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MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette. SUICIDE.

The terrible case of self-murder by burning, detailed in the newspapers, has induced us to translate a few passages from an admirable dissertation on Suicide, published in the 53d No. of the Dictionnaire des Sciences Medicales, which we lately received with the concluding vols. of that inestimable work.

The following example is one proof, among a thousand, of the horrible effects produced by fanaticism on weak minds. Mathew Lovat, a cobbler of Venice, having his imagination heated by certain mystical notions about religion, suddenly took it into his head that God ordered him to die on the Cross! He meditated for some time on the means of putting his design in execution, and in preparing such accompaniments as should make his death resemble, as nearly as possible, that of the Divine Sufferer. At length the fatal day arrives—Lovat puts on a crown of thorns, two or three of which pierce the skin of the forehead to the bone! He tied a white handkerchief round his middle, in imitation of the images of our Saviour—the rest of the body was naked. He stretched himself out on the cross he had constructed and placed one foot over the other on a bracket in the inferior branch of the cross. He then with a hammer drove a spike through both feet and five inches into the wood! He pierced both his hands with long and sharp nails, which he afterwards adapted to two holes bored at the ends of the arms of the Cross—but, before nailing his left hand, he made use of it to inflict a deep gash in his side. This done, by means of cords and pulleys prepared before hand, and by some bodily exertion, he managed to hoist the Cross out of the window, and the wretch remained suspended in this situation all night, in front of his house. Next morning he was discovered, taken down and removed to the Infirmary, where in process of time, he was cured of his wounds, but not of his insanity. It is remarkable that, during the fits of madness, he did not appear to suffer the slightest pain—but, in his lucid intervals, he uttered dreadful shrieks, and appeared to suffer the most excruciating torture. He was removed to the Lunatic Asylum, where he exhausted his strength by voluntary fasting, and soon died in a state of complete atrophy.

Some suicides endeavor to conceal the last vestiges of their crime, whilst others kill themselves with a certain éclat. Of the latter, the English present frequent examples, rendered conspicuous by the high rank of the persons, or by the singular circumstances which accompany the act of desperation. Some prepare for death as for the celebration of a festival: for example, an Englishman who lately gave a splendid concert of sacred Music, and blew his brains out in the midst of the musicians, whilst they were striking up the last requiescat in pacel

Dr. Esquirol (the author of the article on Suicide in the Dictionnaire) vehemently opposes the famous Beccaria's argument against the punishment of felo de se's. The crime, he observes, has become more common since the laws against it have been evaded. It is, therefore, the interest of Society, that statutes should exist which have the effect of deterring from the commission of an act that outrages every feeling of religion and society. These laws should vary according to the character, manners, and even prejudices of different people; for example, the king of Saxony has lately decreed that the bodies of suicides be delivered up to the surgeons for dissection.

Dr. Esquirol proves very clearly, (against the assertions of Dr. Burrows) that suicide is much more common in England than in France—but, he attributes this, not so much to the eternal fogs and damp of the atmosphere, as to the peculiarity of manners, strongly marked distinction in society, and excessive development of civilization, with its accompanying wants and vicious indulgencies.

From the Western Carolinian. New evidence of God's communion with the Soul. Some days ago, I was credibly informed of a very singular circumstance; a man's having a foreknowledge of his

own death, when he was apparently in good health, and but a short time previous to his exit. Evan Huie, a citizen of Chatham county, related it to a neighbor of mine. The circumstances are as follows:

He states, that a week or two ago, a Methodist preacher was riding his circuit, and in the last round that he then was expecting to take; also near the end of his circuit. The preacher attended a meeting not far from where Huie was living, to which many people repaired. After meeting, the preacher took a certain man into the grave-yard, and showed him where he wished to be buried; told him that he should not live to ride out his circuit; and it is likely he gave directions relative to other things. The preacher then went home with this man; and they took their afternoon's repast as usual. After dinner, the preacher arose from the table, took a seat, and instantly sunk down and expired! O, transient pain! O, happy death! But how much more happy is the life he now lives? There is no doubt but that it is happy. May we all endeavor to aspire after it. O! may we all arise from the dust of the earth, whereof we were made—from the low scenes of this mortal life—from the petty pursuits of this world, and set our faces towards heaven; where the Redeemed, by the grace of God, through Jesus Christ, his beloved Son, rest forevermore, Amen. May we all seek the Lord, whilst he may be found—whilst he continues the operations of his love on our minds. May we walk, while we have the light—"the light of Christ, that enlighteneth every man." For,

"Whilst the lamp holds out to burn, Return ye ransom'd sinners home."

May we all improve our talents.—May we all seek the Lord for ourselves; and to know his truth, as it is in Jesus our Saviour. May we fear and love the Lord, for he is over all gods. The Lord's mercy is great, and endureth forever. Love ye the Lord.

A Friend of Mankind.

REMARKABLE REANIMATION!

Dr. Chirchton, physician of the Emperor of Russia, relates that "a young girl in the service of the prince of —, who had for some time kept her bed with a nervous affection, at length, to all appearance, was deprived of life.—Her face had all the character of death; her body was perfectly cold; and every other symptom of death was manifested. She was removed into another room and placed in a coffin. On the day fixed for her funeral, hymns, according to the custom of the country, were sung before the door; but at the very moment when they were going to nail down the coffin, a perspiration was seen upon her skin, and in a few minutes it was succeeded by a convulsive motion in the hands and feet. In a few minutes she opened her eyes, and uttered a piercing scream. The faculty were called instantly in, and in a few days her health was re-established. The accounts which she gave of her situation were extremely curious. She said she appeared to dream that she was dead, but she was sensible to every thing that was passing around her, and distinctly heard her friends bewail her death; she felt them envelope her in the shroud and place her in the coffin. The sensation gave her extreme agony, and she attempted to speak, but her soul was unable to act upon her body. She describes her sensations as very contradictory, as if she was and was not in her body at the same instant. She attempted in vain to move her arms, to open her eyes, to speak. The agony was at its height when she heard the funeral hymn; and found that they were about to nail down the coffin. The horror of being buried alive gave a new impulse to her mind, which resumed its power over its corporeal organization, and produced the effects which excited the notice of those who were about to convey her to a premature grave."

European Magazine.

A work from the pen of M. de Chateaufort, contradicts, by indisputable evidence, the generally received opinion that the health of females is especially endangered at the critical age of from forty to fifty. The result of a variety of facts drawn from Provence, Switzerland, Paris, Berlin, Sweden, Petersburg, &c. is first, that, from thirty to seventy, no other augmentation of the number of female deaths is observable than that which is the natural result of the progress of age; and secondly, that, at every period of life, from thirty to seventy, there is a greater mortality among men than among women, more particularly at the age of from forty to fifty.—U. S. Gaz.

In the island of St. Michael, a single Orange-tree has produced 20,000 Oranges, which, at two cents each, would sell in England for 217l. 13s. 4d.

At the celebration of the 4th of July at Dover, New-Hampshire, Ichabod Bartlett, Esq. of Portsmouth, being called upon for a toast, remarked, that the able manner in which the Orator had that day discussed the connexion of the progress of knowledge, and the principles of rational liberty, could not but have called the mind, with pleasure, to reflect upon the means of education enjoyed in this country. Whatever importance may be attached to the higher institutions of learning, our common schools were the true foundation of our glory. If New-Hampshire, if New-England, had acquired aught of fame from the services or reputation of her sons, to her common Schools was she first and chiefly indebted. These were the origin of our free institutions—thence must they forever derive that support, by which alone they can be perpetuated. It was then, Mr. B. observed, a subject, which while it addressed itself to every citizen in the discharge of his most important duties, could not too often be pressed upon the attention, even in the hour of festival enjoyment. He would therefore, with permission, repeat as a sentiment—"Our system of common schools." A conquering foe to the principles and legions of the "Holy Alliance"—give it place in these empires, and "the cap of liberty" shall banish the crown of despotism.—Pet. Int.

MINA.

Description of Mina, as a guerilla chief, translated from the Spanish of colonel Don Ximenez's account of that warrior, and sent us by a correspondent.—

"Mina is a well made man, of florid complexion, robust, and about 5 feet 8 inches high, a man of few words, but frank in his manner; he is very thoughtful, but never communicative. His officers never, by any accident, know where he intends to march; when least expected, he places himself at the head of his men, saying, "Follow me!" and often marches them in this way 30 or 40 miles without allowing horses or men any refreshment.

"When a volunteer joins Mina, he is not allowed to bring any thing but a pair of sandals, half stockings, breeches and jacket. Mina himself never wears boots or half boots, but sandals, in order more easily to escape, by climbing up the sides of mountains, if he gets knocked off his horse. He has several times saved himself miraculously in this way.

"Mina is brave to a degree that is incredible, and has a most powerful arm with the sword. He never allows gaming either among the officers or soldiers; he never takes a regular bred officer into his corps. He says, "they pretend to have much theory, and fail in all their attempts." Mina has a perfect knowledge of the whole country, and all the passes of the mountains, and whenever it is necessary, he disperses his people, appointing a particular spot, at some distance, to meet at; during the war he has practised this manœuvre frequently, and with great success.—His corps is by no means numerous, but he is not anxious to increase its numbers; he is not vain, and says fairly that he can manage a select few better than a large number. When a youth wishes to enlist in the cavalry; after being examined by Mina, and questioned, he calls for the commanding officer of the infantry, and says, "This boy wishes to serve in the cavalry, take him first with you, and let me know how he behaves." The first action they are engaged in, this captain, who commands the infantry, and is on horse back, keeps the boy close to him during the whole of the action, and watches narrowly how he behaves, and after having been four times in action, if he distinguishes himself, the captain brings him to Mina, and says, "This lad will do, he is worthy to die for his country." Mina then furnishes him with arms and a horse, closely watching him himself, to see how he behaves. By these means his corps is composed of the most determined and intrepid Spaniards that live.—Scotsman.

FOREIGN.

From the National Gazette.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

We are indebted to the kindness of the respectable owner of the schooner which arrived yesterday from Cadiz, for various newspapers published in that city—the "Espectador," the "Constitutional," and the "Diario Mercantil," as late as the 21st June inclusive.

These papers abound with interesting details of which we shall offer to our readers as much as the time left us this morning will allow us to translate.

The King of Spain and suite arrived at Cadiz at half past six in the afternoon of the 16th June. The troops of the garrison and the national militia, occupied the public square, and the immense crowd filled the streets, and windows, and balconies. The municipal authorities received the King at the en-

trance, where the governor of the fortress delivered to him the keys of the city with the usual formalities, and he was congratulated on his arrival, in the name of the inhabitants.

"The enthusiasm," says the Cadiz Gazette, "which was manifested on this memorable occasion, confirmed the opinion which we entertained of the patriotism and sensibility of the people. Union and harmony were seen on every side; not the least disorder or excess was committed; the sounds repeated in innumerable acclamations were those most dear to every good Spaniard—to independence and liberty."

The Royal family were lodged in private dwellings, until the Palace at the Custom House could be got ready for their accommodation. The Cortes assembled at Cadiz, on the 15th June. Eighty-eight members answered to the call of their names, and most of the rest were announced to be near the city. The history of their previous proceedings at Seville is this, in abridgement: On the 11th June, on the opening of the sitting, Senor Galiano, one of the leading members, rose, and stated that it was no longer the period to talk, but to act, and to draw the veil that hid their real situation—that the country was in imminent danger, but that the constitution might be saved as before, and for this purpose it was requisite to put the King and Cortes at once in a place of security. He proposed that the ministers should be forthwith summoned to give an account of the real condition of things, and decide upon snatching the king from the precipice over which perfidious advisers were impelling him. Arguelles then moved that the sitting should be declared permanent until the object of the Cortes was achieved. The ministers soon entered, and one of them related that, as soon as it was seen that the French might invade Andalusia, a council of generals, and other confidential patriots was convened, who unanimously decided that the means of preventing the march of the French were wanting, and that the Island of Cadiz was the only point to which the government and Cortes could be removed. The result was communicated to the King, who referred it to the council of state, who preferred Algeiras as the place of removal. The minister concluded by mentioning that, when he left the King, his Majesty had not come to a definitive resolution. It was then voted by the Cortes that the removal should take place the next day, to Cadiz, and that a committee should be immediately formed to await upon the King and apprise him of their determination.

The committee appointed went on their errand and returned in a short time; when the president reported the following dialogue between himself and the monarch: "Sir, the Cortes being in permanent sitting, and having received information of the approach of the enemy, I treat your Majesty to remove with the Cortes to the Island of Cadiz, for the security of your sacred person and the national representatives." His Majesty replied, that neither his conscience nor love of eleven millions of his subjects allowed him to leave Seville. The president of the committee rejoined, that the political conscience of his Majesty was not responsible, because his public conduct was subject to that of his advisers, and that the members of the committee could make convincing observations to him, if what was then remarked did not suffice. The King only added: "I have spoken," and retired. This report being heard by the Cortes, they resolved that the case of the moral incompetency of the King, provided for in the 187th article of the Constitution, had occurred, and that a provisional Regency should be created for the purpose of exercising the executive authority only as regarded the removal of the King and Cortes. A Regency of three members, Valdes, Cisneros, & Vigodet, was accordingly created and took the oaths of office at once, in the midst of the most lively acclamations of joy from the floor and galleries.

The Regency proceeded to make every necessary arrangement for a general departure; the Cortes remained in session throughout the day and night of the 11th June, acting in concurrence; but the ministers made considerable difficulty about accepting their offices anew from the Regency, and did not yield until five in the morning of the 12th. This circumstance occasioned great alarm among the Constitutionalists. At eleven of the same morning, one of the Regency waited on the King, and announced to him what had been done. He received the message with complacency, and answered that he was ready to set out. At one o'clock, the regular troops and militia were under arms to proceed, and the river was covered with boats laden with effects of every kind. But the King was again seized with scruples, and this being rumored, the

greatest agitation and confusion prevailed at Seville until near seven in the afternoon, when Ferdinand and the Royal family entered their carriages and were driven off, followed by the military escort. The exit was then reported to the Cortes, who had not separated a moment, and did not adjourn until nine o'clock.

The President, or Speaker, gave them a rendezvous at Cadiz on the 18th, or sooner, should circumstances permit. On the 11th, an Irish general Domesic, in the service of Spain, and thirteen others, were committed to prison, as parties to a conspiracy for the destruction of the constitutional government.

Within a few hours after the departure of the authorities and troops, the populace, instigated and led, as it is affirmed, by a number of friars, and a few traitors before concealed, rose, and during the three subsequent days, committed the most horrid excesses. They plundered the boats in the river, sacked the houses of many who had gone with the government, robbed, and stripped naked persons of both sexes, dissolved the constitutional municipality, and bid defiance to the few battalions left to maintain order. The following incident is related in a letter dated Seville, 16th June:

"In the edifice called the Hall of the Inquisition, there was a considerable number of boxes of powder guarded by an officer and some soldiers of the Queen's regiment. The populace being told that the boxes contained money, rushed to the hall in order to plunder them and murder the guard, but the officer, with unexampled courage, set fire to the powder and blew up the Canaille who had entered. Eighty persons, among them some friars, have been taken out of the ruins."

The Espectador of the 19th June, contains a despatch to the government at Cadiz, from Lopez Banos, General in Chief of the third army of Operations, (Abisbas,) dated Seville, 26th June, in which he states, that, having heard of the disorders and anarchy reigning in Seville, he had proceeded to that city with his troops, by forced marches, doubting however, whether he should reach it before the French army. On the 16th, he arrived, was fired upon from the streets and houses, routed the multitude without loss on his own part, killed some of them, and restored order.

At the last meeting of the Cortes in Cadiz, the Regency was dissolved, and the King re-habilitated. General Riego, in a letter published on the 19th June, blames the Regency for not having taken proper measures to prevent the occurrence of anarchy at Seville, and mentions that the journey of the Royal family was so precipitate from Seville to Alcala, as to resemble a disorderly flight. The King was not permitted to alight at all, but took refreshments in his carriage.

On the 18th, at Cadiz, the minister of war, ad interim, Don Stanislaus Sanchez Salvador, was found dead, with his throat cut with a razor. The following note, written with his own hand, was found in a window of his chamber:

"Life is becoming every day more insupportable to me. The conviction of this truth has driven me to the horrible resolution of putting an end to my existence. The only consolation which I can leave to my estimable wife, to my dear children and friends, is, that I descend to the tomb with a conscience which does not accuse me of ever having committed a crime or offence. I mean to despatch myself with a razor, and I mention this in order that no other person may, in any manner, be accused or implicated. Night of the 17th and 18th of June."

The Riots at Seville, the sudden invasion of Andalusia by the French, and other circumstances which affected his mind as Minister of War, are cited as the causes of his suicide. But, it was verbally reported that, at Seville, he had betrayed the constitutional cause, and endeavored to conceal from his colleagues and the Cortes the approach of the French to that city.

The Espectador, of the 21st June, says, "the government has received information from General Lopez Banos, that the French were to enter Seville yesterday. The General was marching with his forces towards Huelva. The government is taking every necessary measure for the defence of this island."

Constitutional guerilla parties were forming in every direction; several of the provinces had sent deputations to England to obtain arms and ammunition; Ballasteros was besieging Murviedro on the 4th of June, and expected to be master of the fort in two days; there was no indication of discord or flexibility in the Cortes.

The captain of the schooner Tom mentions that the enthusiasm of the militia and people of Cadiz was directed to the Cortes, and not to the King.