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BY AUTHORITY.



LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Act making appropriations to pay the expenses incurred in holding certain Indian treaties. Approved, April 7, 1830.

An Indian trial of considerable interest, was recently held in Georgia, in case of the State against John Stansell and others. An indictment had been found at the Hall Superior Court.

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hospitality? The reproaches against Georgia for her unjust treatment of the Indians, to say the least of it, is undeserved, and could our Northern brethren know the truth of this matter, we should have been spared their unkind censures.

It is true they are deprived of many privileges that belong to the citizen, but their condition is precisely the same in the rest of the states. They have never been put upon the same footing any where, and it is a great act of insincerity towards Georgia, and a fatal delusion to the Indians to attempt to inspire such a belief.

Canfield's American Argus, speaking of the French expedition which is now fitting out against Algiers, remarks: "An attack upon Algiers is a difficult game, in which there are hard knocks and very little gain to be gotten."

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grows in Columbia, and Mr. Litchfield, the American Consul at Puerto Cabello, says the N. E. Farmer, has sent a bottle of the juice and a piece of the bark to a friend at Harvard University. The milk was taken from a tree about seven feet in circumference and 140 feet in height growing upon a mountain a few leagues from Puerto Cabello.

From the Journal of Health.

ROLES FOR A YOUNG LADY. 1. Let her go to bed at ten o'clock—nine, if she pleases. She must not grumble, or be disheartened because she may not sleep the first night or two, and thus lay ruminating on the pleasures from which she has cut herself off; but persist steadily for a few nights; when she will find that habit will produce a far more pleasant repose than that which follows a late ball, a rout, or assembly.

2. Let her rise about six o'clock in summer, and about eight in winter—immediately wash her face and hands with pure water—cool or tepid, according to the season of the year; and if she could by any means be induced to sweep her room, or bustle about some other domestic concerns for about an hour, she would be the gainer, as well in health as in beauty, by the practice.

3. Her breakfast should be something more substantial than a cup of slops, whether denominated tea or coffee, and a thin slice of bread and butter. She should take a soft boiled egg or two, a little cold meat, a draught of milk or a cup or two of pure chocolate.

4. She should not lounge all day by the fire, reading novels, nor indulge herself in thinking of the perfidy of false swains, or the despair of a pining damsel; but bustle about—walk or ride in the open air, rub the furniture, or make puddings—and when she feels hungry eat a custard or something equally light, in place of the fashionable morning treat of a slice of pound cake and a glass of wine or cordial.

5. Let her dine upon mutton or beef plainly cooked, and not too fat—but she need not turn away occasionally from a fowl or any thing equally good; let her only observe to partake of it in moderation, and to drink sparingly of water during the repast.

6. In place of three or four cups of strong tea for supper she may eat a custard—a bowl of bread and milk—or similar articles, and in a few hours afterwards let her retire to bed.

7. At other periods of the day which are unoccupied by business or exercise, let her read—no sickly love-tales—but good humoured and instructive works—calculated, while they keep the mind unincumbered with heavy thoughts, to augment its store of ideas, and to guard it against the injury which will ever result from false perceptions of mankind and of the concerns of life.

From Merchants' Hall Books.

Miraculous Escape.—We have before reported the loss of sloop William, Swain, of Nantucket, at Sandy Bay, and the rescue of Mrs. Haden, when life was almost extinct; and we now give the following particulars obtained from Capt. Swain, in a conversation this morning. He states that finding himself embayed in the late gale, with the main sail tore in pieces, and that it was impossible to escape being driven on shore, he had no alternative but to run her on shore for the better chance of saving the lives of those on board.

As soon as the tide had ebbed sufficiently, the crew boarded the wreck to save what effects they could, but Capt. S. first ordered them to get out the corpse of Mrs. H., as all thought she must have perished; but on reaching the quarter deck, they heard groans. A faint hope of saving her life now animated every one, and they forthwith began cutting a hole through the deck; but on getting to the ceiling, and fearing an accidental blow from the axe might extinguish what little life remained, they desisted, and the tide by

this time having partly ebb'd from the cabin, they descended through the skylight and took thence to the deck the cold and senseless body of Mrs. H., who had remained in that perilous situation nearly three hours. She was then taken to a neighboring house; medical assistance was promptly obtained, and her restoration effected. The bed and birth board on which she lay were buoyed up by the water, so that she was pressed close to the ceiling of the cabin, and how it was possible for her to survive in that situation for such a length of time, with the sea continually overflowing the wreck, must excite the astonishment and wonder of all. Mrs. Haden is a respectable lady of Nantucket, 64 years of age and was coming to this city on a visit to her daughter.—She arrived here this morning quite recovered.

Orrin Kent has been fined \$80 in Onida county, N. Y. for whipping his wife. His Counsel contended—the verdict that he had a right to flog her in a rational manner, to keep her in trim. A rational manner forsooth! We should like to know when rationality is predicable of this vilest and lowest and most cowardly of all possible acts. A man thrash his wife rationally! Well that would be a new thing under the sun. The New York lawyer deserves to have his eyes scratched out by old maids with the gout in each arm, for setting up such a defence.—We thought the courtesy of our judicial tribunals had long since settled this matter in the U. States, too decidedly for the most hardened pettifogger to venture upon so obsolete a barbarism. However, the Onida jury made it all right in this case, and we fancy that Kent (if the wretch has anything to pay with) would hardly have let off so easily if it had not appeared on trial that the fair victim was herself a little slippery. She was Kent's second wife, and had jilted a Mr. Gilbert whom she had promised to marry on a Sunday, by marrying Kent on Thursday previous.

Camden Journal.

The Marquis of Santa Cruz, Di Marcarano, a young well informed man, who belongs to one of the oldest and most noble families of Austria, has married the widow of a hair dresser, fifty years of age, who is blind of one eye, and was formerly dancer at a theatre, under the name of Vitoriana.

Mr. Shiel, the Irish orator, in an interesting article entitled "Recollections of the Jesuits," tells the following anecdote: "In America, the Jesuits are all Republicans. Two of them lately visited Rome; on being heard to express some strong democratic sentiments, they were reprehended by the General of the Order, but the Council of Five, to whom they appealed, and to whom the General himself is responsible, declared that as the form of government in the United States was Republican, it was the duty of an American Jesuit to feel as an American citizen, and rescinded the decision of the Superior."

Night the proper period for Sleep.—Valangin relates a circumstance which satisfactorily proves the advantage of sleeping during the night instead of the day. It was an experiment made by two colonels of horse, in the French army, who had disputed much which period of the twenty-four hours was the fittest for marching, and for repose. As this was a very interesting subject, in a military point of view, to have it ascertained, they obtained leave from the commanding officer to try the experiment. One of them, although it was in the heat of summer, marched in the day, and rested at night—he arrived at the termination of a march of six hundred miles without the loss of either man or horse—the other, who conceived it would be less fatiguing to march during the cool of the evening and part of the night, than in the heat of the day, at the end of the same march, had lost many of his horses and men.

Journal of Health.

Cause of Insanity.—A late writer has astonished the philosophical reader upon the subject of insanity, by asserting that madness or insanity, is inflicted on human beings by Almighty God as a punishment for their sins. For my part, I consider insanity in the nature of a diseased function of the brain, and have observed what I have considered very wicked and abominable characters, who have shown no signs of madness, unless, indeed, their being wicked should be admitted as an a priori evidence of their being so; and on the contrary, other persons, who have observed all the duties of life, have become the unfortunate victims of this malady. We always lose our discretion, when we arrogate to ourselves the office of a cabinet counsellor to the Supreme Being, and attempt to account, religiously or morally, for his inscrutable dispensations.—The Manual for Invalids.

From the Turf Register No. 7.

Breaking Horses.—[A gentleman known to us as one of the best judges and managers of horses in the state, gives the following concise description of his mode of breaking.]

January 18, 1830.

Ma. EDITOR:—I have pursued for many years the following plan for breaking horses: The colt is taken between three and four years old, generally, a mouthing bit is put on, with two reins, a broad surcingle is buckled round the animal, and a crupper attached to the surcingle; and the colt checked or reined up, as a horse should be in a carriage. He is then turned in a lot or yard for several hours, for several days in succession. This tames and subdues them greatly in a very short time. About the fourth day the animal is led into a field, where there is light ploughing to be done, and attached to a plough by the side of a gentle team horse; the colt is led up and down by a careful and resolute hand, and another at the stiles of the plough; the plough is not at first permitted to enter the ground, but after walking a short time is gradually entered, and the animal is thus by degrees accustomed to the draught. When symptoms of fatigue are manifested, it is taken out and led to the stable. After a few spells of work in this way, the colt, after being taken from the plough, may then be mounted without difficulty and rode home to the stable. I have broken many without the least degree of difficulty—not having to lead them five minutes.

The advantages of the method are the following:—the animal completely mouthing before being backed, which saves much trouble; the crupper being put on at first prevents them from being too sensitive about the tail, when you want to put on the harness for driving in a carriage, and not near so likely to kick from that circumstance. They are accustomed to being reined in from the first; and since I have adopted this plan I have never had a horse, when mounted on his back, to throw up his head & throw slobber in my face—I have ploughed horses lightly after the above system, when designed exclusively for the saddle, and have never had cause to regret it. But when they are intended for the carriage, it is best to proceed as above before they are backed. In two instances they have not been handled till after four years old; but were then every difficult to break. If the colt evinces a vicious disposition, and is disposed to kick, it is advisable to put on gear with breeching, and let that be worn for several hours, some days, before putting it to the plough. It then can do harm if it kicked, and may kick till perfectly accustomed to the breeching, as I experienced on one occasion. I never yet failed to break horses to harness, in a single instance; according to the above plan; although several have been afterwards spoiled by being placed in bad hands.

From the Albany Argus.

The next Presidency.—We confess that we have not looked as indifferent spectators upon the controversy on this subject between the U. S. Telegraph and the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer. We have witnessed it, we say so frankly and respectfully, with regret. And the more so, as those journals rank as mutual and efficient co-operators in the great work of political reform, and among the early and prominent friends of Gen. Jackson and of his Administration. Collisions, struck out by a remark, uttered in haste or in warmth, may have produced a temporary alienation of feeling between them; but we are persuaded, that with both, a desire to promote the general interests of the Country and to maintain the ascendancy of the Republican party of the Union, is paramount to all personal considerations; and that we shall see them engaged, hereafter as heretofore, rather in a praise-worthy and zealous emulation to sustain the National Administration, than in personal altercations that can serve only to gratify and strengthen their enemies.

In the course of these animal versions, the supposed views of two gentlemen, standing high in the affections of the People and in the confidence of the Executive,—the Vice-President and the Secretary of State,—have been brought under consideration; and although no imputations have been cast upon either, it is inferable that apprehensions are entertained that at least portions of the friends of those gentlemen are not unwilling to take measures at this early day to secure their respective claims to the succession. For ourselves, it has been our wish to part far off the evil day when the contentions incident to this subject should be entered upon; and we have believed that this could be done consistently with any duty and all interests that deserve to be consulted. Indeed, it seemed to be due to the administration of Gen. Jackson, at least on the part of its friends, to avoid whatever might tend to interrupt or postpone the great objects of its creation; to weaken the practical and salutary effect of its measures; or to defeat an expression, in relation to it, of the unbiased judgment of the people. Under this conviction we have carefully abstained from all comment or quotation tending to call out or continue examinations of this sort; and after what has been said, and in view of the known predisposition of considerable portions of the public to anticipate the discussions upon a subject of such

interest, and particularly of that portion of it which, acting from the impulse of a defeated and rankling hostility to the General Administration, seeks to disseminate dissension among political friends; it has seemed to us desirable that all should be done, that can be done with propriety, by those who consult the general welfare and the harmony of the Democratic Party, to allay and prevent the farther agitation of this disturbing question. We are satisfied that the apprehensions to which we have referred, so far as they exist, are without foundation, and will in time yield before the acts of the parties; and such open and candid explanations as can from time to time be made.

In saying thus much, we do not profess to speak from a knowledge of the views of Mr. Calhoun, or of those of his immediate personal friends. But we have a sufficient guarantee of the justness of our anticipations, in the character of the Vice President.—In his early devotion to the republican cause, his fearless co-operation with the democracy of the country in its day of peril, his efforts and his eloquence in its behalf, his distinguished services and high official standing, and his frank, honorable and elevated career, there are proofs enough that he will be found incapable of desiring, much less of contributing to, any attempts to disturb the general tranquility for the purpose of advancing his personal views.

With respect to the other gentleman whose name has been connected with these discussions, and who yields to no man in a generous and elevated devotion to the interests of his Country and its Democracy, we are in one respect, more fortunate. We know well Mr. Van Buren's sentiments on this subject. From the first indications of a disposition to agitate the public mind as to Gen. Jackson's successor, he has deprecated that course, not only as uncalled for and unnecessary, but as one which could not be otherwise than injurious to the public welfare. This opinion he has communicated freely; and it is within our personal knowledge, that he has embraced every fit occasion to discontinue any such attempts, and to dissuade his friends from the slightest participation in them.

Whilst we are upon this subject, we shall be allowed to add, that with the Republicans of New York, there is but one opinion in regard to the next election, and that is, that if Gen. Jackson's life and health are spared, he ought to be continued in office for the same period as most of his illustrious predecessors. We have no doubt when the time to pass upon this question shall arrive that the further services of him who has on all occasions so signally obeyed the requisitions of his country, and so well fulfilled its expectations, will be required from Maine to Louisiana; and we are equally confident, however anxious he may be to retire from the cares of office and the responsibilities of public life, that he will not be found capable of consulting his personal happiness in contravention of the will of the people. This confidence is founded not on particular information as to his sentiments and intentions; for of that we have none; but from his public course and his known principles. We know full well, that there is no man in the nation who would more heartily rejoice in such a result of the first term of Gen. Jackson's administration; or who would more cordially and cheerfully concur in and contribute to his second election, than Mr. Van Buren.

ROANOKE INLET.

Below will be found the Report of the Select Committee, to whom had been referred the subject of re-opening Roanoke Inlet. The following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Washington City, will show what we may expect from the exertions of our representative, and also our prospects in getting the Inlet re-opened.

The sum of two thousand dollars has been appropriated, to carry into effect the objects of the resolution reported by the Committee and published in our issue. He says, "A majority of the committee, were averse to introducing a bill for any large sum, until some specific plan of the coast, was prescribed by the Board of Engineers.—When that is done, I have no doubt, Government will undertake the work, nor have I the slightest doubt it will be accomplished. At first I found every body rather averse to the undertaking, but now I think we may fairly entertain hopes of its accomplishment, at an early period."—Selections Gazette.

Mr. Wm. B. Shepard, from the select committee to which this subject had been referred, made the following Report: "The select committee to whom was referred the memorial of a Convention of Delegates from several Counties in the State of North Carolina, upon the subject of re-opening Roanoke Inlet, report:

The place where the contemplated inlet is proposed to be made, is at the Southeastern extremity of Albemarle Sound, a body of water nearly sixty miles in length, and averaging from ten to twenty in width. This sound is of a medium depth of water, from twenty to 24 feet, and receives into its bosom the tributary streams of Currituck Sound, North river, Pasquotank, Forquinnans, Chowan, Roanoke, and Albemarle rivers. These rivers run through one of the most fertile sections of our country, and form the natural outlet of twenty six counties in North Carolina, and twenty-two in Virginia. In consequence of the closing of Roanoke Inlet's