

ELIZABETH-CITY STAR

AND

Elizabeth-City Eastern Intelligencer.

Vol. 1. Elizabeth-City, N. C. Thursday, August 11, 1831. No. 1.

State of North Carolina,
County of Currituck.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
May Term, 1831.
H. Mathias
vs.
Benj. Bell
Benj. Bell
vs.
H. Mathias
Benj. Bell
vs.
Isaac Baxter
Robt. Bell and
Benj. Bell.

It appearing to the Court that the defendant Benjamin Bell has absconded so that process of law cannot be served upon him, It is ordered, That notice be given for two months in the Elizabeth-City Star, to the defendant Benjamin Bell, that at the next County Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, to be held for Currituck County, at the Court-House therein, on the last Monday in August, a motion will be made for execution to sell the lands levied upon as aforesaid, and if he has or can show any cause to the contrary, will then and there appear and make it known or executions will be awarded in due form of law.

Witness Spence Hall, Clerk of our said Court at office in Currituck, the last Monday in May, and fifty fifth year of our Independence, Anno Domini 1831.

Spence Hall, c. c. c.
June 30. Price adv. \$6 75.

State of North Carolina,
Pasquotank County.
Sup'r Court of Law, Spring Term, 1831
Alfred A. Turner
vs.
Susan Turner.

Whereas a Subpoena has been issued against the defendant in this case which was returned by the Sheriff of Pasquotank County "not to be found," and proclamation having been publicly made at the court house door of said county by the Sheriff for the defendant to appear and answer as commanded by said Subpoena, and she having failed to do so, It is ordered by the court that notice be given three months in the Elizabeth City Star and Edenton Gazette for the defendant to appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Pasquotank, at the court house in Elizabeth City, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in Sept. next, then and there to appear and plead answer or demur to the Plaintiff's petition or judgment pro confesso will be taken and the allegations heard exparte.

Witness Lemuel C. Moore, clerk of the said court at Elizabeth City, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1831, and in the 55th year of our independence.

Lemuel C. Moore, Ck.
July 14. price adv. \$5

Confectionary & Perfumery.
Lemon, Hoarhound, Rock and Peppermint Candy,
Sugar Kisses and Sugar Plums.
Cologne Water, Antique and Bear's Oil,
Essences of all kinds,
Aromatic Vinegar, and Bay Rum for the headache.

ALSO,
A beautiful assortment of choice shaving and Fancy Soaps, consisting of
Musk, Violet, Rose, Oriental, Vegetable, Lavender, Emolient, Olive, Orange, Abyssinian, Ambrosia, Windsor and Castell.

For sale at M. RUSSELL'S.

MOLASSES.
87 hds. bright English Island Molasses, just received per schr. Henry Clay, and for sale by
H. N. & T. P. Williams.
Elizabeth-City, June 30.

Palace of Fortune!
NO. 224 Broadway, under the new American Museum, Market Building, N. York, where the following prizes of \$10,000, 15,000, 12,500, 10,000, 8,000, &c. &c. amounting to Millions of Dollars!

Important Intelligence.
List of Brilliant N. Y. Lotteries to be drawn in the City of New York for the Summer Campaign.

July 20—Extra 19—Capitals Three of \$10,000. Price of Tickets \$5. 36 No. Lottery—6 drawn ballots. Package of wholes, containing 12 tickets, \$60, warranted to draw at least 25 50.

July 27—Extra 20—Capitals \$40,000, 10,000. Tickets \$10, and lowest prize \$12. 66 Numbers—10 drawn ballots.

Packages of wholes, containing 22 tickets, \$220, warranted to draw 102.

August 3—Extra 21—Capitals \$20,000, 10,000. Tickets \$5.—66 Numbers—10 drawn.

Package of wholes, containing 22 tickets, \$110, warranted to draw 42 50.

August 10—Extra 22—Capitals 3 of \$15,000. Tickets 5 dollars. 60 Numbers—9 drawn ballots.

Packages of wholes, containing 20 tickets \$100, warranted to draw 38 25.

August 17—Extra 23—Capitals \$20,000. Tickets 5 dollars. 60 Numbers—10 drawn ballots.

Package of wholes, containing 20 tickets, 100 dollars, warranted to draw 42 50.

August 24—Extra 24—Capitals \$40,000, 10,000. Tickets 10 dollars. Lowest prize 12 dollars—66 Numbers—10 drawn ballots.

Packages of wholes, containing 22 tickets, 220 dolls. warranted to draw 102.

August 31—Extra 25—Capitals \$15,000, 5,000. Tickets 4 dollars.—66 Numbers—10 drawn.

Packages of wholes containing 22 tickets, 88 dollars warranted to draw 34.

Orders for Tickets in any of the New York Lotteries, from any part of the world, will receive prompt and confidential attention. Those who prefer it, to save postage, can have a certificate of the numbers sent by mail, and the original Tickets will be sealed up and held subject to the owner's disposal.

Bank Notes, current in any part of the United States, or the Canadas, will be received by me at par for Tickets.

I am authorised to make reference to the Managers, Messrs. Yates & McIntyre, also, many first rate Houses in this City, Boston, Albany, Charleston, S. C., Richmond, Va., Fayetteville, N. C., & Augusta, Geo.

The "Lottery Herald" is published by the Subscriber every evening of the day of drawing. The Herald is forwarded regularly to all those who deal with me free of charge. It contains the official drawing, schemes soon to be drawn, a list of Broken Banks, a correct Price Current, and Review of the N. York Market, and a variety of useful and amusing original and selected reading matter. Please address

A. H. Schuyler,
June 18. New York.

M. RUSSELL
Has just received a fresh supply of butter and water Crackers, Indelible Ink, Tooth Powder, Starch, Dried Currants, Raisins and Florida Water, of a superior quality. Also, Conversation Cards, by which a courtship may be carried on by those too diffident to speak.
He will continue to receive fresh supplies during the summer.
Elizabeth City, July 21.

Farmer's Repository.
THE AMERICAN FARMER.
The following beautiful and eloquent passage is from Mr. Biddle's Address before the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture.

"If I have failed to prove that the pursuits of Agriculture may be as lucrative as other employments, it will be an easier task to vindicate their pleasures and their importance. I need not dwell on that retirement, one of the purest enjoyments of this life and the best preparation for the future, on those healthful occupations, on the calmness of mind, on that high spirit of manliness and independence which naturally belong to that condition. These are attractions which must have deep root in the human heart, since they have at all times fastened at once on the imagination and won the judgment of men. But I may be allowed to say, that in this nation agriculture is probably destined to receive the highest honors, and that the country life of America ought to possess peculiar attractions. The pure and splendid institutions of this people have embodied the brightest dreams of those high spirits who in other times and in other lands have lamented or struggled against oppression; they have realized the fine conceptions which speculative men have imagined, which wise men have planned, or brave men vainly perished in attempting to establish. Their influence in reclaiming the lost dignity of man, inspiring the loftiest feelings of personal independence, may be traced to every condition of our citizens; but as all objects are more distinct by insulation, their effects are peculiarly obvious in the country.

"The American Farmer is the exclusive, absolute, uncontrolled proprietor of the soil. His tenure is not from the government; it derives its power from him. There is above him nothing but God and the laws; no hereditary authority usurping the distinctions of personal genius; no established church spreading its dark shadows between him and heaven. His frugal government neither desires nor dares to oppress the soil; and the altars of religion are supported only by the voluntary offerings of sincere piety. His pursuits, which no perversion can render injurious to any, are directed to the common benefit of all. In multiplying the bounties of Providence, in the improvement and embellishment of the soil, in the care of inferior animals committed to his charge, he will find an ever varying and interesting employment, dignified by the union of liberal studies, and enlivened by the exercise of a simple and generous hospitality. His character assumes a loftier interest by its influence over the public liberty. It may not be foretold to what danger this country is destined, when its swelling population, its expanded territory, and its daily complicating interests, shall awake the ardent passions of men, and reveal the vulnerable points of our institutions. But whenever these perils come, its most steadfast security, unflinching reliance, will be on the column of landed proprietors, the men of the soil and of the country, standing aloof from the passions which agitate the denser part of communities, well educated, brave and independent, the friends of the government without soliciting its favors, the advocates of the people without descending to flatter their passions; these men, rooted like their own forests, may yet interpose between the factions of the country, to heal, to defend and to save."

Agricultural—We learn from a correspondent in Pitt county, that Mr. David Adams, who resides on Clay Root in that county, has made, this season, from two bushels of seed wheat, one hundred bushels of clean grain, on common land, that had been cultivated about 13 years, and had never been manured. In the pea row he run a deep furrow, into which he threw the corn stalks which grew on the land, and where the corn grew no manure was put. When the wheat was about 13 inches or 2 feet high, he ran a sub-furrow between each row: which was all the cultivation it received. From this it would appear, observes our correspondent, that drilling wheat is much more profitable than sowing it broadcast.

On certain principles of general policy, some of which were particularly interesting to the people of that State, were communicated to me by the President, were in accordance with my own, and I felt it to be my duty, not to withhold assistance which I could carry out, but to communicate the names of the intended members to me, however, to present an insuperable bar to my acceptance of the office which was tendered to me: I thought I clearly foresaw the evils which had too obviously resulted from this selection. A stranger to Gen. Jackson, I could not with propriety discuss these objections with him. I knew, moreover, that some of his confidential friends had fully discharged their duty to him, and to the country, by a frank communication of them. In this state of things, I sought the counsel of those around me, and a gentleman high in the confidence of the President, and to a distinguished citizen of my own State, I submitted the inquiry, whether, with this view of the Cabinet which the President had selected, I could with propriety become a member of it. The former expressed his decided conviction, founded on a long and intimate knowledge of the President's character, that he would himself speedily see and correct the evil. The latter urged the peculiar relations of Georgia with the General Government, as presenting a strong claim upon me not to refuse an invitation which had been given to me. I yielded to these suggestions, and took my place in the Cabinet, with a firm determination to avoid the controversies which I feared might occur. To that determination I have steadily adhered. Associating on terms of courtesy with my colleagues, my official intercourse with them was never interrupted by discord.

CORRESPONDENCE
[CONTINUED.]
From the National Intelligencer.
MR. BERRIEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Circumstances beyond my control have placed me under the necessity of presenting myself to your notice. I assert no claim to your attention, which does not belong equally to every free citizen of the Republic. But I ask, and I feel that I have a right to expect, your candid consideration of this address. Its subject is one of awakening interest to us all.—The position in which I find myself has nothing inviting in it. It is one which I have not sought, but which has been forced upon me, and one in which I am called upon to vindicate not myself merely but the cause of truth, and the best and dearest interests of the community, at a hazard to which fatuity alone could be insensible.

The misrepresentations of a public journal, professing to speak the language of the President of the United States, and published under his eye, have presented to me the alternative, of submitting to an imputation, alike dishonorable and unfounded in fact, or of meeting the issue which has been tendered to me under the alleged authority of that high officer. If I do not shrink from this unequal strife, it is because I have a confidence which has never wavered, in the intelligence of my countrymen, a firm and unshaken reliance in the justice of that tribunal, whose high prerogative it is at all times, and under all circumstances, to vindicate the cause of truth.

I have studiously abstained from any effort to excite public feeling in relation to the dissolution of the late Cabinet. I have felt that the question of its propriety was one, the decision of which belonged alone to the American People. Personally I have not been disposed to deny the right of the President to exercise his own free will, as well in the change, as in the original selection of his Cabinet; and with a perfect sense of the delicacy of my own situation, I would have been at all times a reluctant witness in the investigation of the causes which led to the recent events. It was not however enough that I should submit myself to his will, although the principle by which it was avowedly regulated, could have no application to me; for this I have unhesitatingly done. But I have been required silently to witness the entire misrepresentation of occurrences which the public were well aware must have come under my observation; nay, to be publicly vouched as authority for that which was directly in conflict with my convictions of truth—and finally to be called to vindicate my own claim to veracity, assailed as it is under the alleged authority of the President of the United States, or to submit to an imputation which no honorable man may bear. I mistake the character of the American People, if they would require this. I am totally ignorant of my own, if under any circumstances, I could yield to it. If, in the face of this great community, the cause of truth can be prostrated by the arm of power, at least the privilege of vindicating it, shall not be tamely surrendered in my person. I will bow to the decision of my countrymen—but whatever that decision may be, the high consolation of having faithfully discharged my duty to them, and to myself, shall not be taken from me.

The disingenuous and unmanly suggestion of my desire to remain in the Cabinet of General Jackson, notwithstanding the occurrences which produced my retirement, will be my apology for advertising briefly to the origin of my connexion with it, and to the circumstances which induced its continuance.

It was without any solicitation on my part, or so far as I know or believe, on the part of any of my friends, that I was invited to accept the office of Attorney General of the United States. There were circumstances, temporary in their nature, but still strongly operative, which rendered it not desirable to me. I felt, however, that I was called to decide upon the question of my acceptance, not merely as an individual, but as a citizen, and especially as a citizen of Georgia.—

On certain principles of general policy, some of which were particularly interesting to the people of that State, were communicated to me by the President, were in accordance with my own, and I felt it to be my duty, not to withhold assistance which I could carry out, but to communicate the names of the intended members to me, however, to present an insuperable bar to my acceptance of the office which was tendered to me: I thought I clearly foresaw the evils which had too obviously resulted from this selection. A stranger to Gen. Jackson, I could not with propriety discuss these objections with him. I knew, moreover, that some of his confidential friends had fully discharged their duty to him, and to the country, by a frank communication of them. In this state of things, I sought the counsel of those around me, and a gentleman high in the confidence of the President, and to a distinguished citizen of my own State, I submitted the inquiry, whether, with this view of the Cabinet which the President had selected, I could with propriety become a member of it. The former expressed his decided conviction, founded on a long and intimate knowledge of the President's character, that he would himself speedily see and correct the evil. The latter urged the peculiar relations of Georgia with the General Government, as presenting a strong claim upon me not to refuse an invitation which had been given to me. I yielded to these suggestions, and took my place in the Cabinet, with a firm determination to avoid the controversies which I feared might occur. To that determination I have steadily adhered. Associating on terms of courtesy with my colleagues, my official intercourse with them was never interrupted by discord.

If there were any combination existing out of the supposed confidence of the interests of Mr. Calhoun, Van Buren, I had no as little in the supposed character, having for the erce Major Eaton to retire from office—or to exclude his family from the society of Washington. With mine I did not associate; but no advance had been made on either side, and their actual relation seemed therefore to furnish no just ground of offence to either party. In this posture of things, and shortly after I had given an evening party to which Mrs. Eaton had not been invited, I received and heard with infinite surprise the message of Col. Johnson.

I could make no mistake as to its character, for there was a direct and repeated reference to the large parties, which had been then recently given by Messrs. Branch and Ingham, and myself. Such a mistake, if it had been one, would have been instantly corrected, from the nature of my reply. If the combination had been of a combination to evict Major Eaton from office, and not to exclude his family from Society, the reference to these evening parties would have been idle; and my declaration that I would permit the President to control the local intercourse of myself and family, would have been instantly met by an explanation, which would have removed the impression from the minds of Messrs. Branch and Ingham, and myself. Yet we all parted with Colonel Johnson, with a clear conviction that such a proposition had been made, and feeling as we all did, that an indignity had been offered to us, there was, as I believe, no difference of opinion between us as to the course we ought to pursue, if this proposition should be avowed and pressed by the President.

This conversation took place on Wednesday evening, and the rumor of our intended removal speedily became general. On the succeeding day, the personal friends of General Jackson interposed, and he was awakened to a sense of the impropriety of his projected course. It was then, according to Col. Johnson's statement to Mr. Ingham, that the paper spoken of by the Editor of the Globe was prepared. My two Colleagues had their interview with the President on the succeeding day, (Friday) and as Mr. Ingham's statement made from full notes taken at the time proves no paper was shown to him on that occasion. Owing to a mistake in the communication of the President's wishes to me, I did not see him until the succeeding day, (Saturday) and then the excitement of his feelings had so entirely subsided, that he seemed to me to be anxious