and he was very unscrupulous about the mode of obtaining the means of gratifying it. His ill-gotten wealth he squandered in frivolous expenses, or mere ostentation. Montreal, the second city of Canada, was, under his command, a scene of injustice and rapacity, and the Canadians soon abandoned the design of joining the confederation. The attempt on Canada was abandoned, and, the wounds of Arnold being not yet healed, he could be vested only with some stationary command.—Washington, though he detested his vices, did not wish to leave his talents idle. The English having evacuated Philadelphia, he directed Arnold to take possession of that city with some troops of the Pennsylvania line,—a delicate charge for a man so prone to extend his powers and define them according to his interests. It was not long before he displayed in this city a magnificence as foreign to the habits of the country, as it was unseasonable in the midst of the calamities of war. He even lodged in his house the French envoy, and all his suite on their arrival. From this time, too, he began to profess an extraordinary attachment to the French, and great zeal for an alliance with them. To relieve himself from the difficulties into which his extravagance had plunged him, he resorted to the same oppression and extortion which had rendered his authority odious to the Canadians.—Under pretence of the wants of the army, he forced shopkeepers to sell or buy; he then put their goods at the disposal of his agents, and compelled them afterwards to be resold with a profit. He prostituted his authority to enrich his accomplices, and he squabbled with them about the division of the prey. The citizens applied for redress to courts of justice. But, with his military authority as his shield, he set at defiance both justice and the laws. At length, however, a representation of the grievances which the state was suffering, was made to congress by the president of the executive council of Pennsylvania, a man of firm and upright character, who had endeavored in vain to repress the overweening and predatory spirit of Arnold, and a committee was appointed to inquire into the subject. Arnold replied to the charges with arrogance. Some members of congress were of opinion that he should be suspended from his military functions until the investigation of his public conduct was brought to an issue; but the accusation had become an affair of party, and he had influence enough to cause this proposition to be set aside. Congress at length resolved to lay the complaints against him before the commander in chief.—As soon as Arnold saw that the resolutions of congress would be of this tenor, he resigned the command which he held in Philadelphia. He was tried before a court martial, and condemned January 20, 1779, to be reprimanded by the commander in chief.—Congress ratified the sentence, and Washington, having caused the culprit to appear before him, performed the task with the considerate delicacy which he thought due to a distinguished an officer. Arnold, however, quitted the army, and thenceforth nourished an implacable hatred towards the cause which he had so brilliantly defended.—The embarrassment of his affairs was at this time such, that private aid would not suffice to extricate him. He had some time before formed a partnership with some owners of privateers, who paid his share of the expenses of equipment, and expected to be compensated, for their advances, by his countenance and protection, but the chances were adverse, and, instead of profits to be divided, there were losses to be borne. Arnold, now without credit or authority, was no longer regarded by the owners as any thing more than ordinary partners. They exacted his proportion of the loss, and their knowledge of his difficulties only served to render them more urgent in their suit. In this extremity, he sought a last resource. Congress at the commencement of the revolution, committed an error which proved of great detriment to the finances. It intrusted some officers with agencies which had no immediate connexion with the business of command or military service. Arnold, the least proper for such trusts, was charged with considerable ones, and had large claims for monies and stores furnished in the expedition to Canada. The commissioners, to whom they were referred for settlement, reduced them very considerably. He appealed from their decision to Congress, who pronounced that the commissioners had shown more lenity than rigor in the liquidation of his accounts.—Disappointed in all his expectations, Arnold at last determined to betray his country, and to make his treason in a high degree useful to England, that it might procure him a full portion for his share in the revolt of the colonies. He wished to be regarded as a subject returned to his allegiance, and worthy of the honorable rewards due to virtuous and faithful citizens. As a first step, the British Commanders were to be made acquainted with his discontent, but in so guarded a manner as to leave a retreat open, in case the offers, which might be made to him, should not prove satisfactory. Particular circumstances facilitated the communications between them. As soon as the English commander was apprised of the disposition of Arnold, he despatched emissaries charged with such offers as were most likely to determine a man whose hesitation was only about the means and conditions. Some of Arnold's proceedings about this period, warrant the supposition, that he at first meant to tamper with his another country, but relinquished this design on more mature reflection. He took good care that nothing of several interviews should be discovered by the emissaries. English agents, there was, at New York, some whom he thought he could trust without risk. This was Beverly Robinson, an American by birth, and a Colonel in the British army, whose property all lay within the U. States. His mansion, situated on the Hudson, was included in the American lines and three miles lower than the forts upon the opposite bank. The commanding officers of West Point, having found it deserted, had made it their quarters. Arnold wrote to this officer, that the ingratitude of his country and other considerations to be duly disclosed, had produced a change in his political sentiments; that he aspired to merit, thereafter, and the favor of the king; that he could render signal services; and wished to enter into a correspondence on the subject with Sir Henry Clinton.—This overture was well received, and, a direct communication with the English general being established, it was agreed that Arnold should dissemble, with the utmost care, his discontent; that he should make every effort to obtain a command from Gen. Washington; that, as soon as he succeeded, he should consult with Sir Henry Clinton as to his future movements, and by the instructions which would be given to him. From this time he entirely altered his manner and language. He affected to have forgotten the affront of the reprimand, and pretended to feel a more lively attachment than ever to the cause of independence.—The country through which the Hudson flows was the principal theatre of the war. A station in this quarter would, he thought best answer his purpose. He was well acquainted with the localities. He examined, with minute attention, in what spot, by what operations, he could most beneficially second the enterprises of the British, and which was the most important position to betray into their hands. New York was at the time in the hands of the British, who had assembled there the greatest part of their troops.—The fortress at West Point, a military station of very great importance, is distant 20 leagues from this city. Arnold aimed at the chief command of this post, with a view of betraying it into the hands of the British, with the garrisons, and the arms and immense stores which were deposited there; for Fort Clinton contained, besides the ammunition necessary for its own defence, the stock of powder of the whole army.—The command of the fort had been intrusted to General Howe, an officer of tried courage, but of limited capacity, who could be employed elsewhere without inconvenience to the service. The wounds of Arnold did not as yet allow him to mount on horseback; they did not disqualify him however, for conducting the defence of a citadel. He had early secured the patronage of some of the leading men of the state of New York, and Washington was prevailed upon to confide West Point to him. Being a traitor to his own country, he was apprehensive lest those to whom he was about to sell himself might prove treacherous to him. He felt anxious to receive the price of his ignominious bargain, at the moment of its ratification; but he could extort nothing more than a promise of 20,000 sterling, and the assurance that he should be maintained in the British army, in the rank of Brigadier General, which he already held. About a month previous (July 10, 1780,) the first division of the French army arrived at Newport, in the state of Rhode Island. The situation of the English became every day more and more critical. Sir Henry Clinton had relinquished his projected expedition. He urged Arnold to fulfil his engagements, and supposed the thing easy for a general who was master of the forts and the river; but there were, in fact, numerous obstacles in the way, and of these the presence of the commander in chief was the most serious. Arnold knew his vigilance and activity.—He insisted therefore, with Clinton, on the necessity of deliberation, adding, however, that all should be in readiness to improve the first favorable opportunity. A young officer of foreign extraction served in the British army. He was endowed with all the qualities which render a man useful to his country and dear to society. This was John Andre, Adjutant General of the British army. General Sir H. Clinton had taken him as his aid de-camp, and did not disdain him as a counsellor. To him Clinton committed the business of negotiating with Arnold. A correspondence ensued between Arnold and Andre, under the suppositious names of *Gustavus* and *Anderson*. Mercantile relations were feigned to disguise the real object, and an American, whose dwelling stood between the lines that separated the two armies, served as a common messenger. At this period the rumor began to spread of a second division of the French army having sailed, and that Washington only awaited its arrival to begin the siege of New York. The Marshal de Castries, who then administered the department of the marine with so much reputation, had, in fact, advised the French envoy of the approaching departure of a second expedition. Clinton caused Arnold to be told that it was time to act; that a day must be fixed for the surrender of the forts; and that, if time were given to the allies, to effect a junction, it might no longer be in the power of Arnold himself to fulfil his engagements. He asked, also, plans of the forts, and the instructions necessary for the safe guidance of the British troops when they were sent to take possession of West Point. Arnold replied to these new importunities in the language concerted with Andre:—"Our master goes away the 17th of this month. He will be absent five or six days. Let us avail ourselves of this interval to arrange our business. Come immediately, and meet me at the lines and we will settle definitively the risks and profits of the copartnership. All will be ready, but this interview is indispensable, and must precede the sailing of our ship." It was thus that Arnold apprised Clinton of the approaching departure of the commander in chief. Washington had, in fact, given a rendezvous to count de Rochambeau, general of the French land forces, and to Chevalier de Tournay, commander of the squadron. They were to meet at Hartford in Connecticut, to confer about the operations of this and the ensuing campaign. But Arnold was not correctly advised as to the period of Washington's departure, and the mistake led to important consequences.—He had, in other letters, solicited an interview with Andre, and he now existed it as a condition indispensable for the prosecution of the enterprise. Hitherto every thing had succeeded beyond his hopes. There had been a total absence of those mysterious rumours, and vague surmises, which accompany, and seem to portend, a greater conspiracy. Never had so monstrous a plot been more felicitously brought so near to its execution. This profound secrecy was owing to the precaution of Arnold in not having unbosomed himself to any of his own countrymen, and admitting only Andre and Beverly as correspondents. He took credit for this policy, and his urgency for an interview with Andre was chiefly from his resolution to confide to the hands of this officer, alone, the maps and particular information which Clinton demanded.—The 17th of September, the day specified for the departure of Washington, passed, and he was still at West Point. Arnold amused Clinton at the delay, and explained his mistake, by mentioning a circumstance which had not before noted. The 17th fell on Sunday, a day which the Americans consecrated entirely to the duties of religion, and on which most of them abstained even from journeys, which, elsewhere, would be thought indispensable. Clinton admitted this explanation the more readily, as he knew that Washington respected the scruples of others, and was himself very religious. To obviate untoward accidents, it was agreed that Andre should leave New York early on the 11th of September, and reach the American forts on the 20th. He accordingly embarked in the night on board the Vulture sloop of war. Clinton sent with him Beverly Robinson, the colonel through whom Arnold had made his first overtures. He expected that the presence of this officer would moderate the ardor of Andre. Moreover, Arnold occupied Robinson's house, and the private affairs, which he, as a refugee, had to adjust with congress, furnished a plausi-