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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE INDIAN PROPHECY.

Extracts from the "Recollections of Washington," a new work, by George W. F. Curtis.

It was in 1772, that Col. Washington, accompanied by Dr. James Craik, and a considerable party of hunters, woodsmen, and others, proceeded to the Kenhawa with a view to explore the country, and make surveys of extensive and valuable bodies of land. At that time of day, the Kenhawa was several hundred miles remote from the frontier settlements, and only accessible by Indian paths, which wound through the passes of the mountains.

In those wild and unfrequented regions, the party formed a camp on the bank of the river, consisting of rudely constructed wigwams or shelters, from which they issued to explore and survey those alluvial tracts, now forming the most fertile and best inhabited parts of the west of Virginia.

This romantic camp, though far removed from the home of civilization, possessed very many advantages. The great abundance of various kinds of game, in its vicinity, afforded a sumptuous larder, while a few luxuries of foreign growth, which had been brought on the baggage horses, made the adventurers as comfortable as they could reasonably desire.

One day, when resting in camp from the fatigues attendant on so arduous an enterprise, a party of Indians led by a trader, were discovered. No recourse was had to arms, for peace in great measure reigned on the frontier; the border warfare which so long had harassed the unhappy settlers, had principally subsided, the savage driven farther and farther back, as the settlements advanced, had sufficiently felt the power of the whites, to view them with fear, as well as hate; again, the approach of this party was any thing but hostile, and the appearance of the trader a being half savage, half civilized, made it certain that the mission was rather of peace than war.

They halted at a short distance, and the interpreter advancing, declared that he was conducting a party, which consisted of a Grand Sachem, and some attendant warriors; that the Chief was a very great man among the Northwestern tribes, and the same who commanded the Indians on the fall of Braddock, sixteen years before that hearing of the visit of Col. Washington to the Western country, this Chief had set out on a mission, the object of which, himself would make known.

The Colonel received the Ambassador with courtesy, and having put matters in camp in the best possible order for the reception of such distinguished visitors, which so short a notice would allow, the strangers were introduced. Among the Colonists were some fine tall and manly figures, but so soon as the Sachem approached, he in a moment pointed out the Hero of the Monongahela, from amid the groupe, although sixteen years had elapsed since he had seen him, and then only in the tumult and fury of battle. The Indian was of a lofty stature, and of a dignified and imposing appearance.

The usual salutations were going round, when it was observed, that the Grand Chief although perfectly familiar with every other person present, preserved toward Col. Washington the most reverential deference; it was in vain that the Colonel extended his hand, the Indian drew back, with the most impressive marks of awe and respect. A last effort was made to induce an intercourse, by resorting to the deity of the savages, ardent spirit, which the Colonel having tasted, offered to his guests, the Indian bowed his head in submission, but wetted not his lips. Tobacco, for the use of which Washington always had the utmost abhorrence, was next tried, the Colonel taking a single puff to the great annoyance of his feelings, and then offering the calumet to the chief, who touched not the symbol of savage friendship. The calumet being now ready, the Colonel, all the honours of the feast, and placing the great man at his side, helped him plentifully, but the Indian fed not at the board. Amazement now possessed the company, and an intense anxiety be-

came apparent, as to the issue of so extraordinary an adventure.

The Council Fire was kindled, when the Grand Sachem addressed our Washington to the following effect:

I am a Chief, and the Ruler over many tribes, my influence extends to the waters of the Great Lakes, and to the far blue mountains. I have travelled a long and weary path, that I might see the Young Warrior of the Great Battle. It was on the day, that the White Man's blood, mixed with the streams of our forest, that I first beheld this Chief; I called to my young men and said, mark you tall and daring warrior, he is not of the Redcoat tribe, he hath an Indian's wisdom, and his warriors fight as we do, himself is alone exposed; Quick, let your aim be certain, and he dies. Our rifles were levelled, rifles which but for him, knew not how to miss—'Twas all in vain, a power mightier far than we, shielded him from harm. He cannot die in battle. I am old, and soon shall be gathered to the great council fire of my fathers, in the land of shades, but ere I go, there is a something, bids me speak, in the voice of prophecy.—Listen! The Great Spirit protects that man, and guides his destinies.—He will become the chief of nations, and a people yet unborn, hail him as the Founder of a mighty Empire!

The savage ceased, his oracle delivered, his prophetic mission fulfilled, he retired to muse in silence, upon that wonder working spirit, which his dark untutored mind saw oft in clouds, and heard him in the wind."

Night coming on, the children of the forest spread their blankets, and were soon buried in sleep. At early dawn they bid adieu to the camp, and were seen slowly winding their way toward the distant haunts of their tribe.

The effects which this mysterious and romantic adventure had upon the Provincials, were as various as the variety of character which composed the party. All eyes were turned on him, to whom the oracle had been addressed, but from his ever serene and thoughtful countenance, nothing could be discovered; still all this was strange, "twas passing strange." On the mind of Dr. James Craik, a most deep and lasting impression was made, and in the war of the Revolution it became a favorite theme with him, particularly after any perilous action, in which his friend and commander had peculiarly exposed, as the battle of Princeton, &c. The night previous to the battle of Monmouth, several officers had assembled, and were joined by the physician general of the army. The discourse turned upon the probable issue of the succeeding day. It was agreed on all sides that it would be a day of blood. The evening flushed with the victories of the September and October, preceding, and protecting a vast amount of baggage. The Americans, proud of the fall of Burgoyne, and desirous of shewing their new allies, the French, that they were deserving of their alliance, all conspired to make it certain, that the battle would be bravely contested, and the issue very doubtful. The general officers agreed on the propriety of a remonstrance being made to the Commander-in-chief, praying that he would not expose his person; a life so honored and so dear to the struggling liberties of his country, became a matter of warm solicitude to every member of the army. Craik observed, I know him too well, to believe that aught which we could say, would for a moment prevent him from the exposure of his person, should the day go against us; but, gentlemen recollect what I have often told you, of the old Indian's Prophecy. Yes, I do believe, a "Great Spirit protects that man"—and that one day or other, honored and beloved, he will be the Chief of our Nation, as he is now our general, our father and our friend. Never mind the enemy, they cannot kill him, and while he lives, our cause will never die.

On the ever memorable day of Monmouth, the Commander-in-chief, having given his orders to Major General the Marquis de la Fayette, was personally engaged, in forming the line of the main body, near the court-house. While speaking to a favorite officer, I think the brave and valued Col. Hartley, of the Pennsylvania line, a cannon ball struck just at his horse's feet, throwing the dirt in his face, and over his clothes, the General continued giving his orders, without noticing the derangement of his toilette. The officers present, several of whom were of the party the preceding evening, looked at each other with anxiety. The Chief of the medical staff, pleased with the proof of his prediction, and in remembrance of what had passed the night before, pointed toward heaven, which was noticed by the others, with a gratifying sense of acknowledgment.

Of the brave and valued Colonel Hartley, it is said, that the Commander-in-chief sent for him in the heat of an engagement, and addressed him as follows:—"I have sent for you, Colonel, to employ you on a serious piece of service. The state of our affairs renders it necessary that a part of this army should be sacrificed, for the welfare of the whole. You command an effective corps, (a fine regiment of Germans from York and Lancaster counties.) I know you well, and have therefore, selected you, to perform this important and serious duty. You will take such a position, and defend it to the last extremity." The Colonel received this appointment to a forlorn hope, with a smile of exultation, bowing, replied—"Your Excellency does me too much honor; your orders shall be obeyed to the letter," and repaired to his post.

I will not be positive as to the location of this anecdote, having heard it from the old people of the Revolution, many years ago, but think it occurred on the field of Monmouth—but of this I am not certain. That I have an hundred times seen Colonel Hartley received in the halls of the Great President, where so many Revolutionary worthies were made welcome, that to none, was the hand of honored and friendly recollection more feelingly offered; on none, did the merit-discerning eye of the Chief appear to beam with more pleasure, than Hartley of York."

THE BATTLE OF N. ORLEANS.

This great day is kept with distinguished pomp and ceremony at New Orleans—and amidst the festivities and congratulations, the great Captain is not forgotten, nor ever should be forgotten while the 8th of January exists. Bishop Dubourg delivered a discourse in the Cathedral on that day, in presence of the Governor and Legislature, from which we make the following extract.

The "Liberator" of his country from the bayonets of a powerful foe, receives his merited homage. Jackson and New Orleans can never be separated.

New-York Adv.

What a sound of confusion was at once presented in every part of our city!—A powerful host of disciplined soldiery, led in the field by the most experienced commanders, ready to pour upon a population unaccustomed to the toils and tactics of war, a population, the assemblage of men of all nations, of all languages, of all political opinions—a city open on all sides to the inroad of our foe, unprovided with any means of resistance and defence; and yet the enemy at our doors: not one moment to be lost in order to stop his infuriated progress. Men confusedly running to arms, women seized with deadly paleness; every where a dreadful silence, interrupted only with the dismal knell of the alarm bell, the appalling roar of the cannon, or the half smothered cries of your distracted females; a scene, the horrors of which still enhanced by the gloom of a cloudy winter night. It was amidst so many disadvantages that our ill equipped, ill assorted militia, ran precipitately and out of health, to meet the advancing phalanx. But oh! Providence! The very circumstance which seemed to render that conflict so unequal, had by his unerring hand been calculated to throw the whole advantage on our side. The mist of the night spread over both armies, served only to cover to the eyes of the enemy, the nature, the small number of our troops; and under its tutelary protection, the word of command, repeated through our ranks in various languages, magnified in their minds our means of annoyance to the most alarming degree. It was the pillar of cloud raised again by a divine hand to throw into utter darkness the operations and counsels of our wise invaders. From this moment the scale of affairs was turned: the enemy, cautiously retreating, left to the skillful general time to pitch his encampment, to fortify it, and raise an impenetrable barrier between the unhallooed battalions and their rapacity. The consequence of those measures are well known to us all, and all the glory reaped by the heroic commander and his undaunted companions of the celebrated 8th of January, was already won by anticipation, by the skillful preparations to resist attack. What a day, gentlemen, for all of us who witnessed the awful event. Methinks it will resound in my ears, that dreadful and continued fire and thunder, which in the space of two hours, whilst it enveloped our city in lightning and smoke, and convulsed all its habitations, levelled down to the dust the most gallant commanders and the flower of the British army. Veterans who had encountered in Europe the first captain that ever adorned the page of military records, who had stood unmoved the brow of the fiercest battles, were mowed like grass by the scythe of our rude peasantry, and thousands of mangled bodies served to manure our fields, whilst hardly a hair fell from the heads of those over whom the hand of the Almighty was extended. Surely the finger of God was there; and no wonder, is he not the friend and protector of justice—were not his holy altars, during the whole continuance of danger surrounded by fervent votaries who reminded him of his ancient mercies? Yes, the finger of God was there, Yes, and the glorious commander of the day, the man of his providence, fitted by his own hand to be the tutelary angel of his country in its days of need and distress, the heroic Jackson, honored himself more by that humble and pious acknowledgment, than by the deeds of fame, which it was given to him to achieve.

We are then bound to that immortal being by ties of gratitude, which no lapse of time, no distractions of pleasure or affairs, will ever loosen or diminish. Saved by his hand

from dangers not inferior to those from which he rescued Israel, and by means hardly less conspicuous, we shall give vent to our grateful feelings in the contemptions of Moses, and with the church, after celebrating his greatness and bounty in a string of extatic praises, we shall join to supplicate at his feet the continuation of his favors.

Ye chase then, Lord of our fathers, to keep extended over the people of thy inheritance that paternal hand of thine which imparts salvation and blessing. Saluum fac populum tuum Deus cœlestis hereditarii tui.—Rule over them by the sanctity of thy law, and by the efficacy of thy grace.—Assist with thy holy inspirations the first magistrate, the rulers and law givers of the land, that by the wisdom of their resolutions they may promote the accomplishment of our exalted destinies et reges tui et excolere illos in eternum.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Monday, May 1.

Agreeably to the special order of the day, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy.

Mr. Hayne rose and addressed the Senate, in a speech of two hours, in explanation of the bill, and of the views of the Committee, and then, on motion of Mr. Holmes, the Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, May 2.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill "making appropriations for carrying into effect the appointment of a mission to Panama;" the first question being on agreeing to the following amendment: proposed by Mr. Berrien, viz.

"Provided always, and it is hereby declared, That nothing herein contained, shall be construed to give the sanction of Congress to any departure from the settled policy of this Government, that, in extending our commercial relations with foreign nations, we should have with them as little political connexion as possible; and that we should preserve peace, commerce, and friendship, with all nations, and form entangling alliances with none; nor to authorize the representation of the Government of the United States at the Congress of Panama, except in a diplomatic character; nor the formation of any alliance, offensive or defensive, or negotiation respecting such an alliance, with all, or any of the Spanish American Republics; nor the Government of the United States becoming parties with them, or either of them, to any joint declaration, for the purpose of preventing the independence of any of the European Powers with their independence or form of Government; nor to any compact, for the purpose of preventing colonization upon the Continent of America; but, leaving the People of the United States free to act, in any crisis, in such a manner as their feelings of friendship towards these Republics, and as their own honor and policy may, at the time, dictate."

Mr. Berrien rose and delivered his views in support of the amendment, and in explanation of the reasons which had induced a majority of the Committee of Finance to recommend the amendment.

Mr. Bell then observing that the Senate Chamber was not full, moved an adjournment.

Mr. Branch called for the Yeas and Nays on that motion. The call was not sustained by the requisite number (one fifth) of the Senate, and the question was then taken on the adjournment, and lost.

Mr. Harrison said the Senate had been on Executive business, and it was very rare that they took up any thing of importance on opening the doors again. His colleague was absent, who wished to vote on the motion. He therefore, renewed the motion to adjourn; which was again lost.

Mr. Randolph then rose and addressed the Senate in a speech of two hours, against the Mission; after which a few further remarks were made by Messrs. Holmes and Berrien; and then the question was taken on Mr. Berrien's amendment, and decided in the negative, by Yeas and Nays, as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Benton, Berrien, Branch, Chandler, Dickerson, Eaton, Findlay, Harper, Hayne, Kane, King, Macon, Randolph, Rowan, Tazewell, Van Buren, White, Williams, Woodbury—19.

Nays.—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Boulogny, Chase, Clayton, Edwards, Harrison, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnson, of Ken. Johnston, of Lou. Knight, Lloyd, M'Ilvaine, Marks, Noble, Reed, Robbins, Ruggles, Sanford, Seymour, Smith, Thomas, Willey—24.

The question was then taken on ordering the bill to a third reading, and was decided by yeas and nays, as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Boulogny, Chase, Clayton, Edwards, Harrison, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnson, of Ken. Johnston, of Lou. Knight, Lloyd, M'Ilvaine, Marks, Noble, Reed, Robbins, Ruggles, Sanford, Seymour, Smith, Thomas, Willey—24.

Nays.—Messrs. Benton, Berrien, Branch, Chandler, Dickerson, Eaton, Findlay, Harper, Hayne, Kane, King, Macon, Randolph, Rowan, Tazewell, Van Buren, White, Williams, Woodbury—19.

And then, at half past five o'clock, the Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, May 3.

The Senate proceeded to the re-con-

sideration of their amendment to the bill "further to extend the Judicial System of the United States," which had been disagreed to by the House of Representatives.

Mr. Van Buren moved that the Senate adhere to their amendment, and offered his reasons at length in support of the motion, and of the amendment.

The motion was further sustained by Messrs. Benton, Branch, Holmes, Rowan, and White, and was opposed by Messrs. Ruggles, Harrison, and Johnson, of Kentucky, and was finally carried—yeas 25, Nays 12.

[The effect of the vote of adherence is to preclude on the part of the body adopting it, all compromise on the question.]

The engrossed bills which were yesterday ordered to a third reading, were severally read a third time, passed, and sent to the other House for concurrence.

The bill making appropriations for carrying into effect the appointment of a mission to the Congress of Panama, was read a third time, and passed, by Yeas and Nays, as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Boulogny, Chase, Clayton, Edwards, Harrison, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnson, Ken. Johnston, Lou. Knight, Lloyd, Marks, Noble, Reed, Robbins, Ruggles, Sanford, Seymour, Smith, Thomas, Willey—23.

Nays.—Messrs. Benton, Berrien, Branch, Chandler, Dickerson, Eaton, Findlay, Harper, Hayne, Kane, King, Macon, Randolph, Rowan, Tazewell, Van Buren, White, Williams, Woodbury—19.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States.

Mr. Randolph rose and moved the indefinite postponement of the bill, and then delivered a speech of nearly six hours in opposition to the bill. Mr. R. concluded his speech about seven o'clock.

The question then being about to be put, on the motion of postponement, it appeared that there was not a quorum of the Senators present; and without taking the question, the Senate adjourned.

Thursday, May 4.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill to aid certain Indians of the Creek nation, in their removal to the West of the Mississippi. [This bill allows to each warrior of the Creek nation who shall, at any time, within two years, remove to the West of the Mississippi, according to the sixth article of the late treaty, a variety of articles, provision, &c. appointing an agent to go among them to explain the policy of the Government, &c. and appropriates \$60,000 to defray the expense of carrying this act into effect.]

After a few remarks by Mr. Berrien, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Benton, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the subject of inquiring into the expediency of reducing the patronage of the Executive Government, made a report, which was read. The report was accompanied by the six following bills:

A bill to regulate the publication of the Laws of the United States; and the public advertisements; a bill to secure in office faithful collectors and disbursers of the revenue, and the displacement of defaulters; a bill to regulate the appointment of Postmasters; a bill to regulate the appointment of Cadets; a bill to regulate the appointment of Midshipmen; a bill to prevent military and naval officers from being dismissed the service at the pleasure of the President; which were severally read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Tazewell then moved that an extra number of the report and bills be printed:

Mr. Randolph hoped that the largest number would be printed that had been printed of any document during the present session, whether that document was any message sent to this body, or an attempt to answer, which they could not do, the argument of his friend to the right; or under color of a message to the House to announce an electioneering arrangement, what in Maryland was known by the name and appellation of a stump speech. Though he had little faith in the strength of the virus of the Executive poison which was attempted to be instilled into the public mind, he wished the antidote to proceed with it, pari passu.

Mr. Tazewell said, his ignorance of what that number was, occasioned his leaving the blank.

It was then moved to fill the blank with 6000, which was carried.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill "to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States;" and the question being on Mr. Randolph's motion of indefinite postponement—

Mr. Berrien rose and delivered a speech of an hour's duration, in reply to Mr. Randolph, and in support of the bill.