

THE STAR, and North-Carolina State Gazette, Published weekly, by BELL & LAWRENCE.

Subscription, three dollars per annum.—No paper will be sent without at least \$1.50 is paid in advance, and no paper discontinued, but at the option of the Editors, unless all arrears are paid. Advertisements, not exceeding fifteen lines, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.—All letters to the editors must be post-paid.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Campbell's Magazine.

THE LAW, AS A PROFESSION.

Your remark is just, that our Bar is grievously overstocked, and crowds of fresh members flock in every term, as if for the sole purpose, and certainly with the effect, of starving one another. If the annual emoluments of the profession were collected into a common fund, and equally distributed among the corps, the proportion of each would not exceed a miserable pittance.—The ordinary explanation of this is that the profession of the law is like a lottery, where the great prizes allure many competitors.—This is true to a certain extent even in England; but, I suspect, with this difference, that, in England, every person, before he purchases a ticket, assures himself that he has not only some chance of the highest prizes, but a great chance of the intermediary and smaller ones; whereas, with us, not more than one fourth of the holders of tickets have the slightest ground of calculating upon either the one or the other.

A popular charm, I should rather say a delusion, attaches to the name of a "Counsellor;" and parents, duped by certain vague and obsolete associations, continue to precipitate their sons into this now more than precarious career, without the least advertence to their substantial prospects of success, and in utter ignorance of the peculiar habits and talents required to obtain it. It is a common by-word with us, that no one who really deserves to succeed at the bar will fail. This may be very true; but what a complication of qualities, what a course of privation, what trials of taste and temper and pride are involved in that familiar and ill-understood assertion. A young barrister who looks to eminence through his own unaided merits, must have a mind and frame prepared by nature for the endurance of unremitted toil. He must cram his memory with the arbitrary principles of a complex and incongruous code, and be equally prepared, as occasion serves, to apply or misapply them. He must not only surpass his competitors in the art of reasoning right from right principles—the logic of common life; but he must be equally an adept in reasoning right from wrong principles, and wrong from right ones. He must learn to glory in a perplexing sophistry, as in the discovery of immortal truth. He must make up his mind and his face to demonstrate in open court, with all imaginable gravity, that nonsense is replete with meaning, and that the clearest meaning is manifestly nonsense by construction.

This is what is meant by "legal habits of thinking;" & to acquire them, he must not only prepare his faculties by a course of assiduous and direct cultivation, but he must absolutely forswear all other studies and speculations that may interfere with their perfection. There must be no dallying with literature; no hankering after comprehensive theories for the good of mankind; all such "trivial fond records" must be done away. He must keep to his digest and indexes. He must see nothing in mankind but a great collection of plaintiffs and defendants; and must consider no revolution in their affairs as comparable in interest to the last term report of point-of-practice in Banco Regis. As he walks the streets he must give way to no sentimental musings.—There must be no "commerce with the skies;" no idle dreams of love, and rainbows and poetic forms, and all the bright illusion upon which the "fancy free" can feast. If a thought of love intrudes, it must be connected with the law of marriage settlements, and articles of separation from bed and board. So of the other passions, and of all the most interesting incidents and situations in life—he must view them merely with reference to their "legal effect and operation." If a funeral passes by, he must, instead of permitting his imagination to follow the mourners to the grave, consider how far the executor may have made himself liable for a waste of assets, by some supererogatory plumes and hat bands, "beyond the state and circumstances of the deceased."

Such is a part, and a very small part of the probationary discipline to which the candidate for forensic eminence must be prepared to submit, and if he can hold out for ten or fifteen years, his

superior claims may begin to be known and rewarded.—But success will bring no diminution of toil and self-denial. The bodily and mental labor of a successful barrister's life would be sufficient, if known beforehand, to appal the stoutest. Besides this it has many peculiar annoyances. His life is passed in a tumult of perpetual contention, and he must compound with his sensibility to give and receive the hardest kicks. He has no choice of cases; he must throw himself, heart and soul, into the most unpromising that is confided to him. He must contend with obstreperous witnesses; he must have lungs to out-clamor the most clamorous.—He must make speeches without materials. He must keep battering for hours at an impenetrable jury. He is before the public, and at the mercy of public opinion, and if every nerve is not strained to the utmost to achieve what is impossible, the public, with its usual good nature, will attribute the failure to want of zeal or capacity in the advocate, or to any thing rather than badness in the cause.

Finally, he must appear to be sanguine even after defeat, and be prepared to tell a knavish client, beaten out of the courts of Common Law, that his is a clear case for equity. No man, without the rarest qualifications, or that fortuitous aid upon which few have a right to count, can rationally expect to arrive at eminence in the profession of the law, upon less rigorous conditions.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

Gentlemen: At the risk of being classed among the "INFIDELS," where certain mild, gentle, considerate professors of christianity, have placed you, I must beg permission to offer a few remarks on the case of Mrs. Townsend, as detailed in a late pamphlet published in N. York. Mrs. Townsend, it appears, having doubts respecting the truth of a single article of belief, professed by the communicants of the church to which she belonged, wrote a letter to the Pastor, stating her dissent, and "respectfully requesting a dissolution of her connexion with the Church, without a public trial." This request was denied; a Committee of Conference was sent to argue the point, who, finding her immovable in her belief, a session was held, and the following resolution passed, viz:

"Resolved, That Maria Townsend be excommunicated from this Church, and that the public announcement of this sentence be made the ensuing Lord's Day."

It is unnecessary to appeal to any man whose heart is not hardened into stone, by the influence of bigotry and fanaticism combined, in order to excite the keenest indignation at the stern and cruel disregard here employed towards the feelings of a respectable matron. I will venture to say that there is nothing in the history of the bitter and inflexible warfare of different sects in the most ignorant and bigoted ages of the world, more strongly marked with every character of daring and reckless inhumanity, than this case, which is a disgrace to the age, and a double disgrace to the country in which we live.

It is at war with the mild spirit of religion; it is an outrage upon the feelings of humanity; it is a wanton and cruel sporting with the heart of one who belongs to a sex, which none but brutes and cowards would dare thus to assault; it is an attempt to coerce men and women into a belief, in a particular point of doctrine, by the fear of public reproach and denunciation.

And this happens, this is permitted, in a country where it is solemnly acknowledged, nay, asserted as one of the fundamental principles of the Constitution, that a difference in religious opinions shall not subject either man, woman, or child, to civil disability or clerical persecution! I should like to know what persecution is? If to drag a matron before the public, for the purpose of holding her up to the scorn and detestation of an assembled congregation, gathered together to hear the words of peace and good-will to all mankind—if to denounce her as an apostate from the true faith, and turn her adrift, as it were, with the mark of Cain upon her forehead, to be an object of horror to her brethren and sisters, with whom she has been accustomed to kneel at the footstool of God, to offer up her prayers to the Throne of Grace—to utter her thanks, to ask forgiveness for herself and all her enemies—if this is not persecution, nay, the keenest, the most heart-breaking persecution, I know not what persecution is. At this moment, and for the remainder of her life, this helpless matron is, and will so continue, an object of indescribable horror to her most intimate associates; ties which knit her to that circle, with whom she has been accustomed, perhaps from her infancy, to exchange the courtesies and good offices of friendly intimacy, are broken, most likely forever. She will be thrown upon the world anew, to form new connections with society, and when

she meets any of her sister communicants of the church, that has thus flung her from its bosom, it will be their duty to pass her with an averted eye.

Is not this Persecution? Is not the spirit which dictated this public outrage on the feeling and the good name of a respectable matron, the same which presided at the stake of the Martyrs, the auto da fe, of the Inquisition, restrained, indeed, from such bloody excesses, by the laws, but still arriving at ends almost as cruel, through the circuitous wiles of a crafty church discipline? Does any one believe that, but for these restraints, the persecuting spirit that dictated this public exposure of a matron, for conscientiously dissenting from a particular point of faith, would have stopped short until it had persecuted her even unto death?

It is time, and high time, if it be not already too late, to put a stop to such open violations of the spirit of all those constitutions under which we live, to declare by a solemn act of the legislature, that no inhabitant of these United States, "by the blessing of God free and independent," forfeits his rights as a citizen by dissenting from any particular system of belief—his right to the protection of his person, his property, his life, and what is dearer than all these, of his reputation, by entering or departing from a communion with any Church, as his reason and conscience dictates. Let them stay with a Church as long as they please, and when they request a dismissal, let it not be accompanied by public disgrace as if they had committed some horrible crime.

Liberty of Conscience.

HYDROPHOBIA.

A mode of cure of the effects of the bite of a mad dog, used in the Ukraine.

When Mr. Marochetti, an operator in the Hospital at Moscow, was in the Ukraine in 1813, in one day fifteen persons applied to him for cure, having been bitten by a mad dog. Whilst he was preparing the remedies, a deputation of several old men made its appearance, to request him to allow a peasant to treat them, a man who had for some years past enjoyed a great reputation for the prevention of hydrophobia, and of whose success Dr. Marochetti had already heard much.

He consented to their request under these conditions: First, that he (Mr. Marochetti) should be present at every thing done by the peasant—secondly, in order that he might be fully convinced that the dog was really mad, he, Mr. Marochetti, should select one of the patients, who should only be treated according to the medical course usually held in estimation. A girl of six years old was chosen for this purpose.

The peasant gave to his fourteen patients a strong "Decoct" of the "Summit," and "Fl. Genistæ luteæ Tinctorie," (about a pound and a half daily,) and examined twice a day under the tongues, where, as he stated, small knots containing the poison of the madness must form themselves. As soon as these small knots actually appeared, which Mr. Marochetti himself saw, they were opened, and cauterized with a red hot needle, after which the patient gargled with the decoction of the "Genista."—The result of this treatment was, that all of them (of whom only two, the last bitten, did not show these knots) were dismissed cured at the end of six weeks, during which time they drank this decoction. But the little girl, who had been treated according to the usual method, was seized with hydrophobic accidents on the seventh day, and was dead in eight hours after they first took place. The persons dismissed were seen three years afterwards by Mr. Marochetti, and they were all sound and well.

Five years after this circumstance, (in 1818,) Mr. Marochetti had a new opportunity in Podolia, of confirming this important discovery. The treatment of twenty-six persons, who had been bitten by a mad dog, was confided to him; nine were men, eleven women; and six children. He gave them at once a decoction of the "Genista," and a diligent examination of their tongues gave the following result: Five men, all the women, and three children, had the small knots already mentioned; those most bitten on the third day, others on the fifth, seventh, and ninth, and one woman, who had been bitten but very superficially in the leg, only on the twenty-first day. The other seven, also, who showed no small knots, drank the "Decoctum Genistæ" six weeks, and all the patients recovered.

In consequence of these observations, Mr. Marochetti believes, that the hydrophobic poison, after remaining a short time in the wound, fixes itself for a certain time under the tongue, at the openings of the ducts of the "submaxillary gland," which are at each side of the tongue-string, and there forms those

small knots, in which may be felt with a probe a fluctuating fluid, which is the hydrophobic poison. The usual time of their appearance seems to be within the third and ninth day after the bite; and if they are not opened within the first twenty-four hours after their formation, the poison is reabsorbed into the body, and the patient is lost beyond the power of cure.

For this reason, Mr. Marochetti recommends, that such patients should be examined under the tongue immediately, which should be continued for six weeks, during which time they should take daily one pound and a half of the "Decoct. Genistæ" (or four times a day the powder, one drachm "pro dosi.") If the knots do not appear in this time, no madness is to be apprehended; but, as soon as they appear, they should be opened with a lancet, and then cauterized; and the patient should gargle assiduously with the above mentioned decoction.

We hasten to communicate to our readers this important discovery, (which we borrow from the Petersburg Miscellaneous Treatises in "The Realm of Medical Science, for 1821,") which certainly deserves the full attention of all medical practitioners, and which, if confirmed by experience, may have the most beneficial results.

Translated from an article in the Berlin "State Gazette," No. 20, of the 14th Feb. 1822.

Since the above statement appeared in the Berlin State Gazette, an official report, made to the Prussian government, and quoted in a subsequent number of that newspaper, represents, that knots similar to those described by Mr. Marochetti, were found under the tongue of a mad dog, in Westphalia, the last spring.

Medical men are anxiously solicited to set on foot inquiries and experiments, in order to put Mr. Marochetti's statement to the proof. It may be well worth inquiring also, whether the cure, if such it is, is not effected by opening and cauterizing the knots, without the decoction of the Broom having any part in it.

In the suggestion of trials of the remedy thus described, nothing can be less interposed than interference with excision and actual cautery, when practicable, which it would be highly imprudent to neglect, at any rate as far as the present treatment of the bite of the mad dog is ascertained.

In Russia, the wolves often go mad in winter. An English physician of eminence knew an instance of ten persons dying in the village, by hydrophobia, all bitten by the same wolf.

Edin. Med. & Surg. Jour. Jan. 1823.

THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE.

Mr. Wain remarks in his *Geographical view of China*, that the extent of the Chinese frontier cannot be less than ten thousand geographical miles; yet along the whole line the Chinese have succeeded in defeating the many persevering attempts which have been made clandestinely to enter the empire, as well as in preserving it invulnerable both by sea and land.

The rivers of *Quan-hing*, the most considerable province in the southern section of China, are covered with a multitude of boats, inhabited by a class of people called *Tan-hoo*, who are considered a distinct race. Although their origin cannot be traced, their original profession appears to have been fishing; they now dwell upon the water in floating towns, having their barks ranged side by side, and forming regular streets. They are under the charge of an officer called *Ho-possa*, the "anchorage place officer;" and in 1370 paid a tax in fish. In the fourth century there were fifty thousand boats, each of which probably contained four or five individuals; permission was granted to them by Yung-ching, in 1730, to live on shore and cultivate the land; they have peculiar ceremonies of marriage, but the poor people who live on the land still consider it as degrading to marry with them.

On the subject of the population of China, Mr. Wain remarks—"Admitting China proper to contain 1,297,999 miles, or 830,719,360 English acres, and the population to amount to 150,000,000, every square mile would contain but about 115 1-5 persons, and every individual might possess more than 5 1-2 acres of land. But every square mile of Great Britain, contains more than 150 people. In the kingdom of the Netherlands, the enormous proportion of 239 souls to each square mile subsists. France, Bavaria, Wistemberg, Westphalia, Saxony, Austria, Italy, all possess a greater average population than China. Hindostan, which comprises 1,020,000 square miles, containing 10,000,000 of inhabitants, is proportionally almost as populous as China; the number of persons to each square mile being only 1-7th less than in that empire. We have, therefore, no reason to admire the exuberant population of Chi-

na, nor maintain an error which for many centuries has been proverbially extensive."—*Nat. Gaz.*

The following paragraph, from an English Magazine of 1783, announces the first appearance of the American flag in a British port:

"The Thirteen Stripes.—The Ship Bedford, Captain Moores, belonging to the Massachusetts, arrived in the Downs the 3d of February, passed Gravesend the 4th, and was reported at the custom house the 6th inst. She was not allowed regular entry until some consultation had taken place between the commissioners of the customs and the lords of council, on account of the many acts of parliament yet in force against the rebels in America. She is loaded with 487 butts of whale oil, is American built, manned wholly by American seamen, wears the rebel colors, and belongs to the island of Nantucket, in Massachusetts. This is the first vessel which displayed the thirteen rebellious Stripes of America in any British port. The vessel lies at Horsleydown, a little below the Tower, and is intended to immediately return to New England.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

Hyson Tea.—The fact has been demonstrated, that the genuine Hyson Tea may be successfully cultivated in this state.—The experiment has been tried, and the result has been the most satisfactory. A Lady, the wife of Mr. John Newland, of Chatham County, found a seed much resembling that of Buckwheat, in the bottom of a box of Tea, which her husband had purchased in this town. She planted the seed in her garden, and the produce was a plentiful crop. She gave some of the seed to Mrs. Farrington, the Lady of Mr. John Farrington, of Chatham County, who also planted the seed; and the writer of this article obtained his information from Mrs. Farrington, and also obtained from her some of the Tea and Seed. He planted the seed in his garden in this town, where it can be seen by those who are curious to witness the products of the East Indies transferred to this western hemisphere.

The writer of this article has distributed, of the small portion of the seed obtained by him, to many of his friends in this town and its vicinity.

A Treatise on the mode of curing this valuable plant is quite desirable.

The Salem East India Marine Society, long distinguished for the excellence of its constitution, and the benefits which result from it, not only to the important class of the community which founded it, but to society at large, continues to increase rapidly in numbers and importance. Its Museum, long since an object of interest to the Naturalist and Antiquarian, has recently been enriched by a most valuable donation from our distinguished countryman, Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin. This interesting donation consists of a collection of rare medals of distinguished persons, nearly one hundred in number: Kings, Queens, Statesmen, Warriors, Scholars, and Moralists; comprising, amongst others, all the Sovereigns of Great Britain, from William the Conqueror to George IV. Locke, Bacon, Newton, Milton, Pitt, Fox, and Brougham, several of Napoleon Bonaparte, one of which is said to be the best likeness of that extraordinary man ever struck; on its reverse are the dates of all his important battles—one of General Washington—several of ancient date, comprising those of the twelve Cæsars of Rome, and several of minor consequence. The value of this donation is magnified by the sentiment contained in the letter of the donor, accompanying it—that "he presents it as a testimony of the deep interest he feels in the welfare of the country of his birth." The Society have deposited the collection in a cabinet by itself, bearing the name of the donor on a silver plate—and the superintendent of the Museum, to whose taste and assiduity the Society owe the present scientific and beautiful arrangement of its Cabinet, has so disposed this collection, that both sides of the several medals can be examined with perfect ease to the spectator.

While writing this notice of Sir Isaac Coffin, a note occurs to us in Tudor's *Life of James Otis*, (an excellent book, worthy the perusal of every American,) illustrative of the character of the inhabitants of this part of the country at the period of the Revolution, and appropriate to the present subject:

"There was, at one time, seven natives of Boston, and its vicinity, who were Generals or Admirals in the British service, some of whom had other distinctions conferred upon them, and nearly as many more who attained very high rank in the civil service. Most of these gentlemen are now living (1823) & there is probably no portion of the British dominions, of an equal population,