



VARIETY.

In the rough blast leaves the hollow, In the light air waves the willow; Every thing of moving kind VARIES with the varying wind!

Bombre, tale, and satire witty, Sprightly jest, and jestful ditty, Measure 'n' rhyme, and riddle, Welcome all! but do not stay, What have I to do with thee, Dull, unjoyous Constancy!

FOR THE STAR.

Messrs. EDITORS—By inserting the following in your useful paper you will oblige a friend to free town.

QUANDARY.

Burke county, N. C. Jan. 30, 1839.

WE who were so happy and blest, We wise were so cheerful and gay, At night we went safely to rest, And merrily work'd thro' the day.

But how does the scene now appear! Must our sweet rural pastimes be o'er! Must the music no more strike the ear! Must the dance in the hall be no more!

Must the fruits of our farms be o'er? Must our cattle go straying abroad? Must the trade in our land be all o'er? And our ships be all moor'd in the road?

Must our honour expire of its wounds! Must commerce grow sick of the tide! Must religion expire on the ground! And virtue sink down by its side!

EPIGRAM.

Cries Dr. Slop, elated with his skill, My patient, Tom, observes, I never kill; In twice ten hours, so quick I cut of his gout, The Alderman was able to go out; 'Twas a true, quoth Tom, let our opponent rave, I myself met him—GONE—TO HIS GRAVE.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. Mason L. Weems, well known in the Southern States as agent for procuring subscribers for the Life of Washington, author of "Hymen's Recruiting Serjeant or a Matrimonial Tatoo for the Bachelors," and several other whimsical and amusing publications, has lately published "THE DROWN'D WIFE, being a faithful history of the beautiful, but unfortunate Miss POLLY MIDDLETON, who, after bestowing herself on a fortune of four thousand dollars on a young husband, Mr. Edward Finckley, was barbarously drowned by him in the eighth week after marriage."

Doctor Ramsay gives the following character of the work: "No man can read this pamphlet without having his risible faculties often excited—no man can read it without having his horror for Vice and his respect for Virtue increased. The writer has the art of blending instruction with amusement. While he keeps his readers in high good humour by the frolicsome manner, he is inculcating upon them important moral and religious truths, conducive to their present and future happiness."

St. Pleasant's of Richmond (Va.) has just published "The History of Schisism, from its rise to the present day—containing an account of its rise and progress in the Church of Rome—of its proceedings in the Church of England—the rise and progress of the Methodist in Europe and America. By William Guerry, Minister of the Gospel."

The founding of Belgrade, by Mr. Jennings, is commended by Mr. Jefferson. Mr. Dennis, announces that several Literary characters have associated with himself in the publication of the Port Folio, which after the 1st of March will appear monthly.

THE HISTORY.

"Of the Rise, Progress, and Accomplishment of the Abolition of the African slave trade by the British Parliament." By THOMAS CLARKSON, M. A. In two volumes. First American from the London edition. James P. Parke, Philadelphia publisher—Brown and Merritt printers.—An account of the exertions and circumstances which led to and brought about an extinction of the traffic in human flesh and shew'd—a traffic which, as Burke described it, "was begun in savage war, prosecuted with unheard of barbarity, continued during the transportation with the most loathsome imprisonment, and ending in perpetual exile and slavery"—which, while it was productive of misery not to be described to its subjects, most of all hardened the hearts and vitiated the characters of those engaged in it—could not but be interesting even from an ordinary hand; what then might not reasonably be expected from the pen which drew the elegant "Portrait of Quakerism?"—Suffice it for us to say, that no expectations formed of this work from the excellence of Mr. Clarkson's former writings, will be disappointed.

INTENT OF RELIGION.

If there be any principle fully ascertained by religion, it is, that this life was intended for a state of trial and improvement of men. His preparation for a better world, required a gradual purification, carried on by steps of progressive discipline. The situation here assigned him was such as to answer this design, by calling forth all his active powers, by giving scope to his moral dispositions, and bringing to light his whole character.—Hence it became proper, that difficulty and temptation should arise in the course of his duty; ample rewards were promised to virtue; but those rewards were left, as yet, in obscurity and distant prospect.

The impressions of sense sobalanced against immortality, as to allow a conflict between faith and sense—between conscience and desire—between present pleasure and future good. In this conflict the souls of good men are tried, improved and strengthened, in this field their honours are reaped; here are formed the capital virtues of fortitude, temperance, and self denial; moderation in prosperity, patience in adversity, submission to the will of God, charity and forgiveness to men amidst the various competitions of worldly interest.

Major General Smith & Brown, and Brig. Gen. Davis have published orders for raising their respective proportions of the Detachment required by the Federal Government.

In Hasell's Wilmington Gazette we are informed that the Bank Notes some time since advertised to have been stolen from the pocket of a Mr. J. White, then at Wilmington, have been in part found concealed in a small earthen jar, which was thrown out of the earth by a Negro in digging a hole for a fence post. The sum stolen was about \$18,000, and that found is \$9470, which has been deposited at the Bank. As Mr. White is now on his way to New-York and Boston, the northern printers, by giving this article a place, besides complying with the benevolent request of Mr. Hasell, will be the harbingers of good news to at least one individual.

"Yes, the first bringer of welcome tidings Has an office all might envy—his tongue Sounds ever after as the great trumpet Remembers'd, greeting a returning friend."

From the same paper we learn, that Mr. Eben Burrell, mate of the schooner Trio, of Massachusetts, precipitated himself into the river at Wilmington a few days since, and was drowned. Mr. B. was originally a printer, but a partiality for the sea led him to renounce his first profession. Immediately on his arrival at Wilmington the Embargo was laid, and he was thrown out of employment. He offered himself as a printer at the offices there, but found little work. Expenses accrued, which he was unable to pay, and being hard pressed on the subject the delicate feelings could not endure his situation, and he took the resolution of destroying himself.—He is represented to have been a man of respectable talents, and amiable deportment.

The following is from the New-England Palladium of the 17th ult. printed in Boston.

"Petitions to the Legislature. The examples of Bath, Gloucester, Newburyport, and Hallowell, should be followed by every considerable town in this State, especially on the sea-board. It is better than rising in mobs to force their way to sea. This may be necessary at last, but ought to be done under some authority, and the powers of the State Government are equal to the crisis. There can be no doubt of the spirit of the people of New-England to resist tyranny in any form."

"Some of the citizens of this town desire to have a meeting for the same purpose, but it surely cannot be necessary for Boston to express any opinion on such a subject—her zeal in the holy cause of Liberty is well known to the world, and her readiness to support any system of vigour will not be questioned by any body. The members of the Legislature are soon to assemble here, and will easily discover the spirit which pervades the metropolis—it is of the purest nature, and of the highest tone. The citizens of Boston want only the authority of the State to direct, and they will not be the last to go into the front of any battle which is necessary to defend the rights of this, hitherto free people!"

We notice, with extreme regret, the violent and disorganizing sentiments of the foregoing publication, and the dangerous tendency of those proceedings which it recommends as examples.

Massachusetts boasts much of having been the cradle of American Liberty, but if the spark that now seems to be kindling there, is suffered to burst forth into a flame, it may, ere long, be reproached with being its grave. It is sad the Embargo laws are oppressive, that the last law erects a despotism—that it is unconstitutional. All this forms no sort of excuse for violations of law, or resistance of the constituted authorities. Remedies are provided for all abuses of power—the National Authorities owe their existence to the public will, expressed in elections; and if the people will it they are annihilated with a breath. It is the duty of all to submit to the will of the majority, and whoever attempts by undue means to frustrate that will, no matter what title he may assume, no matter what professions he may make, he is an enemy to his country. It may be said in extenuation of the conduct and expressions of certain individuals and public meetings, that their object is only to raise a spirit, a tone in the public mind, that will operate on Congress to induce a repeal of the obnoxious laws. This forms no admissible apology. It is a mountain mob in the gallery of a Convention, and the subject of a dis-union of the States is too fearfully fraught with the worst of human evils, to be made even a matter of speculation. The venerable Father of his country, near the close of a long life that had been devoted to his happiness; in his farewell address, (an address which ought to be published annually in every news-paper, read weekly by every American, & placed constantly on every desk, and which we intend soon to give a place to in our paper) has declared such speculations to be criminal. We, for many reasons, cannot permit some of those who are the promoters of this violence to find a shelter for their patriotism under the plea of mistaken policy. One is, that the paper which encourages this spirit of dis-union, is the same which published Canning's letter, which, though proper to be known, was not communicated by our Government. Another is, that the elections in New-England have mostly declared against the embargo, and promise a redress of the grievances of which they complain. In vain may they seek to justify their conduct. We, ourselves, do not approve of the embargo. We never did believe it would produce the effects on the belligerent powers which were predicted, and every day's experience assures us of the correctness of our opinions. We should rejoice at its repeal; but until it is repealed, and so long as it remains the law of the land, we will raise our voices in favour of its execution to the utmost extent of its letter. Yes, more; we will, if the occasion requires it, support, at the hazard of our lives and fortunes, the constituted authorities of the nation, and the integrity of the Union.—We should blush at our unworthiness to hear ourselves called Americans, and do less than this.

We will strengthen our exact protest against this spirit of dis-union, by an extract from the legacy of Washington.

"While then every part of our country thus feels an immediate and particular interest in Union, all the parts combined cannot fail to find in the united mass of means and efforts greater strength, greater resource, proportionably greater security from ex-

ternal danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations; and that in an insupportable value, they must derive from Union an exemption from those broils and wars, which would otherwise, which so frequently affect every country, not tied together by the same government; which their own tranquillity alone would be sufficient to produce, but which oppose foreign interests, attachments and intrigues, would stimulate and irritate. Hence, likewise, they will avoid the necessity of those overgrown military establishments, which under any form of government are inexpedient to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to Republican Liberty: In this sense it is, that your Union ought to be considered as a main prop of your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to cherish to you the preservation of the other.

These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibit the confidence of the UNION as a primary object of patriotic desire? Is there a doubt, whether a common government can embrace so large a sphere?—Let experience solve it. It is better to mere speculation in such a case were criminal. We are authorized to hope that a proper organization of the whole, with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford a happy issue to the experiment. The well worth a full and full experiment. With such powerful and obvious motives to Union, affecting all parts of our country, while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those who, in any quarter, may endeavour to weaken its bands."

George Washington Clarke Custis, the Farmer of Arlington, and proprietor of Smith's Island, near the capes of Virginia, so famous for its sheep—proposes the establishment of a woollen manufactory by a Company, between Mount Vernon and the Federal City; to be managed by the Commissioners of the Arlington Insulation. The stock to be vested in 150 shares, of \$20 each. The site of the factory, stone, timber, &c. to be gratuitously given by Mr. Custis. Subscriptions are open at Alexandria, Washington, and other places.

The following is the article in the National Intelligencer, referred to by Mr. Canning.

We are told by the Boston Centinel, that the Collector and Deputy Collector of that port have resigned their offices. How men, to whom their government had confided offices of such high trust and responsibility, can reconcile a precipitate abandonment of their posts when their services are most requisite, is a question which they will have to settle with a people, who, we trust, will not soon forget, even if they should forgive, such conduct. It ought however, to be known to every man whom the act of abdication reaches, that the Collector is a Federalist, whom the forbearance of the administration has long retained in office, in opposition to the wishes of a respectable class of the community.—What confidence, we demand, can be placed in these men, after this flagrant dereliction of duty? If it would seem as if this conduct had proceeded from a deliberate purpose to conspire with the dissidents in their infamous violations of the laws of their country.

The following orders are exactly copied from the original, which were lately sent to the Post-Office in a village in Hertfordshire. His name is Jeremy: "Mist. Cereny, ni well i dovie an wanted to be buried. Dig a grav for him an see how com to be buried tomorrow at wunner cloke. You show ware to dige it bi mi uthre wief let ee be dip."

"I publish the bars of marriage betwene James Seal and Sarah Simmons both in this parck if any one just cause impement thes two parcky should not be joined to geather are now to deciar it." London Paper.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Civils will appear in our next, as will also the communication on the culture of Beem. The favours of other Correspondents will be duly noticed.



MARRIED.

A few days ago at Petersburg, by the Rev. William Harrison, John Corbett, 25 of Mount Vernon, near Tarboro, in North Carolina, to Miss Mary Tucker, daughter of Wood Tucker, Esq. of Springfield.



Mrs. SAMUEL M. CULLOCK, late of Halifax, in this State, was drowned on the 22d Dec. in going from Nashville to Carthage in Tennessee. We have not learned the particulars of any very distressing circumstances. He has left a young, amiable wife & a great number of friends to lament his untimely death.

A Caution.

WHEREAS my son David, a youth eighteen years old last April, enlisted under captain Nicks some time last fall, and as it was contrary to my wishes, I demanded of captain Nicks his discharge, under the penalty of the law, in case he refused. Captain N. therefore granted him a discharge, which is now in my possession. Finding that my son might be induced to join the army again, I forwarded Lieutenant Hamilton on the 28th January from Salisbury N. C. but on my return from the county a few days ago, where I had been necessarily absent, I discovered that my son had gone with the recruits to Washington. Now I forwarn all persons from harboring the said David, or officers from taking him under their authority, or forcing him out of the State, and all captains from taking him to board their vessels.

DAVID RUTLE.

Raleigh, February 9, 1839.

Wanted to Employ

A TALENTED, active man, who writes a fair hand, is post books, and rides over the country to settle Accounts. Enquire at the Star Office.

February 9, 1839.

Subscriptions for Houlston's "Golden Key," see notice at the Star Office.