

THE STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

NO. 48

RALEIGH, N. C. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1835

VOL. XXVI

THE STAR
And North Carolina Gazette,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
THOMAS J. LEMAY.

TERMS.
Subscribers to this paper are
not to be allowed to remain in arrears longer
than one year, and persons resident without this
State, who may desire to become subscribers,
will be strictly required to pay the whole ad-
vance of the year's subscription in advance.
Advertisements, not exceeding fifteen lines,
inserted three times for one dollar, and twice
for one dollar and twenty cents for each
insertion. To the Editor must be post paid.

Flat-head Indians.—The travels
of Ross Cox, in the "Far West,"
contain much that is interesting relating
to the Indian character and customs.
The following extract is descriptive of
one of the most curious of the
customs which prevail amongst the
tribes in the neighborhood of the Roc-
ky Mountains, and beyond them. We
have heard the custom described by
Mr. Catlin, the painter, who spent
some years amongst the tribes on the
western side of the mountains.

"They differ little (says the author)
from each other in laws, manners, or
customs; and were I to make a dis-
tinction, I would say the Cathlamahs
are the most tranquil, the Killisnocks
the most roguish, the Clatsops the most
industrious, and the Chinooks the most in-
continent. The Chilts, a small tribe
who inhabit the coast to the northward
of Cape Disappointment, partake in
some degree of these various qualities.
The abominable custom of flattening
their heads prevails among them all.
Immediately after birth the infant is
placed in a kind of oblong cradle,
formed like a trough, with moss under
it. One end, on which the head re-
poses, is more elevated than the rest.
A padding is then placed on the fore-
head with a piece of cedar bark over it,
and by means of cords passed through
small holes on each side of the cradle,
the padding is pressed against the
head. It is kept in this manner up-
ward of a year, and is not, I believe,
attended with much pain. The ap-
pearance of the infant, however, while
in this state of compression, is frightful;
and its little black eyes, forced out by
the tightness of the bandages, resemble
those of a mouse chucked in a trap.
When released from this inhuman
process, the head is perfectly flattened,
and the upper part of it seldom ex-
ceeds an inch in thickness. It never
afterwards recovers its rotundity. They
deem this an essential point of
beauty, and the most devoted adherent
of our first Charles never entertained a
stronger aversion to a Roundhead than
these savages. They allege, as an ex-
cuse for this custom, that all their
slaves have round heads; and, accord-
ingly, every child of a bondsman, who
is not adopted by the tribe, inherits not
only his father's degradation, but his
parental rotundity of cranium. This
deformity is unredeemed by any pecu-
liar beauty, either in features or person.
The height of the men varies from five
feet to five feet six inches; that of the
women is generally six or eight inches
less. The nose is rather flat, with
distended nostrils; and a mouth, sel-
dom closed, exposes to view an abom-
inable set of short, dirty, irregular
teeth. The limbs of the men are in
general well shaped; but the women,
owing to tight ligatures which they
wear on the lower part of the legs, are
quite banded, with thick ankles and
broad flat feet. They have loose hang-
ing breasts, slit ears, and perforated
noses, which, added to greasy heads,
and bodies saturated with fish oil, con-
stitute the sum total of their personal
attractions. The good qualities of the
Indians are few; their vices many.
Industry, patience, sobriety, and in-
genuity, nearly comprise the former;
while in the latter may be classed
thieving, lying, incontinence, gam-
bling, and cruelty. They are also
perfect hypocrites."

The Sea Serpent.—The old cruiser,
in proper shape, has really astonished
the critics of Miriam Coffin call
"the Nantuckians." It is a fact that
a company of seven persons were raft-
ing lumber from the wreck of a schooner
on the east side of Great Point, they
discovered, when about 4 miles from
Nantucket, a huge mass floating, as it
were, upon the waters. In view of its
"questionable shape," they put off in
their boat and advanced within ten feet
of it. There was no doubting the fact.
It was a monster about seventy-five
feet in length, and in all particulars
answering the description of the Sea
Serpent not long since seen off Nahant.
He lay so still upon the surface that it
was not easy to determine whether he
was dead or alive; so Capt. Kelly, of
Nantucket, who tells the story, (and
whose character for veracity is not
questionable) took up a spade and
struck the gunwale of the boat, at the
sound of which the monster apparently
sunk, and was seen no more. This
statement is attested by the entire com-
pany, whose proximity to the creature
renders it true.

From the Washington Sun.
If there ever was a time in our
country, that imperiously called upon
the people, for a cool and deliberate
examination of their condition, and
their duty; for firmness, energy, and
circumspection, in their conduct, that
time is now at hand. We started, in
our political career, as a nation, upon
sound republican principles, and an
anxious desire to promote the best
men to offices of dignity, trust, and
high responsibility, who could be
found, that the country might feel the
strongest assurance that the best mea-
sures would be promoted, and the
wisest system of policy pursued.—
Talents, honesty, integrity, and cap-
acity, were considered the highest
qualifications for office.

Now unfortunately, a new system
of political philosophy has crept into
use. The best men are not now
sought out to govern us, but the most
clamorous politicians, the most devo-
ted partisan leaders. The best mea-
sures are not now the subject of in-
quiry, nor the wisest system of policy,
that which is to be favored, but that
which best sustains the ascendancy of
the party. Honesty, capability, ta-
lents, and integrity, are now but ac-
cidental qualifications for office—but
devotion to the party, submission to
the Caucus, to arbitrary dictation,
and political juggling, to sustain the
cause of Mr. Van Buren, and bring
him into the Presidency, by right of
succession. The people are not now
to be called on to select their rulers,
but only to vote for such as a Caucus
have selected for them. The people
are no longer required to exercise their
own choice—to act by the influence
of their own free wills as independent
freemen, but according to the dic-
tation of the party leaders—the will and
wishes of the President—and do the
bidding, like humble slaves, of a few
designing leaders of a party; lest, if
left to the exercise of their own un-
biassed judgments, and the honest
convictions of their duty, and their
consciences, they should "remove the
landmarks of party," and prefer some
better men, some more confidential
and consistent republicans than Mar-
tin Van Buren and Richard M. John-
son for the Presidency and Vice
Presidency of the United States. Let
the people open their eyes, and look
at this state of things, before it is too
late to provide a proper remedy; and

the republic will yet remain safe, and
her institutions unimpaired.

The loss of no state except perhaps this,
could be considered a greater calamity to
the views and interests of Mr. Van Buren, than
Pennsylvania made General
Jackson President, and from former proofs of
his adherence to his interests, doubtless his
successor has calculated with confidence upon
the support of that state. Mr. Van Buren is be-
ginning to realize the uncertainty of human hope,
and the instability of popular favour. Relying
for support and success upon his devotion to
General Jackson, as long as the popularity and
influence of the latter lasted, he left a good de-
gree of security as to the result. But he is
approaching rapidly to the time when he must
rely on himself, and depend upon his own mer-
its; the attainment of his great object. There-
fore, it appears to be a difficult task to con-
siderate or state. His best friends and most ar-
dent supporters, seem to be unwilling to enter
upon the performance of the duty. Even the
Baltimore Convention, that selected corps of
devoted partisans, some of whom at least must
have been acquainted with the nature and extent
of his claims, had not the courage to specify
what they were, and the country up to this
moment, is left in ignorance of the peculiar qual-
ifications he possesses for the dignified station to
which he aspires. It seems that to have come to
this—that the people of the United States must
elect a man to the highest office under the gov-
ernment, who for ought that appears, has no pecu-
liar claims to such distinction, but who is well
known on many accounts to be eminently un-
qualified for the place, merely because a con-
gregation of selfish and hungry partisans thought
proper to designate him as a candidate, or turn
their attention to some person of whom they
know nothing, but in whose character and
talents they repose much more con-
fidence.—*New York Daily Advertiser.*

The Advertiser attaches no undue
importance to the result of the Penn-
sylvania Election. It is the first, and
certainly a most decisive indication of
the difference, in the popular estima-
tion, between "the hero of New Or-
leans," and the huckstering politician,
who has endeavored to bolster up his
empty pretensions by invoking the aid
and protecting influence of his "chief."
We rejoice that in this instance, at
least, "thrift" has not followed "flaw-
ning."

Despite of the flimsy pretenses made
use of by "the party" to conceal their
defeat, it must be apparent to every
intelligent observer that "the organs
of the democracy" are struck with
dismay, and read with fear and trem-
bling "the hand writing on the wall."
Pennsylvania, though tempted in every
form, has had the firmness and vir-
tue to resist the blandishment and the
charmed spells of the "great magi-
cian." In vain did his presses, and
the associated band of office holders,
proclaim that he was "the appointed
successor"—in vain did they artfully
appeal to the attachment entertained
by the people for General Jackson—in
vain did they refer to the nomination
of the Baltimore Convention. All
would not do. The Key Stone State
"assumed the respectability" of think-
ing and acting for herself, and has put
the seal of her condemnation on the
pretensions "of the heir apparent."
Pet. Int.

The advocates of the expung-
ing resolutions, beat out of every
position they could possibly bring to bear
in sustaining this threatened breach of
the Constitution, have now resorted to
their last and best argument, in all
things, and are endeavoring to bring
the vast influence of Gen. Jackson's
name into the discussion. Why is
this? Why is it, that even in the dis-
cussion of a constitutional question, we
are met with this interminable and
time-serving argument! They that
use it, know that they use it as dema-
gogues, and not as patriots, or for the
love they bear to Gen. Jackson! We
are not to be driven from our position
—the people are not going to quarrel
with Gen. Jackson in this matter—for
his sake they would rejoice had the
Senate Journal nothing upon its pages
offensive to his feelings—but as it
stands, the Constitution preserves it—
destroy the Journal and you violate
this sacred instrument. The people
will do every thing they can to pre-
serve the President's reputation un-
scathed—they will brand with their dis-
approbation and effectually paralyze
the assaults of his enemies—but beyond
the Constitution they cannot, and will
not go. To those miserable minions who
have not come out and fairly discuss
this question upon its proper merits,
we say, chant not to us your sycoph-
antic adulation of a man, while
"measures, not men" are held out by
you to the people. This is a question
that admits of discussion—we will
stand or fall by our honest opinions.
Columbia (Ten.) Obs.

It is ridiculous for Mr. Van
Buren's friends—with the fact staring
them in the face, that their idol was
brought out by an irresponsible cau-
cus of office-holders, some months
after Judge White was nominated by the
People—it is ridiculous for them now
to raise the cry of "dividing the party—
dividing the party!" What party
do they mean? Do they mean to say
that the Government of the United
States is the Government of the office-
holders, and not the Government of
the People? Can they mean any thing
else by their continued cry of "Don't
divide the Party!"—*Char. Jour.*

Not bad.—Since the accounts
have been published of the attempt on
the life of the French King, some of
our politicians have conferred on the
"Washington Globe" the name of "the
infernal machine," after the cognomen
given to the fixture with which that

attempt was made. The name we
think very well applied; but there is this
striking difference in the thing named
—that, while the French machine aimed
at destroying the life of the King,
the American machine is devoted to the
destruction of the liberties of the
People!—*lb.*

Have the advocates of the "ex-
punging" resolutions ever reflected
upon the dangerous consequences arising
out of an adoption of this policy? It
really occurs to us that we do not
know of a more dangerous precedent in
the whole history of our country! If
the principle be established, that the
party in power, have a right to "ex-
punge" from the journals of Congress,
every "proceeding" offensive to their
own temporary views and interests,
what guarantee have we left, that pos-
terity will ever receive the national
record of our own times! The next
year, another party may be in power,
who will have just as good a right to
"expunge" as we—they may wish to
take out another leaf of the journal—
perhaps the same containing this ex-
punging resolution. In twelve months
more, there may still be another party,
endowed with the same, or perhaps in
their own opinion, greater privileges,
who may as properly "expunge a half
dozen leaves—and so on, until the very
journals of Congress will become noth-
ing more than "spoils of the victors,"
subject to the vicissitudes of party
power! Every man must perceive that
such a state of things is greatly to be
depreciated by all who value the history
of their country as worth preserving.
The people should be awake to their
interests—every man should be pre-
pared to act in this matter, and to act
not by the suggestion of another, but
from the honest convictions of his own
bosom.—*Columbia (Ten.) Obs.*

The Globe wantonly asserts that the
Whigs are abolitionists. It is bad
policy in those, who live in glass
houses, to throw stones. The Tories,
by nominating for the Vice Presidency
a man, who is not only practically an
abolitionist, but an amalgamationist,
have done more to countenance the
disorganizing measures of the advocat-
ers for immediate emancipation than all
the anti-slavery societies in the country.
Boston Atlas.

From the Salem Reporter.
Indiana vs. North Carolina.—Se-
veral of our neighbors, who, a few
years since, emigrated from this State
to Bartholomew county, Indiana,
have returned from that *Western Para-
dise*, again to take up their abode
among us; and, if we are correctly in-
formed, feel happy again to "pitch
their homes" in this by then consid-
ered poor sterile North Carolina. We
extend the "right hand of fellowship,"
and advise them to subscribe to the
Farmers' Reporter forthwith, which
will teach them to convert our barren
fields into the fertility of Indiana,
combined with health, which is the
most essential of all blessings.

Our friends represent the settlement
in Bartholomew county, (whence so
many bend their course) as fertile,
but very sickly; an unusual scarcity of
provision prevailed there during the
past summer, and the prospects of the
corn crop, although flattering, yet not
being sufficiently matured to with-
stand the early frosts of September,
are thereby rendered very gloomy
indeed—much corn injured by the
frost, is now rotting in the fields!
We understand that cattle, hogs, &c.
are very scarce, a great many having
been destroyed by famine, and it is
feared the good people there will
barely have "enough to go on."

This is not the first time complaints
have reached us from that quarter; we
believe that country is generally sick-
ly, accompanied with many other
evils, which counterbalance the ferti-
lity of its soil, and what is worse than
all, the most of the emigrants in that
quarter are less contented with their
present home, than they were in the
Old North State.

We sympathize with our absent
friends, and regret that, if report be
true, their condition and prospects are
not more favorable. We would ad-
vise those who are yet among us, to
content themselves in North Carolina,
improve their farms, be economical
and industrious, and they will be
enabled to convert this country, where
health and good water, with a favor-
able climate prevails, to a land superi-
or to Indiana in most respects.

Delightful dish.—An apple pie of
apples, boiled and mashed, and mixed
with flour of ground corn cobs, left to
ferment till sour, is strongly recom-
mended in the Litchfield (Conn.) In-
quirer, as the best food for fattening
hogs.

Rather Hard.—A young lady of
New York lately recovered \$500 in an
action for breach of promise. It was
proved that a gentleman had gallanted
her twice from a camp-meeting tent
to the altar, picked up her handkerchief
three times, gave her a kiss, (a sugar
one), and called her "Mary," instead
of Miss Mary Tubbs.

The Albany Daily Advertiser says
the water of the Nile is said to be so
delicious, that it forms the burthen of
oriental song. A late writer says the
Turks find it so exquisitely charming,
that they excite themselves to drink of
it by eating salt. It is a common say-
ing among them that if Mahomed had
lived, he would have begged God
not to have died, that he might always
have drunk of it. When the Egyp-
tians undertake the pilgrimage of Mecca
or go out of their country on any other
account, they speak of nothing but the
pleasure they shall find at their return
in drinking the Nile water. There is
nothing to be compared to this satisfac-
tion; it surpasses in their esteem, that
of seeing again their relations and their
families. All those who have tasted
this water, assert that they never met
with the like in any other place. When
person drinks of it for the first time, it
seems difficult to believe that it is not
a water prepared by art. It has some-
thing in it so inexpressibly agreeable
and pleasing to the taste, that it de-
scribes that rank among waters which
champagne has among wines. But its
most valuable quality is, that it is ex-
ceedingly salubrious. It never incom-
modes, let it be drunk in what quan-
tity it may; our authority says it is no
uncommon thing to see some persons
drink three buckets of it in a day!
Rich. Com.

Remarkable.—During the late gale,
whilst the schr. Laura, Capt. Walker,
was in about latitude 30. North, and
to the Eastward of the Gulf Stream,
about 70 miles from land she was visit-
ed by a very large number of land
Birds, which appeared to have been
blown off by the wind, then blowing
very hard from North to Northwest.
Many were swept by the wind beyond
the vessel, and in the endeavor to re-
turn on board, fell exhausted into the
water and perished. A great number
came on board, and were sheltered in
the cabin.—72 were killed and eaten
by the sailors. As near as can be re-
collected the following Birds were id-
entified: read-headed woodpeckers,
Red Birds, Mocking Birds, Blue Jays,
Stone Plovers, large Blue Herons, and
Night Herons. They remained with
the vessel until the gale abated, when
such as were able took their departure
for the land. At the same time im-
mense flocks of wild Geese were seen
flying over, some of which manifested
a disposition to alight upon the rigging.
Charleston Mercury.

As it is rumored that the President
of the United States may prevent the
corps which are likely to be formed
in this country from proceeding to
Texas, we thought it would be well
enough to give the law on the subject,
in order that those who wish to aid her,
may not be misled. It is the section
of a law of Congress passed on the
20th of April, 1818, entitled "An Act
in addition to the Act for the pun-
ishment of certain crimes against the
United States, and to repeal the acts
therein mentioned."—*Rich. Com.*

**Touching Anecdote of Cobbe's
Married Life.**—I began my young
marriage days in and near Philadel-
phia. At one of those times to which
I have just alluded, in the middle of
the burning-hot month of July, I was
greatly afraid of fatal consequences to
my wife for want of sleep, she not
having, after the great danger was
over, had any sleep for more than
forty eight hours. All great cities in
hot countries are, I believe, full of
dogs; and they, in the very hot weath-
er, keep up, during the night a horri-
ble barking, and fighting, and howl-
ing. Upon the particular occasion
to which I am alluding, they made a
noise so terrible and so unremitting
that it was next to impossible, that
even a person in full health and free
from pain, should obtain a minute's
sleep. I was, about nine in the even-
ing, sitting by the bed: "I do think,"
said she, "that I could go to sleep now,
if it were not for the dogs. Down
stairs I went, and out I sallied, in my
shirt and trousers, and without shoes
and stockings; and going to a heap of
stones lying beside the road, set to
work upon the dogs, going backward
and forward, and keeping them at two
or three hundred yards' distance from
the house. I walked thus the whole
night, barefooted, lest the noise of my
shoes might possibly reach her ears;
and I remember that the bricks of the
causeway were, even in the night, so
hot as to be disagreeable to my feet.
My exertions produced the desired
effect: a sleep of several hours was the
consequence; and, at eight o'clock in
the morning, off went I to a day's busi-
ness which was to end at six in the
evening."

Nomination of Hugh L. White.
The following correspondence was
communicated to each House of the
General Assembly of Tennessee, now
in session, on the 16th ultimo.

TO THE HON. HUGH L. WHITE,
SENATOR.—The undersigned have been appointed
a committee of the General Assembly, to inform
you, that the people of the State of Tennessee,
have by their Representatives, nominated you to
their fellow citizens of the United States for the
office of Chief Magistrate.

This duty, we conceive, will be best discharged,
by communicating to you the Preamble and Resolu-
tions adopted by both Houses of the General
Assembly. From them you will learn the prin-
ciples upon which the nomination was made.—
These, as also the attending circumstances, we
take leave to say, appear to us no less hono-
rable to the people of the State, than to yourself.
By this act, they have shown a discrimina-
tion and devotion to principle, worthy the imitation
of posterity.

We avail ourselves of this occasion to tender
to you the assurance of our esteem and veneration
for your character, and our ardent wishes
for your personal happiness.
(Signed by the Committee.)

CHARLESTON, October 24, 1835.
Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowl-
edge the receipt of your communication under
date of yesterday, enclosing a copy of a preamble
and resolution of the General Assembly of the
State of Tennessee, recommending me as a
suitable person to succeed the present Chief Mag-
istrate of the United States.

To receive evidence at any time that the Repre-
sentatives of the people of my own State con-
tinued to repose confidence in me would be high-
ly gratifying, but at this particular time, and
after such multiplied efforts have been unsuccess-
fully made, from various quarters, to destroy my
reputation, to receive such testimony of increas-
ed confidence, is matter calculated to call forth
my most profound acknowledgments.

Some of those who are members of the pre-
sent General Assembly and who were members
of the same body two years ago, can bear testi-
mony to the fact, that I earnestly endeavored to
prevent my name from being submitted to the
American people for the highest office within
their gift, but my efforts have been unavail-
ing. A state of things has been produced which
has induced a portion of my political friends to believe
the interest of the country would be promoted
by the use of my name as a candidate, and, when
applied to on various occasions, I have given my
consent; and I now take this opportunity to state
that this consent will not be withdrawn.

In common with a large majority of the citi-
zens of Tennessee, I was an ardent advocate of
the principles set forth in the preamble to your
resolutions. Time and increased experience
have tended to confirm me in the opinion, that
on the maintenance of these principles the liberties
of the people of the United States essentially
depend.

From the formation of the Federal Constitu-
tion up to this time, there have been parties in
the United States. When they are separated
upon principle, each may honestly believe the
permanent welfare of the country depends upon
having the Government administered upon
the principles which they advocate, and may
honestly use every fair effort to elevate their
own party and put down their opponents. But
when an attempt is made to create a party—not
founded upon any settled principles, composed
of men belonging to every political sect, having
no common bond of union, save that of a
wish to place one of themselves in the highest
office known in the Constitution, for the pur-
pose of having all the honors, offices and emolu-
ments of the Government distributed by him
among his followers—I consider such an asso-
ciation, whether composed of many or few, a
mere faction, which ought to be resisted by
every man who loves his country and wishes to
perpetuate its liberty.

To conciliate the favor or procure the support
of any man or set of men, belonging to any party,
I have not changed, or agreed to change, any
one political principle I ever avowed. I have
upon which I have heretofore practiced shall
continue to be my guide in whatever situation I
may be placed, so long as I believe them to be
correct; disclaiming, as I hope I ever shall, an
attempt to win my way to power upon one set
of principles, and then to practice upon another.
Through you I beg leave to tender to the
Gen. Assembly my sincere and heartfelt
thanks for this additional evidence of their con-
fidence and unshaken confidence; and for your
services be pleased to accept the assurance that I am,
With sentiments of the highest respect,
Your most obedient servant,
HUGH L. WHITE.

OHIO ELECTION.
The Van Buren presses of this City
and State are industrious in promul-
gating the belief abroad, that Ohio is
safe for the Baltimore nominee, from
the mere fact that there will be a large
democratic majority in the next Leg-
islature. This specious argument is
the ground-work of their faith, by
which Ohio is placed to the credit of
Mr. Van Buren. There appears to be
one rule by which "the party" claim
Ohio, and another by which they pro-
test against the loss of Pennsylvania.
Governor Ritner's majority, from pre-
sent appearances, will be large over
either of his competitors; yet, accord-
ing to the logic of the Van Buren press,
it is no relative strength of parties.

In Ohio, the returns of Senators
published in yesterday's Gazette,
showed the support of Van Buren,
and seven Opposition. A reference to
the relative majorities of these Sena-
tors, out of a small vote polled, may
afford an opinion of the correctness of
the position of the Van Buren editors,
and the triumph of their party.

VAN BUREN MAJORITY.
Adams and Brown, 200
Clemens, 200
Blount, 20
Hamilton, 287
Perry and Morgan, 250
Ross, 102
Shelby, Dick, &c., 100
Richland, 300

ANTI VAN BUREN MAJORITY.
1877
Covington, 200
Clark and Champagne, 150
Highland, &c., 750
Pickaway, &c., 225
Athens, Jackson, &c., 225
Muskingum, 400

These fourteen Senatorial Districts,
which have returned a majority of
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dred and ninety-seven votes over the
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At the Presidential election of 1832,
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These fourteen Senatorial Districts,
which have returned a majority of
Vanites, give an excess of nine hun-
dred and ninety-seven votes over the
aggregate majorities of the Hamburg
party; and yet the State is claimed as
having gone largely for the office-
holders' candidates.

At the Presidential election of 1832,
General Jackson's majority over Mr.