

The Star, and North-Carolina Gazette.

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Vol. XVI

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

Subscription, three dollars per annum.—No paper will be sent without at least \$1.50 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.

Patent Cotton Press.

ALL subscribers respectfully inform his friends and the public in general, that he has invented
A new and useful Machine, for the purpose of Packing Cotton into square bales, by the power of a lever, acting on a fulcrum, which drives the follower that presses the Cotton into the Bale.

The power of this machine is such that from 450 to 500 pounds of Cotton can be pressed into five yards of 42 inch bagging with considerable ease, and in a very short time. The superior advantages of this Machine are clearly manifest, in that in addition to the small quantity of bagging required, (which certainly is an object,) two hands can with great ease, pack from eight to 12 bales in one day, if the cotton is convenient by having some assistance in sewing, which is by far the most tedious part. The simplicity of this Machine and its superior power are greatly admired by mechanical artists, and in fact all who have seen it. By a mechanical construction it is proven, that the power of the lever and its convenience are equal if not superior to any even to the wedge, if properly applied.

From the high and frequent commendations past on the invention, the subscriber is induced to offer it to the public in something worthy of their immediate notice. Any person that may want, can apply to the subscriber. The probable cost will be FIFTY DOLLARS, when all the materials are found, and EIGHTY, if not the materials being having been obtained from the Department of State of the United States, all persons are prohibited from making or using the same without the right. All infringements will meet with the rigor of the law, and will be provided in such cases. Any mechanical or other person, who may wish to be benefited by the invention, may by paying a very moderate sum secure individual right, or state rights. The same is offered to friends and all others.

The size of the Machine is sixteen feet long, three feet wide and can be used in a house of sixteen feet high, or brought down the outside of the cotton can be conveyed by a tube from the Gin to the Press.

I have authorized Mr. James Denson, of the county of Franklin, to act as my agent in selling my Patent Right for packing Cotton in the counties of Beaufort, Lincoln, Johnston, Brunswick, Burke, Wilkes, Surry, Ashe, Person, Orange, Randolph, Rowan, Davidson, Guilford, Hockingham, Caswell, Cumberland, Columbus, Moore, Robeson, Richmond, Stokes, Montgomery, Bladen and Brunswick.

LEWIS LAYLARD,

Hallifax, N. C. Sept. 28, 1825. 41 3m

Wanted to Purchase.

A few NEGRO BOYS and GIRLS. Enquire of the Printers. Raleigh, August 17th, 1825. 34 10

The Augusta Annual Races

WILL be run the fourth Tuesday in January, 1826, for the sum of \$1000, free for any horse, more or less, in the world—as follows:
1st day, 4 mile heat for a purse of \$500
2d do 3 do do 300
3d do a single 2 mile heat, for \$200
Some day, one hour after, another heat, 200
4th day, for a handy cap, or three best in five, to be determined by the club, the night previous to the race, for \$400

\$1000

The weights and ages prescribed by the rules of the club.
The 3d day will be free, each heat, for any age, including those that have won a race before; and any person may, if he thinks proper, meet every horse he has in his stable, for both of these races.
The Turf is in fine order, equal to any in the United States; and the money will be hung up at the stand each day.
G. LONGSTREET, Proprietor.
October 5, 1825. 42 60

Medical College of S. Carolina.

THE LECTURES of this Institution will be resumed on the second Monday of November next, as follows:
On Anatomy—By J. Edwards Holbrook, M. D.
Surgery—James Ramsay, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine—Samuel Henry Hays, M. D.
Medical Jurisprudence—Henry R. Frost, M. D.
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Infants—Thomas G. Pringle, M. D.
Chemistry and Pharmacy—Edward Ravenel, M. D.
Natural History and Botany—Stephen Elliott, L. L. D.
S. HENRY DICKSON, M. D.
Dean of the Faculty.
August 25, 1825. 36 10

Swain's Panacea.



WILLIAM & WILLIAMS have just received a supply of Swain's celebrated Panacea, for the cure of Scrophulous, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Cancers, Tumors, & more particularly for Syphilis, Mercurial diseases, &c. Warranted genuine.
Raleigh, Sept. 8, 1825. 37 4f

State of North-Carolina.

IN obedience to the Act of the General Assembly of 1823, Chapter the 7th, the Public Treasurer hereby gives notice that he will purchase of the State, on Shares of a loan of all the three several Bonds of this State, for the use and benefit of the Public—Letters addressed to him on that subject, post paid, will be promptly replied to.
JOHN HAYWOOD, Pub. Treas.
Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1825.

THE MUSEUM or Foreign Literature and Science.

Published by E. Lattell, Philadelphia.
It is composed entirely, at its title implies, of selections from foreign Journals. A few words may show that it is a however far from being adverse to our own institutions of literature—and that on the contrary, it may have an important effect in promoting the dissemination of doctrines in accordance with the principles upon which our society is constituted. Some of the British Reviews and Magazines are reprinted in this country exactly as they appear at home, and they, as well as those which are not published here, embrace much matter of little interest and no advantage to our readers—and which is not unfrequently fitted to vitiate their literary taste, their morals, or their political principles. But while it cannot be denied that there is in all these foreign Journals a large part which consists of details and speculations which are uninteresting to American readers, or mischievous in the political or moral tendency, it is equally certain that a considerable portion of their contents is of general application and of interest and value, and that they embrace much that is in a very high degree interesting and instructive—political, sound and solid—refined and elegant; much that will excite thought and refine the imagination—that will "raise the genius and spend the heart." And when we consider that the great philosophers and statesmen, as well as poets, critics, and all other men of literature, now find their periodical press the channel through which their opinions are conveyed to the greatest number of men, it will appear very evident, that a knowledge of what is thus written and done abroad is necessary to the successful cultivation of our own literature, and important to the politician, scholar and man of business, as well as to him who reads only for amusement.

The persons who reside at a distance from the great depositories of New Books & News Libraries, a work conducted upon this plan is peculiarly important, as affording to them an opportunity of keeping pace, in some degree, with the progress of knowledge, at a very trifling expense of money or time.

When it is added, that most of the literature of the day is not easily accessible in any other than this form to our families, it will readily be seen that a work conducted upon this plan is a very desirable degree of interest and value. How far the Journal has been successful in endeavoring to merit these appellations, must be determined by the public; but the rapid increase of the subscription list is the most gratifying proof of success.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.
The MUSEUM is published by E. LATELL, Philadelphia. A number appears every month, and the subscription price is six Dollars a year, payable in advance.

It will be sent free of postage to every subscriber, so long as he continues to pay in advance. The Museum began in July, 1822, and all the back numbers may be obtained on the above conditions.

Subscriptions for the above work received at the STAR OFFICE, Raleigh
April 29, 1825.

Strayed Away

FROM the Subscriber, a dark Sorrel Mare, with a white spot in her forehead, & her right hind foot white above her fetlock, and perhaps her left also; she is four years old—tall, and of a long slim make. She was on the 20th instant near the line between Wake and Johnston, below Battle's bridge on the north side of Neuse River. She was raised in Orange. I will initially reward any person to take her up and convey her to me, or to inform me where she is.
W. M. P. BIDDLE, Jr.
Craven County.
39 4

March 20, 1825.

Likely Young Negroes for Sale.

WILL be sold four or five likely young female Negroes he will sell low for Cash
BOLLING DENN
July 24th, 1825 31 3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

Free Mason's Charity Schools.—In Germany, Denmark, and Sweden, charity schools have been erected for educating the children of Free Masons, whose indigence debarred them from this advantage. At Brunswick, asylums have been instituted, even in classical learning, and various branches of the mathematics.—The scholars are regularly examined by the Duke of B. who rewards the most deserving with suitable donations. At Eisenach, a town of upper Saxony, about 40 miles to the east of Weimar, situated on the river Neisse and capital of the state, is an institution of this kind, so well endowed that the teachers have salaries established, and in a short time seven hundred children, all children of Free Masons, whose penury prevented them forever, in any other way, from obtaining an education, were sent into the world well instructed in the principles of science and christianity.

In 1771, an Orphan House was established at Capel, on the Paldo, for the children of indigent Masons and their orphans, where they were educated and maintained until they could provide for themselves.

In 1773, the Free Masons Lodges of Dresden, Leipzig and Gorlitz united and erected at Frederickstadt (one of the divisions of Dresden city) a seminary to teach children of Free Masons in all, even the higher branches of education, for the support of which they made such extensive subscriptions, that in 1778 seven hundred youths had received a liberal education within its walls.

In 1774, an extensive establishment was put in operation at Prague the capital of Bohemia, in one department of which the children of indigent Masons were taught those branches of the useful and fine arts which would qualify them

for commercial or agricultural pursuits. In all these institutions, early piety was considered as the foundation of all that is useful and honorable in life, without which, speculative knowledge and practical skill are of little avail.
Charleston Courier.

An instance of Suspended Animation.
A labourer who had fallen from a scaffolding in England, was carried apparently dead; to medical aid, and after means had been applied without success of his recovery, his friends carried the body home, with advice from the surgeon to procure a coffin. A more skillful surgeon however, hearing the circumstances, examined the body, and found heat enough to convince him that the vital spark was not fled. He at first opened a vein in the arm, but no blood of consequence came; on drawing the scalpel over two branches of the temporary artery, he bled profusely. Before a pound had flowed he breathed, and when two pounds were drawn, he respired almost naturally. Several hours passed between the time of his fall and that of the operation which restored a fellow being to life. It occurred to the surgeon at the time, (& which he found in another similar case,) that the blood remains in the arterial system, in a warm fluid state, after the supervenient become nearly empty; and what remains in them is partly congealed from losing its free caloric; also, that the arteries retained the elasticity and vital properties a considerable time after the veins have lost their little contractile power necessary to carry on the circulation.

Melancholy effects of tattling.—We took occasion, some time ago, to animadvert upon that evil disposition, which leads individuals, in periods of public distress, to pry into, and, right or wrong, to talk about their neighbour's affairs. Since then, we find an incident stated in a Cheraw, S. C. paper, which confirms with lamentable accuracy those reflections. It is therein said, and we believe with truth, that Mr. McNeil, of Charleston, on arriving in Charleston harbour, from Liverpool, and being informed that his house had failed, was driven to the desperate act of throwing himself overboard, and was drowned. Now his house had not and has not failed; but, amid the thousand busy and mischievous rumors of the day their names had been mentioned as among the unfortunate; and these idle rumors were too faithfully and fatally repeated by the pilot, without knowing any thing of their truth, or of the interest which the passengers he was talking to might have in it. It would be impossible by any argument to illustrate so forcibly as by this unhappy occurrence, the pernicious and wicked consequences of such incautious or malicious babble.—N. F. Jm.

In the Royal Court at Guernsey, (Eng.) on the 6th ultimo, a circumstance came out which kept the Court in a roar. It was an action by Sophy Martin against Miss Anne Oliver, for the care and maintenance of three cats for near nine months. Miss Oliver being obliged to go to London for some time, engaged Sophy to take care of her cats and feed them properly, for which she agreed to pay her two shillings per week. On her return in May last, Sophy brought in her account, amounting to £3 18s. 6d. which Miss Oliver disputed, on the ground that Sophy had neglected the cats so much that two of them had died a long time before her return, and that she had attempted to impose upon her, by substituting another cat instead of one of her own that died, and that this strange cat had been maintained at her expense, and that she had some trouble to get rid of it after she came back. The bailiff and two of the judges were in favor of the plaintiff, and allowed her demand.

FROM GREECE.

The Boston Centinel publishes the following extracts of letters from Smyrna, to gentlemen in Boston:

Smyrna, 30th July, 1825.

A vessel has just arrived from Napoli di Romania, with letters to the evening of the 27th inst. which state that the Egyptian army had, on that day, arrived before that place to besiege it, and that there was little hope of its being able to hold out many days. This is the last rampart of the Greek cause. It is much to be regretted that the Greeks have recently massacred all their Egyptian prisoners—they have thus rewarded the extreme humanity of the Egyptian Commander in Chief. We fear shortly to hear of horrid retaliations.

Smyrna, Aug. 1.

I am very sorry to say the Greek affairs are very bad. A letter from Napoli of the 27th ult. says, "While writing, the Egyptian troops are wa-

king their appearance under the Mills. If they are able to take possession of them, the Greeks will lose this fortress. Should this occur, the revolution will be finished, and these unfortunate people doomed to slavery greater than ever. At Missolonghi the Turks were repulsed with the loss of 2000 men. The Greeks displayed the greatest courage. The Turks had even got into the fortress, when they were repulsed with much severe loss. Colacotroni, it appears, destroyed Tripolizza, and it was then taken by Ibrahim Pacha, who afterwards massacred 3000 men, women, and children, prisoners, who, on promise of quarter, had re-entered the city. We momentarily expect to hear further from Napoli. I tremble for the Greeks.

Upon these the Editor of the Daily Advertiser, after remarking that the merchants of Smyrna have never had any faith in the success of the Greek cause, makes the following observations, which somewhat relieve the sombre complexion of these letters:

From the tenor of these letters, one would, at first view, be apt to consider the Greek cause at an end. But it is not exactly so. To conquer every town in Greece is not to conquer and subjugate the Greeks. They can only be conquered by extermination, and to root out a population of several hundred thousand persons from such a country as Greece, is no easy matter. The enemy may occupy any part of the country with an armed force, but only the part so occupied can be considered as conquered. On the other hand, the Greeks can make no progress in establishing a regular government, as in cultivating the arts of life. These views are confirmed by a letter which we have seen from a gentleman in Greece, who had taken much pains, and had ample opportunities, to inform himself of the state of things there. This letter is dated at Napoli di Romania, as late as the 26th of July. This letter does not give any detail of military events, but it concludes with the following encouraging assurance:

"Although an Egyptian army is in the heart of the Morea, the Greeks are strong—unconquerable, and will attain to the full measure of their ancient glory."

From the Oriental Spectator, of Aug. 1.

IBRAHIM PACHA.—Extract of a letter. "I arrived at the camp of Ibrahim. Lodged in a simple hut, he was taking his repast and drinking out of a leather cup. I was struck with his manners, which are distinguished by gentleness and gracefulness. In this beautiful plain, about four leagues in extent, lying between Nisi and Calamata, the troops, to the number of 5 or 6000 men, were encamped. I was astonished on seeing them exercised: the Arabs drew up in good order, they formed in single columns, perfectly keeping their distances and their ranks. After going through the manual exercise, they proceeded to fire in platoons, battalions, and files, all which was executed admirably. Soliman Bey rode through the ranks and gave the word of command in Arabic. He was habited in a splendid costume of scarlet cloth, covered all over with gold, having on his breast two suns formed of large diamonds, in a crescent, also made of diamonds; and was mounted on a beautiful grey Arabian charger.

"My companions and myself were enchanted at the fine appearance of these troops, and the precision with which they performed their evolutions."

"Ibrahim Pacha, before he proceeded to make an excursion in the Peloponnese, left a garrison in Navarin, and in old Navarin, and divided his army of 14,000 men into three corps, which marched by three different routes: the first, towards Arcadia; the second towards Androussa; and the third along the shore towards the bottom of the Gulf of Corin, by way of Nisi and Calamata. On his arrival at the first of these two places, Ibrahim set fire to the farm-houses and villages abandoned by the Greeks, who had fled into the mountains, and had feared to trust the friendly promises which had been made to them. Having traversed a part of Arcadia, he met with the Greeks near a chain of mountains, called Aias, and put them to flight; he afterwards overtook them and completely defeated them."

"Nothing can equal the discipline of the Arabs, and their admirable subordination. When once the order is given, they rush upon danger, even though they were certain of all perishing. If I saw Ibrahim great under the modest thatched roof, I also saw him with pleasure in the camp, and in the midst of Oriental pomp at Modon, before he set out on his excursion. I first ascended a hill, on which the tent of his second in command was placed. The camp was advantageously situated.

The town and the fortress protect it on the sea side, where there is a mass of houses, in the midst of which are a church and the dwelling of the Governor. We see a great number of tents, and farther on, towards the centre, a large green tent, surmounted by a gilded globe. This is Ibrahim's tent, which is adorned inside with all the magnificence of the East. It is composed of a great number of pieces of India stuff, each of which is said to be worth 800 piastres. The ground is covered with splendid Persian carpets and cushions of Lyon's silk. Above the tents, along the beach, there is a pretty steep hill, on the summit of which are other tents, and some pieces of cannon. A well of fresh water is in the middle of the camp. The number of troops at that time in it was 5000 men. The tent of Asim was in this upper camp."

The "Ancient Dominion."—During the civil war between Charles the First and the Parliament, Richard Lee and Sir Walter Berkeley, being royalists, kept Virginia to its allegiance, so that, after the death of the king, Cromwell was obliged to send some ships of war and troops to reduce it. Berkeley and Lee, not being able to resist this force, but yet refusing allegiance to Cromwell, brought the commander of the squadron to a treaty, in which Virginia was styled an "Independent Dominion." This treaty was ratified in England, as made with an independent state. While Charles the Second was at Breda, in Flanders, Richard Lee hired a Dutch ship, and went over to the king, to know whether he could protect the colony, if it returned to its allegiance to him; but finding no support could be obtained, he returned to Virginia, and remained quiet until the death of Cromwell. Upon this event, he, with the assistance of Sir William Berkeley, contrived to get Charles proclaimed "King of England, France, Scotland, Ireland, and Virginia," two years before he was restored to the throne of his ancestors. In gratitude for this loyalty, after the restoration, Charles ordered the arms of Virginia to be added to those of England, France, Scotland, and Ireland, with the motto "En dat Virginia quibatam." After the union of England and Scotland, the arms of Virginia were quartered with those of England, &c. with the motto "En dat Virginia quibatam." The author has in his possession an old volume of Colonial Laws of Virginia, printed in England, in the title page of which is the representation of the arms of England, France, Ireland, and Virginia quartered, with the motto "En dat Virginia quibatam." Hence the title of "Ancient Dominion" has been given to Virginia.—Encyclopaedia Britannica, article "Virginia."

THE ISTHMUS OF FLORIDA.

The following is a translation of a Manuscript in French, which was found on board a piratical vessel, captured by an officer of the Navy at New Orleans sixteen years ago. It has never before appeared in print, and may prove useful to those engaged in projecting a Canal across the "Florida Peninsula." Is it not extraordinary that an inland passage should exist from the gulf of Mexico to the Atlantic through the isthmus of Florida, known to the pirates sixteen years ago, and that it should not be known to Geographers even now?—Nat. Int.

The Isthmus of Florida.—The Isthmus of Florida is a long strip of land, connected on the north with the main land of North America, and lies between the 30th and 25th degrees of latitude. It is more than 100 leagues long from north to south, and at least 40 leagues broad. On the east side is the Channel of Bahama; on the south the Island of Cuba, and on the west the Gulf of Mexico.

It is a low and flat country, intersected by a great number of rivers, which form a number of Islands of different sizes, which communicate with each other, and are as yet unknown. There is, by the means of these rivers and lakes, which can be traversed without the least danger, a communication between the west and the east coast. Some of those channels of communication are worth noticing. The one through the bay and lake St. Esprit and the other by the rivers Amazuro and St. Jean. The communication through the bay of St. Jean, and the lake of the same name, is the easiest and shortest. This bay is very large and beautiful. It is about twenty leagues long from east to west, and from four or five, and in certain places, six leagues broad. There is every where to be found from 5 to 6 and 7 fathoms water, except towards the extremity, where the passage communicates with the Lake of St. Esprit, and where there is no more than two fathoms water. The mouth of this Bay is covered by an Island one league and an half in length.