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BY AUTHORITY.



LAW OF THE UNITED STATES. Passed at the First Session of the Twenty-First Congress.

Act to continue in force an act authorizing the importation and allowance of dray-hack or brandy in casks of a capacity not less than fifteen gallons.

Approved, February 27, 1830. A. STEVENSON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Act making appropriations for the Indian Department, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

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European society could hardly fail to occasion to a benevolent mind, had great weight in determining him to that attachment to democracy which characterized his Presidency, and which has since become universal in America. In a letter, dated Paris, October 15, 1785, to a gentleman in America, he strongly recommends a home education in preference to one in Europe, from moral considerations. "Let us view (he says) the disadvantages of sending a youth to Europe. To enumerate them all would require a volume. I will select a few—if he goes to England, he learns drinking, horse-racing, and boxing. These are the peculiarities of English education. The following circumstances, are common to education in that and the other countries in Europe. He acquires a fondness for European luxury and dissipation, and a contempt for the simplicity of his own country; he is fascinated with the privileges of the European Aristocrats, and sees, with abhorrence the lovely equality which the poor enjoy with the rich in his country; he contracts a partiality for aristocracy or monarchy."—Writing from Paris to another friend in America, September 30, 1785, he thus describes the impression produced upon him by European misery: "Behold me at length on the vaunted scene of Europe! It is not necessary for your information that I should enter into details concerning it. But you are, perhaps, curious to know how this new scene has struck a savage of the mountains of America. Not advantageously, I assure you. I find the general fate of humanity here most deplorable.—The truth of Voltaire's observation offers itself perpetually, that every man here must be either the hammer or anvil. It is a true picture of that country to which they say we shall pass hereafter, and where we are to see God and his angels in splendor, and crowds of the damned trampled under feet. While the great mass of the people are thus suffering under physical and moral oppression, I have endeavored to examine more nearly the condition of the great, to appreciate the true value of the circumstances in their situation which dazzle the bulk of spectators, and especially to compare it with that degree of happiness which is enjoyed in America by every class of people. Intrigues of love occupy the younger, and those of ambition the elder part of the great.

In science, the mass of the people is two centuries behind ours; their literati, half a dozen years before us."

The following is a more finished picture of the social condition of Europe, drawn after he had visited the greatest part of France, and part of Italy, and passed some months in England.—Writing to his friend Mr. Whyte, from Paris, August 13, 1786, he says, "Our act for freedom of Religion is extremely applauded. The Ambassadors and Ministers of the several nations of Europe, resident at this Court, have asked me copies of it, to send to their Sovereigns, and it is inserted, at full length, in several books now in the press; among others in the new Encyclopaedia. I think it will produce considerable good, even in those countries where ignorance, superstition, poverty, and oppression of body and mind in every form, are so firmly settled on the mass of the people, that their redemption from them can never be hoped. If all the sovereigns of Europe were to set themselves to work to emancipate the minds of their subjects from their present ignorance and prejudices, and that as zealously as they now endeavor the contrary, a thousand years would not place them on that high ground on which our common people are now setting out. Ours could not have been so fairly placed under the control of the common sense of the people, had they not been separated from their parent stock; and kept from contamination either from them or the other people of the Old World, by the intervention of so wide an ocean. To know the worth of this, one must see the want of it here. I think by far the most important bill in our own code, is that for the diffusion of knowledge among the people. No other sure foundation can be devised for the preservation of freedom and happiness. If any body thinks that Kings, Nobles, and Priests are good conservators of the public happiness, send him here. It is the best school in the universe to cure him of that folly. He will see here, with his own eyes, that these de-

scriptions of men are an abandoned confederacy against the happiness of the mass of the people. The omnipotence of their effect cannot be better proved than in this country, where, notwithstanding the finest soil upon earth, the finest climate under heaven, and a people of the most benevolent, the most gay and amiable character of which the human form is susceptible; where, such a people, I say, surrounded by so many blessings from nature, are loaded with misery by Kings, Nobles and Priests, who will rise up among us if we leave the people in ignorance. The people of England, I think, are less oppressed than here. But it needs but half an eye to see, when among them, that the foundation is laid in their dispositions for the establishment of a despotism. Nobility, wealth, and pomp are the objects of their admiration. They are by no means the free-minded people we suppose them in America.

The Indians.—We take from the Columbian Star, a well conducted religious paper of this city, the following excellent article. We desire to call to it, especially, the attention of those who have been erroneously induced to believe that the objects of a certain political party are in union with disinterested philanthropy.—Phil. Sent.

Removal of the Indians.—This has become an irritable subject. The expression of any opinion favorable to the views of government, and to those of our own denomination in reference to this question, is with some people a sufficient ground for fastening the charge of injunquity upon those who have the temerity to take such a side. But being conscientious in our views, and feeling persuaded that our brethren and ourselves, who have advocated the project for the emigration of the Indians, love their souls and bodies quite as much as those who assume the attitude of opponents in this discussion, we shall not desist from such humble endeavors as we can use to promote the accomplishment of so desirable an end. To those who have honored us with their opposition, we deem no reply necessary. They have invidiously named us—but we shall not return the compliment, since the dispute is not for victory but for truth. With the policy of the general government we have no other concern than that which belongs alike to all citizens. With the policy of Georgia we have no interests blended, and are therefore under no temptation to wish that she might obtain an advantage by the transfer of the Indians. To our mind the subject comes up as a simple question of expediency in relation to the Indians. It is better in a civil, moral and religious point of view for them to remain as they are, than to attempt a new settlement under the care of the national government, beyond the limits of any of the states. To us a new location appears a preferable alternative, and to show that we are not singular in our views, we lay before our readers an extract from the sixth annual report of the triennial meeting of the Baptist General Convention in the United States, held at Philadelphia, April and May 1829.

The report submitted by the respected and intelligent chairman of the committee was adopted with one consent by the convention, and the board of that convention, resident partly in Boston, partly in New York, Philadelphia, and other places, were charged with the execution of the plan contemplated in the resolution. A memorial under the proper sanction of the board, praying for the interference of government to effect as speedily as possible the removal of the Indians, is now before congress. The editor of this paper, as a humble member of that board, cannot see cause in all that Mr. Everts of Boston is understood to have written under the signature of William Penn, nor yet in the famous New York memorial, nor in any other exposition of alleged facts, to retract the ground taken in reference to the change of residence for the Indians.

A portion of the Indian tribes, if not a majority, yet a most respectable minority, is awaiting the decision of congress to aid them in moving. These are the Patowatomes, containing about 6,500, the Ottowas, containing about 4,000, and several small tribes in the state of Ohio. To this number we may add about 3,000 Cherokees, who have already emigrated to the regions west of the Mississippi, besides a large number of Creeks. The idea of their forcible

expulsion from their present possessions, so far as we know, has never been entertained, either by Georgia or the United States.—But their removal by reasonable inducements is an idea which would be suggested by a real friendship to them. It is not unusual for individuals or even large portions of communities to change their old habitations for new ones. They expect to reap an advantage from the change, and therefore judge for themselves as to the expediency of the measure. But it is too well known that the Indian has never been qualified to make a wise judgment for himself. He waits till others shall have judged for him. To the selection of the best policy he is utterly incompetent, and therefore lies at the mercy of others.

Among those from whom that mercy should emanate there is a present diversity of sentiment. A large portion of the intelligent and humane in our country are persuaded that a residence for them more distinct in boundary, and more remote in distance, is essential to their preservation.—They think that their retention upon the scanty reservations which have been allotted to them in the several states, is the most direct way to their total extirpation—that since they have never flourished when hemmed in by the surrounding contingencies of a white population, it would be a mercy to give them a habitation far removed from those deadly shades which have heretofore chilled and blighted their being. These friends of the Indians, among whom we are to reckon the chief magistrate of our nation, would not have them cast out to wander and famish amid the cheerless wilds of interminable prairies and deserts incapable of cultivation, but would have them planted amid the fertile valleys, and beside the pleasant streams which diversify an extended region beyond the great river. There they would have them to enjoy a permanent abode; to establish their civil polity and laws, to have teachers of their youth and ministers of the true religion incorporated into the bosom of their society. Another portion of our people who must also be regarded as the friends of the Indians, are deprecating their removal. They are for persuading themselves, and the Indians, and the government, that their safety and happiness depend upon the firm possession of their present limits. They seem fearful that congress will violate the faith of the nation, especially in the case of the Cherokees, and are therefore sending up memorials to guard the national Legislature against precipitation and cruelty. That body ought to be obliged to them for their reasonable admonitions, and if preserved from injustice and the abuse of power, should feel themselves indebted to the memorialists. We would charitably believe that they are actuated by good intentions, and that they do wish well to the poor Indians.

They say the Cherokees are an independent nation, but seem to lose sight of a dilemma which such a proposition would encounter, were it to be somewhat extended. For if they be an independent nation, then they have the powers, if they choose to exert it, to cede their lands to any foreign government. But would the United States consent to the exercise of such a power on their part? Would they remain quiet and see their lands pass into the hands of the British or of any other power? What then becomes of their independence?

It is of no avail for us to embroil ourselves about the best method of doing good to the Indians. If we could see a rational prospect of benefit to them from the measures recommended by the party adverse to emigration, and could have any just ground of apprehension for their safety or happiness in such an event, we too would second the remonstrance to Congress.

But this we cannot see by any effort of forecast. Our Convention which contained delegates from nearly all the Atlantic States, at their last meeting held in this city, were not able to foresee any possible detriment which the tribes in question would sustain by emigration.

The number of the North American Review for February contains an article on the removal of the Indians, in which the propriety and wisdom of the views of President Jackson, with regard to the Cherokees, are stoutly maintained. The Reviewer says—

"Let the whole subject be fully explained to the Indians. Let them know that the establishment of an

independent government is a hopeless project, which cannot be permitted, and which, if it could be permitted, would lead to their inevitable ruin. Let the offer of a new country be made to them with ample means to reach it and to subsist in it; with ample security for its peaceful and perpetual possession—and with a pledge, in the words of the Secretary of War, that the most enlarged and generous efforts, by the government, will be made to improve their minds, better their condition, and aid them in their efforts of self government. Let them distinctly understand that those who are disposed to remove, but wish to remain and submit to our laws, will, as the President has told the Creeks, have land laid off for them and their families in fee.—When all this is done, no consequences can affect the character of the government, or occasion regret to the nation.—The Indians would go, and go speedily, and with satisfaction. A few might linger perhaps around their council fires; but almost as soon as the patents could be issued to redeem the pledge made to them, they would dispose of their possessions and rejoin their countrymen. And even should these prefer ancient associations to future prospects, and finally melt away before our people and institutions, the result must be attributed to causes, which we can neither stay nor control. If a paternal authority is exercised over the aboriginal colonies, and just principles of communication with them, and intercommunication among them, re-established and enforced, we may hope to see that improvement in their condition, for which we have so long and so vainly looked."

North Carolina Silk.—A correspondent in Surry county writes to us as follows: "Last week I had the pleasure of purchasing 155 skeins of sewing silk, a product of this county. It is said to be superior to any imported silk, used in our country; of which superiority I have little doubt. This was but a small remnant of what was manufactured by the young ladies of whom I had it, during the last season. They have not only acquired the art of rearing the worms, and winding and twisting the silk, but also that of giving to it different and beautiful colors. In order to encourage these young ladies in their laudable pursuit, I have engaged to give them a liberal price for all their silk the ensuing season."

Fayetteville Observer.

Corsets.—When we breathe we take into the chest, or inhale, and give out, or expire, a certain quantity of air, which can be measured by breathing through a curved tube into a bell glass full of water, inverted over a pneumatic tub. Dr. Herbst, of Göttingen, has lately been performing some curious experiments in relation to the quantity of air that is breathed. Now the commonest understanding will appreciate from them the value and comfort of full and unrestrained breathing. Dr. Herbst says, that a middle sized man, twenty years old, after a natural expiration or emission of air, inspired or took in eighty cubic inches, when dressed, and one hundred and six when his tight dress was loosened. After a full dilatation of the chest, he inhaled one hundred and twenty six cubic inches when dressed and one hundred and eighty-six when undressed. Another young man aged twenty-one, after a natural expiration, took in fifty while dressed, and ninety-six when undressed. Had Dr. Herbst made his observations on some of the ladies, who carry the use of corsets to extremes, we apprehend that he would have obtained results of a nature really alarming. If the wheel of fashion, which revolves even more rapidly than that of fortune itself, would bring up something oriental in costume, it would go far towards perfecting the objects of this journal—the public health.

At the Hotel Dieu, the great hospital at Paris, a young girl of eighteen lately presented herself to M. Breschet for his advice. On the right side of her throat, she had a tumour of variable size, but never bigger than one's fist; it reached from the collar bone as high as the thyroid cartilage, (called in common language Adam's apple,) when pressed downwards it wholly disappeared, but returned as soon as the pressure is removed; it is indolent, soft and elastic. It is observed to be largest when the chest is tightly laced in corsets. In short, by pinching the part on it, the murmur of respiration can

be heard in the tumour, which proves that a protrusion of the lungs has taken place; or in other words, that this poor girl has been laced so tightly that her lungs, having no longer sufficient space in their natural situation, are squeezed out of it, and are forcing their way up along the neck. We often meet ladies dressed so cruelly, that we wonder where their lungs and livers are gone to.—[Journal of Health.

Hoax.—A short time since, a man in a state of semi-intoxication, went into a public house at Minchinhampton, and announced that the Rev. —, who had a fine field of turnips in the neighborhood, had kindly given the whole of the crop to the poor of the parish. The tidings were received with joy, and the health of the charitable minister was drunk amid the loudest acclamations; and on the following Monday, the field was crowded at the break of day by men, women, and children, who worked with wondrous perseverance in digging up and conveying home the turnips. About 10 o'clock the worthy clergyman was observed to approach the field in great haste, followed by his servant, both of them on horseback, armed with large whips. The poor peasantry wished to receive the minister of charity with a cheer expressive of their gratitude, but no sooner had he arrived than he began storming at his industrious neighbors in no measured terms, and before they could recover from their surprise, both he and his servant commenced driving them out of the field. The confusion which reigned for some time was indescribable, the poor deluded people scrambled over walls & gates to escape. At last the equestrians were left sole possessors of the field of battle, which was literally strewn with hats, knives, and implements of husbandry, used by the flying foe to abstract the turnips from their mother earth. But the victorious, and in possession of the field, they were, alas! in possession of very few turnips, nearly the whole of which remained in the hand of the enemy. As many of the offenders as could be recognised were summoned before the Magistrates of the district, when the matter being explained as a hoax, they were dismissed with a fine of one shilling each for the damage done, and the worthy Clergyman, much to his credit, joined in the laugh which had thus been created at the expense of his turnips.

Cheltenham (Eng.) Chron.

Maine Legislature.—We have had outrages enough already in our Legislature, but there is reason to fear that we have not yet seen the worst. The insult to the Senate on Thursday, when a bold attempt was made to overawe that body by a mob, we hoped had capped the climax of violence. On that occasion the Senate room was a scene of tumult, noise and disorder, such as was never before seen in this State or in this country. The Senate, and especially the President, was insulted, by hissing and stamping, and in all the modes in which an angry mob usually express their resentments. And there were those present, men who claim a respectable rank in society, encouraging and giving countenance to the mob, if not taking an active and leading part in their violence. The President and the Republican members remained firm, and the illegitimate and spurious members could not carry their points, either by their own disorderly conduct or by the violence of their partizans.

To effect their object of usurping the supreme power, it seems that the party leaders have determined on another step, and that is the removal of the President from his office by force; we say by force, because it cannot be pretended that his removal can be effected otherwise. This project we have heard mentioned before, and it is openly proposed in the last Portland Gazette. It is probably thought to be too bold a measure to be adopted without first feeling the public pulse, and preparing the minds of their partizans. That there is a mob in this town, prepared to sustain the project by violence, we feel justified in saying, after what took place on Thursday.

The most sacred principles of the Constitution have been spurned and trampled upon, but the federal leaders cannot succeed in all their projects, while the Republicans hold them in check in the Senate. The salvation of the State rests on these Senators. They have, by their firmness, entitled themselves to the