THE STAR.

The following correspondence has been made public on the authority of Mr. Jefferson's executor. It may be proper to premish, 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 thro'out the U. States, that seemed likely, for a time, to kindle into war. In the expectation of such a result, Mr. Wirt, in conjunction with several other gentlemen in Virginia, determined to raise a corps for the occasion, and offered their services to President Jefferson. They did so, and their offer was accepted, in the event of war. This explains the allusion in the commencement of Mr. Jefferson's letter, which with the omission of a few irrelevant sentences, is as

"WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, '08.

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. Still, I untipathies, than that of the law. The object of this letter then is to propose to you to come into Congress. That is the great communding theatre of this nation, and the threshold to whatever department of office once be placed at the head of the republican body in the House of Representatives, and after obtaining the standing which a little time will insure you, you may look, at your own will, into the military, the judiciary, diplomatic, or other civil departments, with s certainty of being, in either, whatever you please: and in the present state of what called the eminent talents of the country, you may be assured of being engaged through life, in the most honorable employments. If you come in at the next election, you will begin your course with a new administration, by supporting which you will lay for yourself a broad foundation in the public confidence, and, indeed, you will become the colossus of the republican government of your country. I will not say that public life is the line for making a fortune; but it furnishes a decent and honerable support, and places one's children on good ground for public favor. The family of a beloved father, will stand with the public, on the most favorable ground of competition. Had Gen. Washington lest children, what would have been denied to them?

Perhaps I ought to apologize for the frankness of this communication. It proceeds from an ardent zeal to see this government, (the idol of my soul) continue in good hands, and from a sincere desire to see you, whatonly add my friendly salutations and assurances of sincere esteem and respect. TH. JEFFERSON.

WILLIAM WIRT, Esq. Richmond.

To the foregoing Mr. Wirt replied as follows. RICHMOND, Jan. 14, 1908.

Dear Sir,-

I fear you have forgotten my disposition, since you seem to think your favor of the 10th might require an apology. It is to me obliging and grateful beyond expression .-I cannot better deserve your good opinion than by answering your proposition, in the

same spirit of frankness in which it is made. My desire to go into the army proceeded from no dislike to my profession: it arose from the impulse which electrified the con tinent. In acting under it I overlooked domestic inconveniences, which in this calmer proposal of going into Congress, present themselves with irresistible force. I have a wife and children entirely unprovided for: they subsist on the running profits of my practice: the instant this ceases, they must either starve or be thrown on the charity of their relatives. This latter would be the effect of my going into the army. But a stute of war demands many sacrifices, which can never be necessary in time of peace. The war, too, I calculated, would not last more than two or three campaigns, at least spouland, after which I might return to my practice: whereas the political career fixes my destiny for life. In entering it, although I should have the good fortune to reap the high honor and advantages, which your obliging good opinion has suggested, yet old age will come upon me, and find my wife and children as destitute of provision as they are now. I think it my duty to endeavor to geard against this: and as soon as I can, to place them in a situation, in which my death would not beggar them. It is then that I might enter with advantage on pub-

lic life. 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 delates of congress, and in the public prints. The situation of our amiable and beloved countryman, who has just returned from a foreign mission, to meet the most serplexing emborrassments of a private nature, at home, is to me, an awful lesson on the subject of devoting one's self to his country before he shall have secured an inde pundent retreat for old age. Nothing, indied, can be more endearing than the spirit of that devotion; yet I fear that the unfeeling importantly of his creditors may make him almost repent of his patriotism.

ardour, than that to which you invite me-The government is most dear to my affections: its practicability, its energy, its dignity, the protection, prosperity and happiness which it ensures, are now demonstrated.-And after your retirement, the pure and enlightened man to whom we look as your successor, will, in my opinion, have no equal on the theatre of public life. Yet, notwithstanding this, situated as I am, I am sure you will approve of my motive in adhering to the practice of the law.

Ionn, 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." Will it now repeat the cruel and diabolical insinuation?

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. What American-what genuine Republican, will not rejoice and exhult in know that no profession is open to stronger the opportunity now psesented of supporting WILLIAM WIRT for President?

It would seem that the spirit of our beloved JEFFERSON-presided over the deliberations of the Anti-Masonic National Convena man is qualified to enter. With your re- tion. We nominated the man upon whom putation, talents, and correct views, used he desired his Presidential mantle should with the necessary prudence, you will at fall! In retiring from public life, the illustrious Author of the Declaration of Independence desired to leave "this Government, the idol of his soul, in safe hands." In the talents, wisdom and patriotism of Mr. WIRT, he saw the qualifications necessary to uphold and prosper the Republican Institutions

> THOMAS JEFFERSON hailed WM WIRT AS THE "COLOSSUS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY."

Letters from London mention that a disorder, there called Influenza, was very prevalent in that city about the first of October. From the accounts, it was very similar to their regard for principles, infinitely more imthe pervading malady, with the same name, of which we on this side of the water have recently had such general experience.

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 worthy and honored candidates, without any 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 reflection that whatever the event may be, county, on the part of Samuel A. Worcester they will preserve their own integrity, and and Elizur Butler, (the missionaries in the that there is far less reason for apprehension ever you wish to be. To this apology I penitentiary,) plaintiffs in error, to show from the present entiret, than from the one cause why the judgment rendered against that has been expelled. said plaintiffs should not be corrected, &c., signed Henry Baldwin; and a notice of application for such citation, from William Wirt and John Sergeant, counsel for the plaintiffs, and recommending resistance to any measures of interference with the criminal jurisdiction of the State.

From the New York Evening Journal.

WASHINGTON AND JACKSON. The partizans of the existing administration, in their insane zeal to glorify and canonize Andrew Jackson, have sacrilegiously | Mr. Elisha R. Peter, in his witty way, wishcompared Jim to the Father of his Country, and with an impudence approaching to downright blasphemy dared to call him "the must have been a dissimilarity of sentiment: we allude to the treatment exercised towards the Indian tribes by these two Presidents respectively. The following state paper, copied from a journal published nearly forty years ugo, will perhaph furnish the worshippers of Andrew Jackson with a new parallel. Let thein contrast the conduct of the immortal Washington as it regards the Cherokee Nation, with that of his imbecile successor in relation to the same oppressed people and then bamboozle the nation if they can, into an impression that there exists any thing like the spirit of the former in the gnarled brain of the latter!

BY THE PRESIDENT, OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION. Whereas I have received authentic infor mation, that certain lawless and wicked per sons, of the Western Frontier, in the State of Georgia, did lately invade, burn and destroy, a town belonging to the Cherokee Nathat Nation; and whereas such outrageous conduct not only violates the rights of humanity, but also endangers the public peace; faith of the United States, to pursue all legal means for the punishment of those atroto issue this my proclamation, hereby exhorting all the citizens of the United States, and would appear that I. Clay is the first to to their respective stations, to use their utmost endeavors to apprehend and bring those offenders to justice. And I do moreover of-

than it is, there is, not in life, a course, on or exercised any command or authority a- It is apparent, that they worshipped the which I would enter with more spirit and mong the perpetrators of the crimes afore- man only, and will continue to worship him, said, at the time of committing the same.

> sent of the United States to be affixed to contend. Lancaster Herald. to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the City of Philadelphia, the twelfth day of December, in the year of our Lord one two, and of the Independence of the United States the seventeenth.

GEO. WASHINGTON. By the President, TH. JEFFERSON.

THE PRESIDENCY.

From the Albany Evening Journal. 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. Nothing else would satisfy the feelings, or the animosities of their partizans. The result will prove the hold they respectively have upon the affections, opinions and passions of their countrymen, and put an end to the strife. The parties that support them, have become, by calculation, or the force of circumstances, personal parties, and each will be dissolved when the head is removed. The war between these parties will probably be fierce unreleating and vindictive. But it will end with the termination of the Presidential election.

The contest will annihilate, for future operations, both the Chieftains, one by success, the other by defeat.

Happily for Anti-Masons they have no occasion to engage in the war waged by these Chieftains and their Partizans, nor experience, the angry passions engendered by the recklessness of the conflict. They have for their candidate, a man of whom the nation may well be proud, one of the purest and ablest citizens of the Republic-a man whom either of the other parties would delight to honor and exalt, if his principles would permit him to espouse their cause—a man who can present a more honorable testimonial, in favor of his character, his principles and his talents, from Jufferson the Patriarch of the Republican party, than any other man who ever lived, exceping only his favorite and incomparable Madison.

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 portant than adherance to any man, which he has embraced with the utmost cordiality, in common with themselves. Let the furious war between the Chieftains and their Partizans rage on: Anti-Masons have no concern with that impassioned and embittered conflict. They will vote for their own interference, with the opinious, the honest preferences, or infatuated prejudices of others. And they may be consoled with the

MR. HAZARD & RIGHT-During the late anti-masonic menorial was presented to that | January, and the others soon after. body, praying forthe appointment of a committee of the legislature to investigate "the causes, grounds, and extent of the charges and accusations brought against treemasonry," with power "to administer oaths, examine witnesses, and call for books and papers." A Resolution to this effect was passed. In the easy part of the debate on it ed he could refer the inquiry to Mr. Wirt. Mr. Hazard, hovever, thought the investigation should be made. It was due to all second Washington." What points of re- parties, due to the honest mason, as well as semblance these fanatical idolaters have been to the antimason, due to the commonwealth. able to discover between two characters as He observed-"I will only say if the charopposite as the poles, they have never yet ges made agains that institution (masonry) mainly of fact, and t should be investigated. If the charges against the institution are true, in all their material points, let the people unite in putting it aside; if they are not true, let antimasory become the anthema maranatha of every nonest man. [N. Y. Whig.

THE CLAY ADDRESS.

The Address of the Clay Convention of Baltimore, to the cople of the U. States, what we had anticipated. Instead of an enlarged view of the policy and interests of find one elsewhere.—Rraminer. the country, a dignised and manly exposition of the principles of leir party, and of the fittion, although in amity with the United publications, argue little for the temper States; and put to death several Indians of and dignity of the dy from which it ori- citizens of Baltimore, by this means, will be ginated.

Scarcely a word | said as to the princirequiring all the officers thereof, according abandon it. By hisecent remarks in Con-I may add that, were my fortune other justice, and shall be proved to have used ned have worshipped for ultra tariff notions. hindrance of tolls or gates."

although he were to denounce every princi-

liberty to give his name, nor is it necessary, utes previous; his wife at the time in good for the sentiments require no other sanction; health, sitting by the fire. than their own simple truth and force. "I have been at all time unfavorable to Masonry, and in the habit of expressing myself so, over all objections, which have always apganized so as to bring the whole of its pow. cost 3 cents per bushel. interfering in the politics of the country, and never doubted the pernicious tendency their high and sovereign right of suffrage, so as to exercise it, as to discountenance or rapress whatever they may deem pernicious or dangerous to the public peace or liberty. There are many things, which it would be hazardons to suppress by legislation, that may be safely controlled by the universal and safe consorship of elections."

QUERY.—Does not the above extract acford with the opinions entertained by Mr. Calhoun, of the Masonic Institution. We believe they are such as he has been in the letter .- Ibid.

FREDERICK, Dec. 28, 1831.

Arrival Extraordinary.—The elegant and mammoth-sized Car Columbi arrived at the Depot yesterday afternoon. She is said to be capable of containing 100 pas-

The names of the last eleven, it will be perceived, are those of the principal rivers between Baltimore and the Ohio. It was intended to place the Pennsylvania on the road, on Monday, in the line to Frederick. | the poor.

From the same respectable source we earn that the manufactories of the company daily turn out four burthen cars; and that nine locomotive engines have been contrac-

There is another reason, in addition to that which we gave last week, why the Bale timore 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. The principal position taken by the Rail Road Company, and that upon which they chiefly rely, is a denial of the validity of the act of Congress under which the Canal Company claim title to the disputed point. Now, if the Court of Appeals should decide in favor of the Canal Company, they, of course, must confirm the validity of that act-and the Supreme Court, having, by the Constitution, appellate jurisdiction in condescended to tell. There is one subject are true in the mallest degree, it behooves such cases, only when the decision of a State at least upon which it would seem there the general assembly of this State and of Court is against the validity of the law of every other State to put it down." Mr. Congress, cannot, in the supposed event, Hazard is right. This question is a question take cognizance of the case. Whatever may be the ultimate decision, the successful party will be invested with the discretion of entirely stopping the progress of the rival work over the disputed territory; by which is meant, the entire space between the mountain and river, on the Maryland side. The ultimate progress of the Rail Road will, not, however, be arrested by a decision adverse to their claims. The energy of that admirable corporation yields itself to no obhas been published, and differs much from stacles—and if a passage at the Point of

The bitterly severe cold, which we conness of their candiate, by character and time to experience, tays the Baltimore talents, to fill the exted station, the whole Gazette,) would have greatly enhanced the address is little mor than a violent philipic price of fuel of every kind in this city, as it against Gen. Jackin, which however it has in N. York, Philadelphia, and others as may be deserved ohis part, and however already noticed, had it not been for the supit might be justified common newspaper ply which we are daily receiving by our RAIL ROADS. The amount saved to the saving will be to that class of citizens who ples of the party, keept in finding fault can least afford to pay a high price for fuel. and it highly becomes the honor and good with Gen. Jackson acts. The American The increase here in the price of fuel does System, the Hobby lorse of the Clay party, not average more than about ten per cent. and almost every her topic upon which above what was usual in moderate winterscious offenders; I have therefore thought fit they have harped, almost forgotten. As while in other cities that price, in many in-

The Rending Journal says-"A Mr. Gorgress, he has avow himself in favor of a ber, from Northumberland county, on a late reduction of duties d a complete modifica- visit to Philadelphia, returned to this bortion of the Pariff, suit, the views of the lough, by way of the Schuylkill and Canal, fer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars, for south, whose supporfor the Presidency he with skates, on the ice. He left the city each and every of the shove mamed persons, very much covets. Wet this is the individ- after breakfast, and arrived at Reading in who shall be so apprehended and brought to und whom the "C Party" of this State the evening of the same day, without let or

STAMFORD, Ct. Dec. 20. On Saturday last, between the hours of 11 and twelve o'clock in the morning, a fe-In testimony whereof, I have caused the ple for which he and they have pretended male passing the house of Mr. Stephen Bell, in this town, heard a terrible scream from within: she went to the door and on opening Speaking of Mr. Clay's answer to the An. it she discovered Mrs. Bell, wife of Mr. B. ti-Masonic Committee, the Ontario Phoenix lying in the fire, her clothes in flames-besays:- "Mr. Clay was asked his own senti- ing very much alarmed, instead of attemptthousand seven hundred and ninety. ments on the subject of Masonry, and he an- ing to render the old lady assistance, she ran swers by talking about the power of the func- to give information to the neighbours on tionaries of the general government! How the arrival of those whose aid had been calldifferently has this question been answered ed, they found the clothes entirely burnt off by a geutleman who has stood as high in the Mrs. Bell's body-her flesh literally roasted public councils and in the confidence of his and life extinct—she was 77 years of age. countrymen, as Mr. Clay! We are not at Mr. Bell had left the house but a few min-

> Manufactories at Wheeling .- Wheeling Glassworks, Knox & McKee proprietors, whenever an opportunity offered. Passing now in the occupancy of Messrs. Ensell & Plunkett, erected in 1820, by Mr. George peared to me numerous and strong, I have Carruthers, employs 26 hands, produces ever thought it impossible that a secret as- 400 boxes of Window Glass per month, consociation, so wealthy and powerful, and or- sumes 150 bushels of coal per day, which?

ers into few hands, could be prevented from interfering in the politics of the country, Henry Teaters, proprietor, employs fortyfive hands, manufactures 430 boxes of Winof such interference." I have no doubt, but | dow Glass, of various sizes, per month, conthat the people have a right, in exercising sumes 120 bushels of coal per day, which

> Price of Glass, at these establishments, per box, varies from \$3 1-2 to \$9, a 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 Ritche,

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 qualihabit of expressing without reserve. If so, ty and beauty, is equal to any manufactured what a contrast do they afford to Mr. Clay's in the U. States. Though the sales are rapid and extensive, yet orders to any extent can be promptly executed.

These works are situated at the mouth of coal mine. The coal consumed is 150 bushels per day, which costs \$2. This establishment went into operation in

829 .- Wheeling (Va.) Times.

Horrid case of Intemperance .- On Tues-Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road .-- We day week smoke was seen issuing from a learn from the Baltimore Gazette that, in house in Centre street, Portland, which addition to the passenger cars now on the showed it to be on fire. The slarm was road, the company have contracted for twelve given and people went in. The chamber more, which are in a state of considerable from which the smoke came was fastened, forwardness, and will shortly be finished. and the inmates could not be prevailed upon These cars are upon an improved construct to open it. The door was forced open, when tion, and will be very comfortable. They a sight most shocking to humanity was preare divided into two apartments, will hold sented. A man was lying on the bed so from 16 to 20 passengers each, and will be | drunk as to be unable to move, the woman named as follows: Pennsylvania, Patapsco, was also intoxicated and raving about the Linganore, Potomac, Monococy, Catoctin, room, cursing and swearing like a maniac, Shenandoah, Antietam, Conococheague, Mo- and in the cradle was a little child burning nongahela, Alleghany, and Youghogany. 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

Family Expenses.—It costs the King of England, or rather the people of England, for the Royal family expenses, we mean the session of the Rhode Island Legislature, an ted for, two of which will be on the road in King's private household, the following sums

per annum:	
Bread,	- 812,500
Butter, cheese and oggs,	- 21,000
Vegetables,	- 3,000
Butcher's meat,	- 36,000
Poultry,	
Ale and beer,	
Wax Candles,	
Fruit and Confectionery,	- 5,000
Milk and cream	
Wine, spirits, &c.,	- 37,500
Lamps,	
Washing linen, &c.,	
Fuel,	
Linen for shirts, &c., .	
Liverice for servants.	
Horses,	
Whips, - · · ·	

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 vet suffering nation to sit year after year under taxes and oppression to pamper 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 those 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 \$2.16 the chaldron.

Mesers. 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 your seem to hold communion with the superior understanding which it indicates, as if the exalted original was before you on the judgment seat.

An old sort of a genius, having stopped. 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's I know on," said he, "what is it?" "Why," replied the miller, "they say the d-lis dead." "By jungs," says Jonathan, "is het Who tends the mill then?

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