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THE STAR,
and North-Carolina State Gazette,
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TERMS.—Subscriptions, 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 continuation.—All letters to the editors must be post-paid.

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FOR
1827,

Containing Astronomical Calculations, showing the rising, setting, places and Eclipses of the Sun and Moon; Moon's phases; the rising, setting and Soothings of the most conspicuous Planets and fixed Stars; State of the weather; the increase, decrease and length of days; and the festivals of the Church of England; together with Miscellaneous articles, useful Receipts, Anecdotes, a list of the officers of government of the United States and of North Carolina, of the Members of Assembly, names of holding the different Courts in this State, &c. &c.

Price—10 cents each, 75 cents a dozen, 4 dollars for half a gross, 7 dollars a gross, 23 dollars for five hundred, and 40 dollars for a thousand.
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Raleigh, Sept. 22, 1826

Jailor's Notice.
Taken up and committed to the Jail of New Hanover county, on the 1st inst, a negro fellow named WILLIAM, about 22 years old and very black, and says he formerly belonged to James Rutledge, of Wake county, about 10 miles from Wake Court House, who sold him to Mr. B. C. a Speculator, and ran away from him the 3d day when on his way to the south. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take said fellow away.
CHARLES B. MORRIS, Jailor.
Wilmington, N. C. May 4, 1826

MESSAGE
Of the Governor of Tennessee.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.

Believing that the stated sessions of the General Assembly are usually sufficient for the ordinary purposes of Legislation, I shall at this time present for your consideration, but few subjects other than those, upon which it is thought indispensable for you to act.

The enumeration of the free male inhabitants of this state, has been made in the manner directed by the law of the last session. The subject of the apportionment of Representation, consistent with the provisions of the constitution for fixing the ratio of representation in the General Assembly will of course receive your early attention. Many of the clerks failed to transmit their returns, as required by law, on or before the first day of September. A law making returns legal while they have been received since that period would seem to be necessary.

Your attention is again invited to the state of our courts. It appeared to be a prevalent opinion of the last session, that this session, which from circumstances was then anticipated, would be a favorable time for a fair and temperate consideration of our Judicial System. The interval between the sessions would, it was thought, afford opportunity for reflection upon the amendments suggested, and also enable you to return to the discharge of your duties with a knowledge of the public will on this important subject. My opinions with regard to it have not changed since I was placed in the station I now occupy. I take the liberty of referring you to my former messages, particularly that of 1821, for a view of what has occurred and still occurs to me as the best plan of amendment. A plan which lessens the number of courts for the trial of Jury causes; thereby saving a sufficient sum to secure to us for decision of causes in the last resort, an honest, intelligent, prudent and vigorous supreme court. In the hands of this tribunal are our property, character and lives. No exertion can be too great to place it on the best possible footing. That the progress of society—the increase of population—wealth and litigation, would make changes in the arrangement of our courts politic and necessary was reasonably to be expected. In making alterations, however, we should never lose sight of the wise checks upon the legislative department found in our constitution; checks not intended for the individual benefit of Judges, but designed, by protecting incumbents during good behaviour, to render them independent while they act correctly, and thus to secure the rights and liberties of the citizen.—Those best acquainted with the dockets of our Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals, represent them as becoming more, instead of less crowded. A number of the causes on one of them have been depending there for many years—and unless a remedy be applied by the General Assembly, the situation of the court, so far from offering, as it should, speedy relief to the injured, would seem to create such delay as almost amounts, in the language of our bill of rights, to a denial of justice and has created general dissatisfaction. This court ought to be so organized, that it should never adjourn until it had gone through every case on its docket. To effect this object it would appear to be necessary to lessen the travels of the Judges; and to lessen their duties by not requiring the individuals who preside there to hold inferior equity courts. The number of which, the court is at present, in fact composed, seems little auspicious to a speedy determination of causes. There are four Judges, and three are required to concur in every judgment and decree.

Upwards of seven years ago, in consequence of the pecuniary embarrassments of the country, the Banks of Tennessee, with the exception of the State Bank at Knoxville, ceased to redeem their notes by the payment of specie. The measure was deemed to be expedient, principally on account of the inability of the bank debtors to meet the calls which necessity would have obliged those institutions to make to sustain their own credit. Yet it was not expected by any one who reflected upon the subject, that a paper circulating medium could be permitted to exist beyond the period when a sound currency could be safely restored. The directors and other officers of the banks, have been unremitting in their exertions to place the institutions in a situation to pay specie without seriously affecting the debtor class of society, by their operations. The object they had in view has been reached. The banks, by a simultaneous act, commenced the payment of specie for their notes on the first day of September last, and I am highly gratified in being able to assure you, that little or no inconvenience has resulted from the measure. A much less amount of gold and silver has been called for than had been anticipated by the directors, and but a small part of that which has been paid, has left the State. The restoration of a sound currency is a measure, which should receive the unqualified approbation and support of every citizen, who feels interested in the future happiness and prosperity of Tennessee. It sustains our credit abroad—gives permanent and settled value to property, and causes every dollar in the country to circulate usefully and freely, thereby preventing much real diminution in the circulating medium. It is urged by some that the time selected for the resumption of specie payment was unpropitious; that in consequence of the high prices that were obtained for cotton and tobacco, in the spring and summer of eighteen hundred and twenty-five, pecuniary engagements were then made, which cannot now be strictly complied with, owing in some degree to the low prices of the produce of the country. This reasoning would be entitled to consideration if the period could be pointed to, with any degree of certainty, when the community, by a prudent management of its monied affairs, might be unembarrassed, and better prepared to meet the emergency than at present. It may not be amiss to notice an opinion entertained by some, that the Bank of the State of Tennessee ought not to have commenced the payment of specie without the sanction and direction of the General Assembly. This opinion cannot as I conceive be supported by any good or even plausible reason. The usefulness of a Bank depends on the credit it sustains, and if this institution had not begun to pay specie, when the other Banks did, its paper would now be at a great discount—confidence in its solvency completely destroyed, and when it should commence the payment of its notes by order of the legislature, every dollar that could be collected would be immediately presented, which would so cramp its future operations, that it would be of little or no value to the country.

It is confidently believed, that the pecuniary concerns of our citizens generally are, all things considered, in a desirable situation. It is true, that the cultivator of the soil cannot get as high prices for the principal articles of exportation. Yet it is equally true, that he has in great abundance all the necessary articles of consumption, and if our ideas and expectations be not too highly raised—if we are satisfied with a reasonable portion of the good things of life—if we live within our means—if we sell more than we buy, and buy only what we need—if we discourage extravagant importations of foreign goods by preferring our own household manufactures—in short, if we be industrious and frugal, we cannot fail to be a prosperous and happy people.

I had great pleasure in carrying into effect your resolution of the last session, requiring the Governor to procure information from the different penitentiaries in the United States, with regard to their usefulness as a means of punishing criminal offences. For the purpose of giving effect to what I conceived to be the wish and intention of the Legislature, letters of inquiry were addressed to the Governors of States where penitentiaries have been established, from many of whom replies have been received, containing much useful and satisfactory intelligence. I am also indebted to Governor Morrill, of New Hampshire, for the receipt of an interesting report from the "Prison Discipline Society of Boston," which furnishes much valuable information from most of the penitentiaries and state prisons in the union. The information contained in this report is peculiarly important, and much to be relied upon, because it was obtained from the personal observation of an intelligent and zealous agent of the society, who was appointed to visit all the penitentiaries in the United States, for the purpose of collecting such facts as would enable the society to carry into successful operation the great and benevolent designs for which it was formed. The communications which I have received upon this subject, are thought to be too extensive and numerous to lay before you, on account of the time it would require to give them a full and fair investigation: The propriety of appointing a committee to examine and report upon them, is submitted to your attention. As being intimately connected with this subject, the committee might also examine the returns of the clerks of the circuit and county courts touching the expense of criminal prosecutions.

It seems to be universally admitted by all those who have bestowed much attention on the subject, that the penitentiary system, with the improvements which have been recently made, is better calculated to arrest the progress of crime, and reform the guilty, than any penal code that has been heretofore devised.—Experience has proved, that the prisoners must be classed; that no communication should be permitted between the old and hardened villain, and the young and pliant offender; that the confinement of each individual in a separate cell at night, prevents the opportunity of forming dangerous combinations and leads to reflection on the improprieties of an ill spent life, which, in many instances, has produced reformation of the most sincere and permanent character. In compliance with a resolution of your last session, a commissioner was appointed to aid

the engineers of the United States, in making a survey through this state, of a route for the great national road contemplated to be established from the city of Washington to N. Orleans. As I was wholly destitute of information as to the extent of the examination which the engineers were directed to make within the limits of Tennessee, it seemed to be proper to furnish our commissioner with instructions, pointing out the routes, to the survey of which he was directed to call their attention. In the execution of the duties assigned to him, he was unable to procure but an extremely limited examination, the engineers not feeling authorized to depart from the orders under which they acted. The instructions which were given to the commissioner, together with his report, are herewith laid before you.

In obedience to an act passed at the last session two commissioners were appointed on the part of Tennessee, to confer with those of the state of Alabama, on the practicability of removing the obstructions occasioned by the Muscle Shoals in the Tennessee river, by improving its bed, or by a canal on the north side of the river.—The commissioners from the two states met early in September, and examined the Shoals with the greatest care, and it is gratifying to be able to assure you, that they consider it entirely practicable to remove all obstructions to navigation for keel and small steam boats at a much less expense than has been heretofore thought necessary. In the course of a few days, the report of our commissioners will be laid before you, accompanied with some remarks on the propriety and plan of appropriating funds jointly with Alabama, to accomplish an object so peculiarly important to the commercial interests of a considerable portion of the two states. The propriety of making compensation for the services of those gentlemen, as well as the commissioner who attended the engineers in the examination of a route for the national road, will doubtless receive your favorable consideration.

Since the adjournment of the last session, the following temporary appointments have been made:—William E. Kennedy, Esquire, Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit; Hugh Dunlap, Esq. Solicitor General of the Thirteenth Solicitor District; Agustine W. Bumpass, Surveyor Gen. of the Seventh District; David C. Hunter, Surveyor of Washington County; Samuel R. Russell, Surveyor of Hamilton County; George A. Sublett, Entry taker of Rutherford County; and Thomas H. Williams, Entry taker of Lincoln County. Those appointments were made, in consequence of the resignation of the former incumbents; as they will expire at the end of the present session, the duty of making permanent appointments will devolve on the General Assembly at this time.

WM. CARROLL,
Executive Office, Nashville, }
Oct. 16th, 1826.

CASE OF A HORNED WOMAN.
From the American Medical Review.
Marlborough, Penn. 10th July, 1826.

DEAR SIR:—I take the liberty to forward for your perusal the following case of a Horned Woman, hoping that from its very rare occurrence, it may not prove unacceptable. The account may be relied on, as many others besides myself, have seen her, and she resides but five miles distant from this place.

Mrs. B—, aged about 70 years, the wife of a farmer of Bucks county, of a robust constitution, was affected 4 years ago, with a very troublesome itching over the centre of the parietal bone, of the left side. In a short time she perceived a hard tumour of a horny structure occupying the place thus affected, which continued to increase, so that by the end of twelve months, it had attained the length of one inch. Without any considerable pain, it has progressed in its growth, an inch every year, and is at present four inches in length, and as thick as one's little finger. It is not attached to the bone, but is evidently an affection of the cuticle; commencing with a granular hour glass shaped tumour of three-eighths of an inch in length, from which the horn abruptly rises. After growing straight for one inch and three quarters, it takes a spiral direction, and has completed nearly a circular turn and a half horizontally of about the diameter of a quarter dollar piece.—In appearance it so closely resembles the horn of a buck sheep, that was it placed near a real sheep's horn, it would be difficult to distinguish between them. It is of the same color, a dingy yellow; is as perfectly hard, and has all the rings natural to a horn of that animal, tapering also, as it does, to the end. As it occasions no pain except when a blow compresses its fleshy base between the horn and the bone; as it is perfectly concealed by her head dress, and on account of what is of far more moment with her a superstitious belief that it is a judgment from above, for some of her manifold sins; she resists all persuasion to have it removed.

With sentiments of gratitude, I am yours, &c.

GEO. R. MORTON.
Dr. B. Rush Rhees.

Singular circumstance.—Early in the spring of the present year, a gentleman of this town purchased a young mocking-bird, intending to rear it. It became very gentle, occasionally getting out of its cage, but would as often return. On the 10th of July, however, it made its escape, and was not again seen till Tuesday last. On that day, a mocking-bird was discovered on the wall of an

old building fronting the house of the gentleman, to whom we have alluded. No notice was taken of this circumstance in the first instance; but as the bird continued stationary, and appeared to gaze constantly on the house, one of the children was sent out to look at it. So soon as the child opened the gate and approached towards the old wall, the bird descended, and made immediately to the little boy, who took it up, carried it into the house, and the cage door being opened, the little warbler immediately returned to its roost, where it yet remains, apparently more happy and contented than when it had its freedom.—*Pet. Rep. 17th ult.*

A Turk.—The Turkish Youth who was mentioned a short time since in the Albany and Utica papers, has been sojourning in this village for a week past. He describes himself as the son of the Pacha of Damascus, and says that he was captured by pirates while making a voyage on his father's account, to the island of Cuba. He was left upon the sea in an open boat by these freebooters—taken up by an English vessel and carried into Quebec, whence he came to the United States. He left the persons who had charge of him at Albany, declined the opportunity of going home at present, and has wandered into the interior to see the country. Such is his account, and we see no reason to doubt it.

The Turk has always been described as the most indolent and ignorant of men; as one wholly indifferent to the acquisition of knowledge, and proudly unconcerned about the condition of other countries. Such may be the national character, but it does not seem to be that of the individual in question. On the contrary, (assuming his narrative to be true,) he has resisted the natural yearnings for his affluent home, rendered still stronger, we may suppose, from danger and privation, and remains here for the sole purpose of gratifying his curiosity. He has no other means than those which are afforded him as he proceeds; yet he seems determined to stay some time in the country, in order to examine it. He has picked up a good many English words, though he pronounces them imperfectly; and after a little practice one can converse with him tolerably well. He appears to be well read, shrewd, and intelligent. He is well acquainted with ancient history, and answers promptly and correctly all questions relating to it as well as those concerning eastern history in general. He appears however, to bestow his admiration upon military characters exclusively; and towards these he is liberal in the application of the epithet, 'bono,' which with him seems to include all degrees of manly merit. He is observant of our character and customs, and delivers his opinions unreservedly. He refuses to sit at the same table and eat with christians; but is in general mild and civil in his demeanour. He professes an intention of writing a thick book, when he gets home, upon the subject of our country. We could not imagine a more interesting work than the "Travels of a Turk in America!"—*Onondaga Register.*

From Kelly's Memoirs.
Of a mournful interest is the pathetic tale of Duc D'Aguillon, (a refugee) whom Kelly knew in his emigration.

"One morning he called on me, and said he had a favor to beg of me. I requested him to command my services; he said, "My dear Kelly, I am under many obligations for your repeated acts of kindness and hospitality to me and my friends; but still, though under a cloud, and labouring under misfortunes, I cannot forget that I am the Duke D'Aguillon, and cannot stoop to borrow or beg from mortals; but I confess I am nearly reduced to my last shilling, yet still I retain my health and spirits; formerly, when I was a great amateur, I was particularly partial to copying music,—it was then a source of amusement to me. Now, my good friend, the favor I am about to ask, is that, *sub rosa*, you will get me music to copy for your theatres, upon the same terms as you will give to any common copyist who was a stranger to you. I am now used to privation; my wants are few; though accustomed to palaces, I can content myself with a single bedroom, up two pair of stairs, and if you will grant my request, you will enable me to possess the high gratification of earning my morsel by the work of my hands." I told him I thought I could procure him as much copying as he could do, and he appeared quite delighted; and the next day I procured plenty for him. He rose by day-light to accomplish his task—was at work all day, and at night, full dressed, in the opera house in the pit. While there, he felt himself Duke D'Aguillon, and no one ever suspected him to be a drudge in the morning, copying music for a shilling per

sheet; and strange to say his spirits never drooped; but the transitory peace of mind he enjoyed, was not of long duration; an order came from the Alien Office for him and his friends to leave England in two days; they took an affectionate leave of me. The Duke went to Hamburg, and there was condemned to be shot. They told me he died like a hero."

From the National Intelligencer.
AUTHENTIC NEWS FROM LIBERIA.

From private letters.
"Monrovia, Aug. 3d, 1826.
"On the 28th of July, the Packet brig John, Captain Clough, from Portland, and the "Bona," a schr. from Baltimore, then lying in our Roads, were boarded from a piratical brig, mounting 12 guns, and manned chiefly by Spaniards, and plundered, to the amount—the brig of \$2,500—the schr. \$2,862 dollars. The brig is discovered to be a slaver—and is a sample of nearly all the slavers at present to be found on the coast.

"We have intelligence that not less than eight of these vessels have combined their force for the restoration of Trade Town, (the slave station lately destroyed near the Colony)—that they have commenced a battery on shore, and intend to sustain the traffic in the face of all the cruising force that will be likely to be sent against it. The brig which visited us on the 28th July, was armed and manned from this depot, for the expedition. The English cruisers capture slavers on the presumption of their piratical character, with very little discrimination, and seldom fail to procure their speedy condemnation. But what is to be our situation, if the establishment of these marauders at Trade Town is suffered to take place, and become permanent? They have already given us an earnest of it. The fact is apparent, that the piratical practices of the West Indies, temporarily suppressed in that quarter, are every day renewing themselves in a more systematic array and determined form, on this coast. The slave trade is the pretext under which expensive armaments are fitted out every week from Havana, and desperadoes enlisted for enterprises to this country, in which on their arrival, the trade is either forgone entirely, or attended to as a mere secondary object, well suited to conceal the cruises they may fall in with, their real object. I pledge myself, if called upon, to show from the evidence of incontestable facts, that this account applies to a large proportion of the Spanish (soi distant) Guineamen, at present swarming to this part of the world. Scarcely an American trading vessel has for the last 12 months been on this coast as low as latitude six degrees North, without suffering either insult or plunder from these Spaniards. These facts, I trust, will be effectually represented to the Secretary of the Navy. It must readily occur that a force equal, at least, to a *sloop of war*, is necessary to subdue and crush such formidable combinations as are to be met with, of these outlaws, on the coast."

"The purchase of Factory Island was definitively concluded early in July."

"The boats sent out by the Government promised to be of inestimable utility to the colony. Our establishment at the Gesters, although within five miles of Trade Town, is still sustained. Cultivation, building, & trade are carrying on there on a small scale; but for want of rainy season craft, little has been done to advance it since the month of May. Bassa Factory is the source of very valuable supplies to the colony. We keep up at this inclement season, an intercourse with this place along the Beach, but the transportation of goods or produce by this route is expensive and laborious, and there is a considerable amount of property remaining there, which we leave to the dry season.

"I cannot well express to the Board the general gratification felt here in the establishment, at length, of a line of packets between the U. States and this colony, in which it is believed dependence can be safely placed. The entire cargo of the brig John, the first of the line, which arrived July 22d, from Portland the 9th of April, was instantly purchased, and another vessel is expected early in October.

"Our port regulations prohibit, on penalty of the forfeiture of the amount, any goods introduced into the colony, from being sold on credit—When I say that the cargo of the "John" has been wholly disposed of in ten days, the Board will understand me to say that it has all been also paid for. The amount, after deducting the part carried off by the pirates on the 28th, is about 11,000 dollars."

"The great work at the moment in hand, and in which we have called upon