

mile in breadth at the falls. The waters are divided by a long and beautifully wooded island. There is another small islet, 150 feet below, which seems but a broken portion of the former, separated by the continual attrition of waters; huge masses of Rock are scattered here and there in sublime confusion, all indicating disruption, and now lie, perpetually bathed by the dashing spray of the cataract. The greatest fall is only 35 feet in perpendicular height. On each side of the island is a remarkably salient projection of the rock over which the stream plunges, much in the shape of a regular bastion, and again, near each shore, are similar ones, making in all four distinct projections, which give the whole a close resemblance to a fortified line.

While contemplating the falls, we met a solitary Indian who seemed engaged in no more active employment—"Bawh" said he, which meant, I suppose, humph! He is now looking on in silence while I am sketching, but whether astonished or not, no outward demonstration proves. He has sold me his pipe, which I shall keep, as a memento of my visit to St. Anthony's Falls.—Lieut. Vail told me I was a physician or medical man, and, anon, there was an evident increase of veneration and respect for me on his part—he remarked I had come a great way, and was, perhaps, we-tah-we-chas-ta-wash tay—which means "a handsome medicine man"—and I in return, thought him Shah-kop-wa-pish—a very sensible Indian! The squaw call me Pow-ta-hans-bee, or long beard on the mouth—from my moustaches—which being rather strange to them, they consider, I presume, as appertaining to my new character of Doctor—and is honored accordingly.

This afternoon there is to be a ball-play by three bands of the Sioux, who have among others, just received their annuity, and are about to gamble with it at ball play. One of the bands have staked all they are worth on the hazard. They have played already for three days successively, six or seven hours without ceasing, but without deciding the game. But I must close; perhaps you may soon hear from me again. Adieu.

From the Boston Courier.
The Gypsies.—The last number of Stillman's Journal contains an essay, abridged from the Revue Encyclopedique, of this singular race, whose origin, character, and history are as much a mystery now as they were when they made their first appearance in Europe, three or four centuries ago. They seem to be uninfluenced by any of the circumstances which affect the condition of other nations. While time is continually producing changes in the habits, manners, civil institutions, language, and even the religious system of civilized men, the Gipsy remains unchanged in the midst of perpetual revolution. The hand of time passes over him without leaving a trace. He lives in the midst of civilized communities, unaffected by their progress, and scoring their improvements. As he was when he was first known, so is he now, unchanged & unchangeable—a distinct being, whom it is impossible to amalgamate with the mass of mankind. The Jew, whom in some respects he resembles, has received impressions of the people among whom he resides, and has never so completely separated himself from the interests and feelings of other nations. The Gypsies are one of the most remarkable phenomena presented by the history of man.

This race is designated by a different name in almost every country where it is known. Their English name, Gypsies, is a corruption of Egyptians, from whom they are supposed to be descendants. The Spaniards call them Gitanos—the Dutch, Heidenen (idolaters.) In the middle ages they were called Azingians. The Arabs and Moors call them Harami, (robbers.) The Hungarians, Cingans and Pharaoh Nepek (people of Pharaoh.) In France they were first called Egyptians, but more lately Bohemians. Under this title, Sir Walter Scott has given, in Quentin Durward, many interesting particulars of the habits and opinions of this people.

These are some of the names by which they are distinguished in different parts of Europe. In Asia they have other and equally numerous appellations. The Persians call them Black Hindoos. The author of the article in the Revue was acquainted with three of their Robbers, or chiefs, who informed him that they call themselves Rouman Chal. These are Mahatta words, and signify men who wander in the plains. He considers Tzenaris as their primitive name, and still preserved in the mother country. That country he considers to be the country of the Mahattas, in Hindostan, and there he says they are still found united in tribes. This primitive tribe of Tzenaris, is a subdivision of different tribes of Pariahs or Hindoos, who have lost caste, for offences committed against the religion and laws. This original tribe is represented as wandering, like all the rest of the nation. The author has often met large bands of them near the ancient city of Visapur, and in other parts of the Mahat-

ra country. Their religion, manners, and language, differ from those of other tribes of Hindoos. They are represented as in every respect vagrants, following armies in time of war for the purpose of pillage, and filling the camps with spies and dancers. They are accused of sacrificing human victims to their demons, and of eating human flesh. Their females pursue the occupation of fortune telling, which is their principal trade in Europe.—In short, says the writer, after giving a particular account of their habits and customs, "they are suspicious, liars, gamblers, drunkards, cowards, poltroons, & altogether illiterate; they despise religion, and have no other creed than the fear of evil geni & of fatality." Their first dispersion is thought to have taken place in the time of Tamerlane, the conqueror of India, and to have been occasioned by the atrocious cruelties inflicted by him upon the nations whom he subdued. They appeared in Hungary as early as 1417. In France, where they were known about the same time, they styled themselves, according to Pasquer, Christians from Lower Egypt, expelled thence by the Saracens. It is difficult to account for their acquiring the name of Egyptians, since it has been satisfactorily proved that they have not an Egyptian origin, and did not come from Egypt to Europe. The conclusions are derived from the reasonings of Grantz and Munster.

These people are scattered over the whole of Europe, the greater part of Asia, and the North of Africa, including Nubia and Soudan. The author estimates their numbers, in Europe at nearly a million; in Africa, 400,000; in India 1,500,000, and in the rest of Asia at 2,000,000. In Europe they are most numerous in Transylvania, where they are reckoned at 104,000—a population of 1,750,000. They are considerably numerous in England, Spain and Hungary, and few in Italy, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland and the Netherlands. They have never appeared in America, and are not to be found in Asiatic Russia, in China, Siam, Annam, or Japan. The whole number of this outcast race is estimated at five millions.

The author concludes with the following reflections:
"What a painful subject of reflection it is to think of so large a portion of the human race, thrown as it were beyond the common rights of nations, so many men wandering about without any claims which can attach them to the soil; encamping in places remote from civilization; living by theft and deception; and every where diffused, notwithstanding the persecutions and contempt which are heaped upon them"

UNITED STATES SHIPS OF WAR.

New-York, August 8.
There are now lying in the North River, off the Battery, the United States' ship of the line Delaware, the sloop of war St. Louis, and revenue cutter Alert; three beautiful models of the several classes to which they belong. The Delaware is the largest vessel that ever floated in the Hudson, as she measures about 2700 tons. Her extreme length is 210 feet, and the breadth of beam is 52 feet; she mounts ninety two guns, and is pierced for one hundred and four. Her guns are distributed in the following manner: lower gun deck, thirty two 42s; upper gun deck, thirty two long 36s; spar deck twenty eight 42lb. carronades; when all shotted, they contain 3672 lbs. of iron, or about one and three quarter tons, so that her broadside delivers 1836 lbs. She is not faunt rigged, and has not the rickish appearance of the St. Louis; but her officers describe her as a fast sailer, and pleasant sea-boat. We are informed by one of them that on her passage from Norfolk to this port, she was put about under treble reefed topsails, without even getting stern board on her. Some years ago, the officers of the old Constitution used to boast of the gallant behaviour of that ship, in going about under double reefed topsails. The ships that do this most work well, and be well handled.

On the spar deck is the captain's cabin, neatly but plainly furnished. On the upper gun deck are the apartments for the wardroom officers, and astern of them those for Mr. Livingston, the Minister to France, and his suite. On the lower gun deck is the messroom for the surgeons, mates, & passed midshipmen; and, below this, in the cockpit, the younger midshipmen, sing their hammocks—thus keeping apart the grave part, and so are on the eve of promotion, and the skylarking youngster, who has scarcely been out a banyan day. Her complement of seamen and marines will be about 900; they are divided into messes of sixteen each, & seem to have every comfort that can be provided for them. There are about seventy five officers & petty officers, so that, with the passengers, there are about 1000 souls on board.

necessary to bring the crew to that high state of discipline that our officers require, once over, she may with pride, lay alongside of any ship of the line afloat. This class of vessels with us are universally rated 74s, although equal in force to the English 100 gun ships, or the French three deckers, since, though they carry fewer guns, the metal is heavier. The Delaware carries out several officers, who, having seen much service, are now permitted to travel in Europe, thus improving themselves, and becoming of more value to the country.

The St. Louis is one of our heaviest sloops of war, carrying twenty-four heavy medium guns. She is in the most perfect order, and her crew in a high state of discipline. This vessel and the Fairfield are considered the two crack sloops; both are fast, and sit beautifully on the water.

The little Alert, with her long, light, taper spars, neat rigging, and Henry Eckford looking hull, adds another beauty to the squadron; and if the Brandywine or old Isonides were among them, we should have a specimen, and one we should be proud of, of each class of vessels in our service.

Standard.
True Dignity.—Philosophers, and men who think beneath the surfaces of things, assert that true dignity exists in the mind, and is independent of external circumstances, whilst the great mass of mankind imagine that it can only be found in elevated stations, & the old world particularly are given to the conclusion, that it only exists in conjunction with the pride of ancestry, and in the contemplation of a long list of noble, illustrious, and affluent predecessors. That such a contemplation may dignify the feelings, and incite the action of such a stock to respect himself, and take the most correct means to make himself respected is probable enough, and such an effect is very often produced. But that this true dignity of soul is not inseparably connected with such collaterals, may frequently be proved, the following is perhaps a decisive upon the case as can be given:

A boy, the son of a barber, was observed to be attentive to the petty duties of the school to which he was sent, and to labor hard to improve himself, according to the small means that could be afforded to him. A solicitor in his neighborhood perceived the industry of the lad, and the propriety of his department, he fancied he saw in him something more than the every day production of humble life; and accordingly made an offer to the parents of the boy, to take him into his service, partly to perform duties of a domestic nature and occasionally to assist in the office as a writer or copyist. Of course the offer was gladly and thankfully accepted. In his new situation he ever behaved with respect to his master, and with propriety to those around him; but it was quickly seen, that he lent all the attention which time would permit to the study of law books in his master's library. The solicitor was not slow in distinguishing his merits, nor did he hesitate to show unequivocally his approbation of the lad's conduct. He offered to defray out of his own pocket, the fee for legal articles, and enable him to pursue the profession in his own office. Here was another important step for the youth, who now pursued his studies with ardor, and performed his duties with a zeal which only sincere and deeply felt gratitude could inspire. Yet was not adulation towards his superior, nor arrogance towards the class he was leaving behind, ever evinced from him.

He served his articles out, was entered an attorney in the Court of King's Bench, and practise followed in reasonable proportion; but our youth, now a man, was seized with a nobler ambition, and resolved to quit the grade of solicitor, and try his fortune at the bar.—He was admitted to keep terms, passed through them, & was called to the bar with the respect & good wishes of all classes of his profession. And what had produced this universal good feeling?—Not the fawning, sycophantic expressions and actions of a vulgar soul, but the modest, respectful, but independent conduct of a mind well constructed. He pursued his career with undeviating but quiet course, was gradually raised in legal eminence and legal dignity, until he became Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Kings Bench, the highest common law office that can be held under the British crown.

And here, to any but one whom insult cannot injure, and whose equanimity is such as wordly caprice cannot unsettle, he received his first indignity, following hard upon his highest honor, from the same hands—those of "the finest gentleman in Europe," by which title was recognized the late George IV.

It is customary to make the magistrate above alluded to a peer of the realm; but this was refused to the distinguished subject of this article, on the ground of low extraction. He therefore held the office with the honor of knighthood only, for some time; but justice could not be withheld for ever. So happily did he deport himself in this elevated and important situation—with such suavity to the bar, such mildness to the witnesses, such independence in the expression of opinion—occasionally familiar, and even facetious—that he could convulse the court with the sallies of his wit, yet ever so dignified, that no one durst presume upon his good nature—always listened to with respect—rarely, very rarely, an appeal from his judgment—his name was equally synonymous with justice and

gentleman, and at length the tide came tardily, which added nothing to his real elevation, though it gave him a seat in the Legislature of the nation as a peer, & which in fact only added an additional duty to those he had already in his hands.

Henceforth he acted with zeal & rectitude of intention in the two fold capacity of legislator and judge, and died a short time back, regretted and respected universally—as the great and good Charles Abbot, Lord TREASURER. London paper.

FOREIGN.

The packet ship Enrope, Captain Maxwell, has arrived at New York from Liverpool; whence she sailed on the 16th ultimo.

London, July 15.
A considerable degree of excitement prevails in the city to day and great anxiety is expressed as to the probable results of the second reading of the Irish Church Temporalities Bill in the House of Lords on Wednesday next; the present opinion is that Ministers will be again defeated, and a good deal of importance is attached to the fact of His Majesty's Levee being postponed from Wednesday to Thursday—the circumstances have produced an unsettled state of the money market. Consols for the account which closed yesterday at 89½ to 7 8, suddenly fell this morning to 89½, & closed at 89 3/8 to 1, and Exchequer Bills at 58 to 59 premium.

Reports from Spain, of an army of observation being ordered to the Portuguese frontier, to watch the proceedings of the constitutionalist expedition to the Algarves and the Alemtejo, and the exertions making in London to fit out steam vessels in aid of Don Miguel have caused a reaction in Portuguese scrip which is now 2½ to 2 discount.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The great question absorbing all others in the British capital, was that of the probable fate of the Irish Church Temporalities Bill, in the House of Lords. The struggle was to come up on the 18th. On the 11th, on the presentation of some petitions against the bill, a skirmishing debate took place, during which the Duke of Wellington distinctly avowed that the second reading of the Bill would be opposed. The prevailing opinion was, that Earl Grey would be out voted; but he appears to stand firm in the confidence of the King.

The Times, however, declares that the Tories have proceeded so far as to make arrangements for the new Ministry. Neither the Duke of Wellington nor Sir Robert Peel, according to this journal, are to come into place. The Speaker, Charles Manners Sutton, is spoken of for the Premiership. Serious difficulties were apprehended in the event of the resignation of Ministers, and the King had postponed a levee to await the event.

The Local Courts Bill, one of the Law Reforms proposed by Lord Brougham, had been rejected by the Peers—on which occasion, Lord Hill, the Commander in Chief, voted against Ministers. The Cabinet, it is said, had taken the subject of this refractory vote into consideration, and decided that on the next occasion on which the Commander in Chief shall vote against the Government, or be neutral when they require his support, either his Lordship must go out of office or they will—This, with all allowance for Lord Hill's merits as a man and as an officer, the Times says, is what ought to have been done long since.

The Bill for renewing the East India Company's Charter, was read a second time on the 10th of July.—On the following day the House went into committee upon the Bill, and during that and the succeeding day, rapid progress was made in the details.

West India Affairs.—At an adjourned meeting of West India proprietors, at the Thatched House Tavern, the Earl of Harewood in the chair, resolutions were passed, declaring, "That the meeting were anxious to adopt the principle of the resolutions of Mr. Stanley; that they had always been ready to offer to his Majesty's Government their local knowledge & practical experience; that the proposed bill meditated an unnecessary interference with the rights & privileges of the Colonial Legislatures; and that a committee consisting of the agents of the Islands, and other gentlemen, should be appointed to examine into the details of the bill, and report hereafter upon it."

IMPORTANT FROM PORTUGAL.

The Liverpool Times, of the 16th July, contains positive accounts, and ample confirmation, of the news received at this port, via Gibraltar, of the defeat of Don Miguel's fleet—the capture of the most important part of it—and the dispersion of the remainder—by Capt. Napier, in command of Don Pedro's squadron.

Important news from Portugal.—Capture of Don Miguel's Fleet by Rear Admiral Napier's Squadron. The Birmingham Steamer arrived here last night, from which Senior Mendizabal landed with despatches from Portugal, with which he immediately departed for London. The bearer of the despatches observed the strictest secrecy as to the character of his news. We have, however, obtained the substance of his despatches, which we have much pleasure in communicating to our readers. It appears that Rear Admiral Na-

pir, with his squadron, consisting of three frigates—the Rainha da Portugal, (flag,) Don Pedro, and Donna Maria; a corvette, a brig, and a schooner, sailed from Lagos on the 2d inst. and on the 4th came in sight of Don Miguel's fleet, consisting of nine ships, but there being no wind, the admiral was not able to bring the enemy to action, upon which he called on the steamers to tow his ship towards the enemy, which they declined, unless the value of the steamers was secured to the owners. On Friday, the 5th instant, however, a breeze sprung up, when Rear Admiral Napier bore down on the enemy, and commenced the action about three o'clock in the afternoon by attacking the Da Rainha, mounting 74 guns, which he carried in gallant style. The Don John, alarmed at the capture of her consort, made all sail to escape a similar fate. Admiral Napier, having secured the Da Rainha, immediately pursued the flying ship, and after a long chase, during which the Don John kept up an incessant fire from her stern chasers, came up with the enemy, who at once struck his colors.

The Princess Real, 50 guns, was captured by the Donna Maria of 39 guns, after a short but smart engagement of twenty minutes, in which we regret to say, Captain Goblet, commander of the latter ship, was killed. A spare ship, after a desperate conflict with the Don Pedro, likewise surrendered, as did two of the smaller ships. The remainder of the enemy's fleet effected their escape. Thus terminated an action which proved the destruction of Don Miguel's naval force, and which, in its results, is of the utmost importance to the cause of the legitimate sovereignty of Portugal. Besides the loss of Captain Goblet, the constitutionalists have to deplore the loss of Captain George and Lieutenant Woolridge, flag Lieutenant to Rear Admiral Napier, and several other officers; also, a considerable number of officers and men wounded. Among the latter is the son of Rear Admiral Napier.

On the return of the squadron, with their prizes to Lagos, the corporate body presented Admiral Napier with a crown formed of laurel. The whole of the province of Algarves has declared for the young Queen, and the constitutionalists now feel certain of establishing Donna Maria on the throne of her ancestors.

The Birmingham called off Oporto with despatches for Don Pedro on the 10th, and communicated with the Transport off the Bar, the commander of which came on board the steamer, and stated that an attack had been made on Oporto by Don Miguel's forces on Sunday last, which was repelled with great loss to the enemy. During the voyage home, the Birmingham fell in with the George the Fourth steamer, which sailed hence for Lisbon last week with Marshal Bourmont on board, and communicated the intelligence of the capture of the fleet.

RUSSIA.

Despatches from St. Petersburg, as also the St. Petersburg Gazette, received in London on the 14th of July, mention a plot against the life of the Emperor of Russia, on the part of some Polish exiles, who left Paris a short time ago, and bound themselves by an oath to effect his assassination. It was first made public by a journal, which gave an account of the reception of a deputation which waited upon the Emperor in Finland, to congratulate him on the frustration of the conspiracy. It seems that the Russian authorities did not wish the matter made public, but, on this account appearing, deemed it right to allude to it in the Gazette. The sensation created throughout Russia is very great, and all sorts of precautions are employed to protect the Emperor, in his various visits to the frontier towns.

TURKEY.

The St. Petersburg Journal, of July 3d, announces advices from Constantinople, of the continued retreat of the Egyptians. Ibrahim Pacha's vanguard was on the other side of Koniah. Captain Baron Van Lieven, and Colonel Hafiz, who went as commissioners to Ibrahim's camp to witness the retreat of the Egyptian army, had been furnished with an open letter from the Grand Vizer to the Turkish civil and military authorities in the Provinces through which they were to pass.

MARKETS.

Liverpool, July 15.
Cotton.—The brisk demand noticed last week continued without interruption to the close of Wednesday, and a further advance was obtained on Sea Island of 4d. per lb.; 3-8d. on all other kinds of American and Brazil, and 1-8d. on East India; the business, however, since then, has been limited, and the rats then current are barely maintained. Monday Evening, July 15.—The

sales of Cotton on Saturday and Sunday, are about 8000 bags, at the prices of Friday, though perhaps, in some instances, at a trifling concession on the part of holders.

THE STAR

RALEIGH, AUGUST 30, 1838.

ELECTION RETURNS.
GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND CLERKS OF COURTS.
Macon. Benjamin S. Britain, Esq. James W. Guinn and Thomas Tatham, Esq. John Tatham, clerk county court. Silas M'Dowell, clerk superior court.
Sampson. Edward C. Gavin, Esq. Archibald C. Monk and Dickson Sloan, Esq. Thomas F. Black, clerk county court. W. W. Blackman, clerk superior court.
Randolph. Henry B. Elliott, Esq. Abraham Brower and H. Hawkins, Esq.
Brunswick. William R. Hall, Esq. Samuel A. Laspeyre and Benjamin Leonard, Esq.
TYRRELL is the only county which claims to be heard from.

Conness	5th District	10,000
Brown	6th District	10,000
Chapin	7th District	10,000
Sampson	8th District	10,000
Bladen	9th District	10,000
Chatham	10th District	10,000
J. J. McKay	457 357 268 173 253 687, 338 2570	
L. Dishongh	13 345- 6 578 606 278 250 3255	
Majority for McKay 914		

Supreme Court.—We learn that the Governor does not contemplate a call of the Executive Council for the purpose of filling the vacancy on the bench of this Court, created by the death of Chief Justice Henderson. Such a course he deems unnecessary; for the next term of the Court will not occur until the last Monday in December, and the Legislature meeting in the interval, will have an opportunity of making the appointment in due time.

We understand that the most abundant and unfounded reports relative to the health of this city, are in circulation in various parts of the State. It is true that Diarrhoea has prevailed here, as it has in most parts of the country, to some extent; very few cases, however, have terminated fatally, and we doubt whether many places in the Union exempt from disease of any kind than this. The few deaths which have occurred here this Summer were produced by diseases that were far from being of a local character, and would probably have occurred any where else.

At the late term of our County Court, further proceedings in relation to the erection of a new Court House in this place were postponed until February term. In the mean time application is to be made to Congress for such assistance as will enable the Commissioners to erect a building suitable to the accommodation of the County and the United States' Courts. At the same time the county Taxes were laid at the following rates: 20 cents on every hundred dollars value of land, and 60 cents on each poll; which will, in a short time, produce a fund adequate to the accomplishment of the contemplated work.

Petersburg Rail Road.—We learn from the Petersburg Times that the Rail Road Company's cars have performed several trips between Petersburg and Blakely, the point of termination—the road having been completed to that town several days ago. The inclined plane from the depot at Blakely to the river (a distance of nearly a few hundred feet) is almost finished. The great Southern Mail will be carried on the Road as soon as the arrangements for that purpose are effected. The Halifax Advocate states that the arrangements will be immediately made to run the daily line thro' that place to this city; and that the steamboat Maryland, which is to ply daily between Halifax and Blakely, has commenced her regular trips. Passengers, who left Petersburg at 20 minutes before 8, on the 19th instant, arrived at Halifax in the boat, by the way of the rail road, at 2 o'clock on the same day.

The Hon. Edward Livingston, Minister to France, accompanied by his lady and servants, William F. Barton, Secretary of Legation, lady and servants, and Smith T. Van Buren, son of the Vice President, an attaché of the mission, sailed from New York, for France, in the ship Delaware, on the 15th instant.

Snow in August.—The Milton Spectator says, immediately after the hail storm on the 16th instant, it snowed quite fast, for a few minutes, four or five miles above that place.

Cure for the bite of a Snake.—A Pennsylvania paper says that sucking the wound occasioned by the bite of a Rattle Snake, has recently been successful in curing the patient.