

THE STAR.

The following correspondence has been made public on the authority of Mr. Jefferson's executor. It may be proper to premise, says the New York Whig, in which we find it, that the attack of the British ship Leopard on the U. S. Frigate Chesapeake, in Chesapeake Bay, in 1807, produced an excitement, not only in Virginia, but throughout the U. States, that seemed likely, for a time, to kindle into war.

Dear Sir,

I suspected, from your desire to go into the army, that you disliked your profession, notwithstanding that your prospects in it, were inferior to none in the state.

It would seem that the spirit of our beloved JEFFERSON presided over the deliberations of the Anti-Masonic National Convention. We nominated the man upon whom he desired his Presidential mantle should fall!

THOMAS JEFFERSON hailed WM. WIRT as the "COLOSSUS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY."

WILLIAM WIRT, Esq. Richmond.

To the foregoing Mr. Wirt replied as follows.

RICHMOND, Jan. 14, 1808.

Dear Sir, I fear you have forgotten my disposition, since you seem to think your favor of the 10th might require an apology.

My desire to go into the army proceeded from no dislike to my profession; it arose from the impulse which electrified the continent. In acting under it I overlooked domestic inconveniences, which in this calmer proposal of going into Congress, present themselves with irresistible force.

I should be better informed and better known; and independence of fortune might save me from those cruel and diabolical insinuations, which I have sometimes seen, in the debates of Congress, and in the public prints.

than it is, there is, not in life, a course, on which I would enter with more spirit and ardour, than that to which you invite me.

I am, dear sir, Most respectfully, Your obedient servant, WM. WIRT.

The Albany Evening Journal makes the following remarks on the above correspondence: But the Albany Argus called Mr. Wirt a "federalist."

We will not run the hazard of weakening the effect of the foregoing Correspondence, by comment, how difficult soever it may be to restrain our feelings upon an occasion so grateful to them, and so honorable to our cause.

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Letters from London mention that a disorder, there called Influenza, was very prevalent in that city about the first of October.

GEORGIA AND THE MISSIONARIES.—The correspondent of the Georgian, writes from Milledgeville, under date of Friday, the 25th November, that a message was received from the Governor enclosing a citation to the State, to appear before the Supreme Court, in January next, pursuant to a writ of error, filed in the Superior Court of Gwinnett county, on the part of Samuel A. Worcester and Elizur Butler, (the missionaries in the penitentiary.)

From the New York Evening Journal. WASHINGTON AND JACKSON.

The partisans of the existing administration, in their insane zeal to glorify and canonize Andrew Jackson, have sacrilegiously compared him to the Father of his Country, and with an impudence approaching to downright blasphemy dared to call him "the second Washington."

BY THE PRESIDENT, OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas I have received authentic information, that certain lawless and wicked persons, of the Western Frontier, in the State of Georgia, did lately invade, burn and destroy, a town belonging to the Cherokee Nation, although in amity with the United States; and put to death several Indians of that Nation; and whereas such outrageous conduct not only violates the rights of humanity, but also endangers the public peace;

exercised any command or authority among the perpetrators of the crimes aforesaid, at the time of committing the same.

By the President, TH. JEFFERSON.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The two rival Chieftains, Jackson and Clay, are now fairly pitted against each other in the contest for the Chief Magistracy of this Republic. It is probably best it should be so.

Happily for Anti-Masons they have no occasion to engage in the war waged by these Chieftains and their Partisans, nor experience, the angry passions engendered by the recklessness of the conflict.

Although the candidate of the Anti-Masonic party, well deserves all their affection, attachment, respect and veneration, yet they are influenced in their support of him by their regard for principles, infinitely more important than adherence to any man, which he has embraced with the utmost cordiality, in common with themselves.

Mr. HAZARD'S RIGHT.—During the late session of the Rhode Island Legislature, an anti-masonic memorial was presented to that body, praying for the appointment of a committee of the legislature to investigate "the causes, grounds, and extent of the charges and accusations brought against freemasonry."

THE CLAY ADDRESS.

The Address of the Clay Convention of Baltimore, to the people of the U. States, has been published, and differs much from what we had anticipated. Instead of an enlarged view of the policy and interests of the country, a dignified and manly exposition of the principles of their party, and of the fitness of their candidate, by character and talents, to fill the exalted station, the whole address is little more than a violent philippic against Gen. Jackson, which however it may be deserved, his part, and however it might be justified, common newspaper publications, argue little for the temper and dignity of the party from which it originated.

The bitterly severe cold, which we continue to experience, (says the Baltimore Gazette,) would have greatly enhanced the price of fuel of every kind in this city, as it has in N. York, Philadelphia, and others as already noticed, had it not been for the supply which we are daily receiving by our RAIL ROADS.

It is apparent, that they worshipped the man only, and will continue to worship him, although he were to denounce every principle for which he and they have pretended to contend.—Lancaster Herald.

Speaking of Mr. Clay's answer to the Anti-Masonic Committee, the Ontario Phoenix says:—"Mr. Clay was asked his own sentiments on the subject of Masonry, and he answers by talking about the power of the functionaries of the general government! How differently has this question been answered by a gentleman who has stood as high in the public councils and in the confidence of his countrymen, as Mr. Clay! We are not at liberty to give his name, nor is it necessary, for the sentiments require no other sanction than their own simple truth and force."

QUERY.—Does not the above extract accord with the opinions entertained by Mr. Calhoun, of the Masonic Institution. We believe they are such as he has been in the habit of expressing without reserve.

FREDERICK, Dec. 28, 1831.

Arrival Extraordinary.—The elegant and mammoth-sized Car Columbia arrived at the Depot yesterday afternoon.

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.—We learn from the Baltimore Gazette that, in addition to the passenger cars now on the road, the company have contracted for twelve more, which are in a state of considerable forwardness, and will shortly be finished.

From the same respectable source we learn that the manufacturers of the company daily turn out four burthen cars; and that nine locomotive engines have been contracted for, two of which will be on the road in January, and the others soon after.

There is another reason, in addition to that which we gave last week, why the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company cannot appeal to the Supreme Court, in the event of a decision being pronounced against them, in the suit now pending before the Court of Appeals.

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The Reading Journal says—"A Mr. Gorber, from Northumberland county, on a late visit to Philadelphia, returned to this borough, by way of the Schuylkill and Canal, with skates, on the ice. He left the city after breakfast, and arrived at Reading in the evening of the same day, without let or hindrance of tolls or gates."

STAMFORD, Ct. Dec. 20.

On Saturday last, between the hours of 11 and twelve o'clock in the morning, a female passing the house of Mr. Stephen Bell, in this town, heard a terrible scream from within: she went to the door and on opening it she discovered Mrs. Bell, wife of Mr. B. lying in the fire, her clothes in flames—being very much alarmed, instead of attempting to render the old lady assistance, she ran to give information to the neighbours—on the arrival of those whose aid had been called, they found the clothes entirely burnt off Mrs. Bell's body—her flesh literally roasted and life extinct—she was 77 years of age.

Manufactories at Wheeling.—Wheeling Glassworks, Knox & McKee proprietors, now in the occupancy of Messrs. Ensoll & Plunkett, erected in 1820, by Mr. George Carruthers, employs 20 hands, produces 400 boxes of Window Glass per month, consumes 150 bushels of coal per day, which cost 3 cents per bushel.

Franklin Glassworks, in South Wheeling, Henry Teaters, proprietor, employs forty-five hands, manufactures 430 boxes of Window Glass, of various sizes, per month, consumes 120 bushels of coal per day, which costs \$2.

Price of Glass at these establishments, per box, varies from \$3 1-2 to \$9, according to size and quality. At these works are made and kept for sale, large quantities of hollow ware of every description.

Wheeling Flint Glassworks, John Ritchie, proprietor, employs from 30 to 35 hands in the preparation of materials and manufacture of cuts, pressed and plain flint Glassware, of every description. The ware produced at this establishment, in point of quality and beauty, is equal to any manufactured in the U. States.

These works are situated at the mouth of a coal mine. The coal consumed is 150 bushels per day, which costs \$2.

This establishment went into operation in 1829.—Wheeling (Va.) Times.

Horrid case of Intemperance.—On Tuesday week smoke was seen issuing from a house in Centre street, Portland, which showed it to be on fire. The alarm was given and people went in. The chamber from which the smoke came was fastened, and the inmates could not be prevailed upon to open it. The door was forced open, when a sight most shocking to humanity was presented. A man was lying on the bed so drunk as to be unable to move, the woman was also intoxicated and raving about the room, cursing and swearing like a maniac, and in the cradle was a little child burning to death. The clothes and pillows in the cradle were much burnt, and the physician who was called in considered it doubtful whether the child would recover. The family was given in charge to the overseers of the poor.

Family Expenses.—It costs the King of England, or rather the people of England, for the Royal family expenses, we mean the King's private household, the following sums per annum:

Table listing expenses: Bread, . . . \$12,500; Butter, cheese and eggs, . . . 21,000; Vegetables, . . . 3,000; Butcher's meat, . . . 36,000; Poultry, . . . 10,000; Ale and beer, . . . 12,000; Wax Candles, . . . 19,000; Fruit and Confectionery, . . . 5,000; Milk and cream, . . . 8,000; Wine, spirits, &c., . . . 37,500; Lamps, . . . 33,000; Washing linen, &c., . . . 12,500; Fuel, . . . 38,000; Linen for shirts, &c., . . . 1,600; Liveries for servants, . . . 37,000; Horses, . . . 16,000; Whips, . . . 800.

These, with other items not yet mentioned, such as pocket money, visits, and travelling expenses, make the sum of two millions and a half of dollars per annum, which the people of England have to pay for the honor of being ruled by a Monarch! Habit and education are wonder working powers, when they cause an intelligent, brave and yet suffering nation to sit year after year under taxes and oppression to pauper the appetites and minister to the pleasures of a family of princes, not a whit more entitled to govern, than any other persons they should choose to select.

Owing to the scarcity of fuel in New York it is proposed that a public meeting be held for the purposes of considering the propriety of petitioning Congress for repealing or reducing the duty on foreign coal. This article, at present, pays the exorbitant duty of \$2 1/2 the chaldron.

Messrs. Childs & Inman have lithographed Mr. Inman's fine portrait of Chief Justice Marshall, which was painted by order of the Bar of Philadelphia. The engraving is an exact copy, executed in the best manner of Newsman—a complete likeness—the expression of the eye so conveyed that you seem to hold communion with the superior understanding which it indicates, as if the exalted original was before you on the judgment seat.

An odd sort of a genius, having stepped into a mill, was looking with apparent astonishment at the movement of the machinery, when the miller thinking to quiz him, asked him if he had heard the news. "Not I know on," said he, "what is it?" "Why," replied the miller, "they say the d— is dead." "By jings," says Jonathan, "is he! Who tends the mill then?"