

...to wear gloves, armlets, &c. and to have several pupils, of different men, will display the art. To conclude with general and particular instructions for defence and attack, by Mr. Ryan, illustrated by a severe &c. &c.



FOR THE STAR
LINES TO AMANDA,
FROM A DISCARDED LOVER.

I thought of my love in my dream,
I felt the soft beam of her eyes,
She smiled and my bliss was supreme,
But oh! I awoke with a sigh,
For I'd told that I loved the sweet maid,
I told her how tender I'd prove,
But alas! unkindly she said,
"I never will permit you to love."

ANACREONTIC.

Friend of my soul! this goblet sip,
I'll chase that pensive tear,
'Tis not so sweet as woman's lip,
But, oh! 'tis more sincere.
Like her delicious beam,
'Twill steal away thy mind;
But, like affection's dream,
It leaves no sting behind!

RELIGIOUS.

ELEGANT EXTRACT.—From Jay's Sermons.

"There is something very attractive and pleasing in progress. It is agreeable to observe a stately edifice rising up from the deep basis, and becoming a beautiful mansion. It is entertaining to see the rough outline of a picture filled and finished.—It is striking in the garden to behold the tree renewing signs of life; to remark the expanding foliage, the opening buds, the lovely blossom, the swelling, colouring, ripening fruit. And where is the father, where is the mother, who has not sparkled with delight, while contemplating the child growing in stature; acquiring by degrees the use of its tender limbs; beginning to totter, and then to walk more firm; the pointing finger succeeded by the prattling tongue; curiosity awakened; reason dawning; new powers opening; the character forming. But nothing is to be compared with the progress of "this building of God;" these "trees of righteousness;" this "changing into his image from glory to glory;" this process of "the new creature" from the hour of regeneration "unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ." And, O what is it when we are the subjects too! The nearer we live to Heaven, the more of its pure and peaceful influence we shall enjoy. The way of life, narrow at the entrance, widens as we proceed. It is the nature of habits to render their acts easy and delightful. There is little pleasure in religion, if there be no fervency; if there be no vigour in faith, no zeal in devotion, no life in duty, religion is without a soul; it is the mere carcase of inanimate virtue. What sensations of ecstasy, what prospects of assurance can such Christians expect? In conversion, as in the alteration of an old edifice, we first demolish, and this only furnishes us with rubbish and ruins; but afterwards we raise up an orderly beautiful building, in which we are refreshed and charmed.—What a happiness arises from difficulties overcome, and from labour crowned with success? What emotions can equal the joy of one, who, after the painful battle, "divides the spoil?" But what can resemble the satisfaction of the Christian, who on each successful exertion, gathers fresh "glory, honour, and immortality!" The life of the active Christian is the labour of the bee, who all day long is flying from the flower to the hive; but all his business is confined to fragrant, and productive of sweets."

From the Charleston Courier.

The name of Sir William Jones is dear to every lover of truth and virtue; and his memory will be held in reverence, so long as genius and talents, and piety maintain their influence among mankind. At an early period of life, this profound scholar determined to apply himself to the study of the evidences of Christianity. This resolution, as important as it was noble and sincere, is recorded by his biographer, Lord Teignmouth; and the result of a long and patient investigation was that firm and animated belief, which the following extracts from his writings unequivocally express:—

"Y," says this great Man, in his dissertation on the gods of Greece, Italy and Rome. "I, who cannot help believing the divinity of the Messiah, from the undisputed antiquity, and manifest completion of many prophecies, especially those of Isaiah, in the only person recorded by history, to whom they are applicable, am obliged, of course, to believe the sanctity of the venerable books, to which that venerable person refers as genuine. But it is not the truth of our national religion as such, that I have at heart: It is Truth itself:—and if any cool, unbiassed reader will clearly convince me that Moses drew his narrative, through Egyptian conduits, from the primeval fountains of Indian literature, I shall esteem him as a friend, for having weeded my mind from a capital error, and promise to stand among the foremost in assisting to circulate the truth, which he has ascertained." In a discourse addressed to the Asiatic Society, he observes:—"Theological inquiries are no part of my present subject;

but I cannot refrain from adding, that the Sermons contain, independently of a divine origin, more true sublimity, more exquisite beauty, purer morality, more important history, and finer strains of poetry and eloquence, than could be collected, within the same compass, from all other books, that were ever composed in any age or in any language. The two parts of which the scriptures consist, are connected by a chain of compositions, which bear so resemblance, in form or style, to any that can be produced from the stores of Grecian, Indian, Persian, or even Arabian learning. The antiquity of the compositions is no man doubts; and the unrestrained application of them to events long subsequent to their publication, is a solid ground of belief, that they are genuine compositions, and consequently inspired."

On contemplating these various expressions of his faith, says his Biographer, we cannot wonder at the glow of sixty, which breaths in the following lines:—

"Before thy mystic altar, Heavenly truth,
I kneel in manhood as I knelt in youth,
Thus let me kneel, till this dull form decays,
And life's last shade be brighten'd by thy ray:
Then shall my soul, now lost in clouds below,
Soar without bound, without consuming glow."

Such were the opinions, on a subject the most awful and interesting, of this truly great and wonderful man.—A man, whom, for every valuable quality, we surely should not fear to match with the stoutest of our antagonists. In almost every solid excellence and shining accomplishment, he towers proudly above his cotemporaries. In his flight after truth, he outstrips all that have lived in our days; while the splendour of his virtues throws into the shade those minute Philosophers, who vainly try to hide him from the views of an admiring world. In his arduous struggle in the cause of Christianity, he has routed her fiercest foes.—He has driven Infidelity from its last and strongest hold; and in the ruins of the Eastern Temple, has erected a sublime structure for the worship of the living GOD. The testimony of such a man must have its just weight; and he who will sit down seriously to examine the Scriptures for himself, need not fear the result of his honest enquiry, when aided by the arguments and invigorated by the example of Sir William Jones.

It may be, indeed, asserted, without the fear of contradiction, that there is not a book in the world, which has undergone so severe an examination as that, which, for its excellence, we denominated the Scriptures. During the lapse of more than three thousand years, the writings of Moses have with-held all the opposition that the wit of man could bring against them. As the flood of ages rolled on, the Prophets in succession marched under the banners of the Jewish Law-giver; and remain to this day, a firm phalanx, unmoved by the assaults of enemies, unhurt by the fiery darts of the wicked.—At length in the fulness of time, when the hour was come, HE, to whom both the Law and the Prophets gave witness, appeared. And the records of the life and death of this awful paragon, stand at the present moment a glorious proof of the providence of God, in guarding and preserving, as the apple of his eye, this, his brightest dispensation of goodness, his last and best gift to mankind. Against the New Testament every effort has been tried, every engine set in motion, that wit and malice could devise, or genius recommend, or power accomplish. The Prince, the Priest, and the Philosopher, each in his turn, as the occasion seemed to require, and sometimes with confederated might, have spent all their force against the sacred page. But the Decree of Heaven has gone forth, and shall not return. The Religion of our once despised, but now glorified Redeemer, stands on the solid basis of immutable and eternal Truth.—"The floods may come and the rains may descend, and the winds may blow and beat against the Church of Christ—but it shall not fall—for it is founded upon a rock, and the very gates of Hell shall not prevail against it."

The Star.

RALEIGH,

THURSDAY MARCH 1, 1810.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress to the Editors, dated Feb. 21. "The committee on the memorial of the stockholders of the Bank of the U. States, have reported a resolution that a Bank is necessary. The subject will probably be taken up this day. If the general proposition should be sanctioned by the House the question will then be, 'Shall the charter of the present company be extended, &c on what terms? or shall a new company be formed?' upon all these questions much diversity of opinion prevails. The administration, it is supposed, wish a Bank:—they cannot get along without one. The advantages of collecting their debts, safe keeping of money, facilitating remittances, and yielding accommodations in loans are obvious, and can be obtained from no state or single Institution in an equal degree with that obtained from a United States bank and its branches. If the Bank were to call in all its debts, the distress of individuals would be little less than one year of Embargo."

From the same.—This moment Macon's Bill has been acted on in the Senate. The commercial restriction clauses have all been stricken out, 16 to 11. As it now stands British and French ships are excluded our ports, the Non-Intercourse repealed, and TRADE FREE! The House I hope and expect will agree to the amendments."

Washington's Birth Day was celebrated in Petersburg, by a parade of the volunteer Companies. In the evening a very elegant Military Ball was given, and all the officers and members of the several corps who attended, were in full uniform.

On Tuesday the 30th of January last, at 2 o'clock P. M. there was a fall of meteoric stones in Caswell county. Their descent was seen for a considerable distance, and two reports distinctly heard at Hillsborough—a distance of thirty miles. A fragment weighing a pound and three quarters struck a tree in the new ground of a Mr. Taylor, near where some wood-cutters were at work, who, apprehending the fate of Sodom and Gommorrah, ran home without once looking behind them. Encouraged, however, by a woman, whose curiosity was superior to her fears, they returned with her to the place and brought away the stone, which was still hot. We understand that Governor Williams, of the Mississippi Territory, (now in Rockingham)

...is sending it to the Chemical Society in New York to be analysed. It is, he informs us, of a dark brown colour, porous and probably contains iron.

Joseph II, Emperor of Germany, once visited Denmark, and was entertained in a very magnificent manner by the merchants. When he, in return for their civilities, asked in what way he could most favour their commerce? They returned this laconic answer: "By letting it alone." It would be well that all governments could learn the lesson that cost Joseph so little. The United States have at length, after two years of Embargo and Non-Intercourse, been taught it, but the teaching has already cost them a hundred millions of dollars, & the effects will be felt for years yet to come. "Experience keeps a dear school, but some men will learn in no other."

The Legislature of Pennsylvania have approved the conduct of Governor Snyder in resisting the authority of the United States, in the case of Olmstead vs. the heirs of Rittenhouse.

Mr. Bradley, on the 20th ult. laid a Resolution on the table of the Senate of the United States, for a committee to be appointed to enquire into the expediency of adding Torpedoes to our naval defences.

Mr. Gardener, in consequence of charges lately made against the Secretary of the Treasury, moved an enquiry into his conduct. Motion lost, 106 to 7. The yeas were Messrs. Cobb, Ely, Gardener, Gray, Macon, Stanford and Whitman.

Jackson in a hobble.—While some are desirous of having Jackson sent out of the country, others are in favour of his being made a prisoner. The following resolution was passed by a meeting of the citizens of the 7th ward of the city of New York.

"Resolved, That we deem it a bad omen, that the discarded British Minister has come to reside among us, and instead of dancing attendance at his levees (as the enemies of our liberties do) we consider it highly necessary to have an eye to his proceedings, and to prevent his escape, upon the appearance of that British fleet which shall come to treat us as the Danes."

ASPINWALL, CORNWALL, Chairman. ASA MANN, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from Richmond, dated February 23.—It is now generally believed that all restrictions will be taken off from commerce. Tobacco has been sold for eight dollars per hundred; within two dollars of the prices in John Adams' time, when the federal party boasted so much of the protection afforded to commerce; but it must be confessed that eight dollars is not the current price. This was for tobacco of a very superior quality. Six and seven dollars may be readily obtained."

Messrs Coupee and Crider have offered proposals for publishing a weekly paper at Salisbury in this State, to be entitled "THE SUN and Impartial Recorder." The first number to appear in April or May next.

The trade of South Carolina and Georgia, perhaps was never greater than under the present non-intercourse! Probably 500 vessels are constantly employed in carrying produce to Amelia, a Spanish port, where it is immediately shipped on board English and Spanish vessels, and carried to England.—The great channel of exports is now through that passage.

On Saturday, at Long's Hotel, Mr. Fulton delivered a lecture to about 200 persons, on his system of sub-marine attack of torpedoes, and its probable effects on the liberty of the seas. He exhibited these instruments with all their apparatus, harpoons and harpoon guns, and the mode of using them to the perfect satisfaction of his hearers. He concluded the lecture with a most impressive address on the progress of the useful arts, and the obstacles that the ignorant multitude opposed to new discoveries, and to the real interests of society. The address will be printed at the desire of the audience.

With great pleasure we announce to the public, that the converts to this mode of attack are daily increasing, and that the secretary of the Navy, convinced of its importance, is particularly desirous to see it fairly experimented.—Nat. Int.

The Spanish sch'r L'America arrived at New-York. On the 6th ultimo saw a vessel on fire, and bore away for an hour to discover what she was; on approaching saw an armed schooner close to the one in flames, and believing her to be a French privateer, wore ship and stood from them.

It is reported that a formidable insurrection has broken out in Mexico.

"Letters from St. Petersburg of the 26th Oct. have been transmitted by the Gottenburg Mails. They mention the arrival there of the American Plenipotentiary, Mr. John Quincy Adams, on the 23d, in the merchant ship Horace. The approach to the Russian capital of this ship and her charge, had been previously announced from Carlscrona, and for a day or two previously to her appearance, guns were prepared on the ramparts to give eclat to the landing of this new statesman; at length, instead of a frigate, as was expected, a merchant ship laden with sugar and coffee hove in sight. A boat was hoisted out, and Mr. J. Q. Adams approached the shore; but before he was suffered to land, he underwent a severe examination by the officers of the customs, who were with difficulty convinced that he was the ambassador expected from the new world.—He was, however, at last permitted to land; but the usual salute by the guns on shore, did not take place."

London paper.

Many of our readers will remember that a writer under the signature of a "Calm Observer," through the Aurora, many years since, accused our beloved Washington with a misapplication of public money to his own use. The "Calm Observer" was Mr. John Beckley, whose name stands at the head of a list of public defaulters! which has lately been published.

We learn from official and other sources, that during the last year, there were shipped from Quebec timber which cost three millions of dollars; and staves to the amount of one million of dollars, and

...all of the produce of the U. States, on all cattle to European British bottoms.—N. H. paper.

A statement of the value of the annual exports of the United States, from Oct. 1, 1792, to 31st December, 1808, and of the net revenue for the same time.

YEAR.	EXPORTS.	NET REVENUE.
1792	26,011,285	6,073,312
1793	23,043,725	6,633,213
1794	46,414,858	7,959,407
1795	67,054,097	7,368,120
1796	81,294,710	8,256,111
1797	61,337,411	6,192,447
1798	78,665,592	9,033,348
1800	70,971,780	9,331,346
1801	93,020,513	13,362,703
1802	71,957,144	8,237,260
1803	55,800,033	11,322,427
1804	76,246,876	14,996,965
1805	95,566,021	14,979,880
1806	101,836,963	16,015,317
1807	108,343,150	16,492,889
1808	22,430,960	7,176,985

Ten towns alone, in the county of Berkshire, (Massachusetts) fifty five thousand yards of wooden clogs have been made during the last year; and it is estimated that more than 100,000 yards have been manufactured in the county. Carving machines and new constructed Jennies for spinning, of the invention of Mr. Schofield, (of Pittsfield) are introduced into practice, which are said greatly to facilitate the operations. Each machine has from 20 to 30 spindles—cost \$ 30; and one of them is adequate to the work of several families.

In the manufactory of muskets and small arms more than 1000 have been made, and sold to the state of New-York.

There are already upwards of 2,000 Merino blooded sheep in that county.

In the Western Sun, printed at Vincennes, Indiana Territory, one Samuel Robb advertises for sale at the reduced price of 50 cents a gallon provided the purchaser will take to the quantity of a barrel.

English Monarchs.—HENRY III. died in the 56th year of his reign, and in the 64th year of his age. EDWARD III. expired in the 51st year of his reign, and in the 65th year of his age. The present King entered upon the 30th year of his reign on the 25th of October. These are the three longest reigns in English history, and what is a remarkable coincidence, each of the three sovereigns, is the third of the same name, viz. Henry III. Edward III. and George III.

It appears, that of the fifteen monarchs of Europe, who were tranquilly seated on their thrones in the year 1788, George the Third, of England, alone possesses the kingly power. The sum of this melancholy record of royalty stands thus:—

- One murdered,
- Five deposed,
- One excommunicated,
- Two poisoned,
- One sudden death,
- One assassinated,
- One abdicated,
- One died a lunatic,
- One natural death,
- One still reigning.

A wag calls the late alarming report of the secretary of the Treasury, "the non-sense of Mr. Galatin."

EPITAPH ON A SCOLD.

Beneath this stone, a lump of clay,
Lies Arabella Young,
Who, on the 24th of May,
Began to hold her tongue.

A CURE FOR IMPUDENCE.

As a company of Messrs. and Messrs. one day were ambitiously striving their wit to display, The question was rous'd, when the precept of old Forbade every lady her age to unfold. A pert forward female, by insolence fir'd, Of a youth who as yet had not spoken, enquir'd, What reply should I make taciturn sage? Were some person desirous of knowing my age? Reply, said the youth, by her insolence paid, That you've not to years of discretion attain'd.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"TAIP" ambles it along so lightly, that he scarce leaves any impression. He treats of wit—so Hamilton, who was born blind, lectured upon colours. The latter, however, understood his subject in theory. "AN AMERICAN" had better offer his communication to some paper which published the piece upon which he makes strictures. A one-sided representation of the case would either be unsatisfactory to our readers, or it would lead them to form opinions without having a view of the whole ground. "LINES ON THE FIRST ELECTION OF WASHINGTON TO THE PRESIDENCY" shall have a place.

MARRIED.

A few days ago, Mr. Thomas Morgan, of Fayetteville, to Miss Martha Bradley, of Bladen county. On the 18th ult. the Rev. Henry Bland, to Miss Mary Ann Ray, daughter of Mrs. Waine, all of this city.

DIED.

On the 17th inst. in the 17th year of her age Mrs. Jane Tyson, wife of Mr. Wm. Tyson, of Moore county, and daughter of Henry Branson, Esq. of Fayetteville.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the Subscriber on the second day of January, 1808, a NEGRO MAN known by the name of MICAJAH; twenty-four years old, dark complexion, six feet high, flat nose, and a grum down look. The above-described fellow has, since the time of his absconding himself, been lurking in the counties of Franklin and Nash, passing for a free man, by different names—viz. John Freeman and Frank Harrison, and it is supposed will be at the Fisheries on Roanoke and Tar Rivers this Spring. As a few days ago was near apprehending said Negro, it is probable that he will again change his name, and perhaps his place of residence. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver said Negro to the Subscriber, living on Deep River, Chatham County, N. C. near Brantly's Ferry; or will secure him in any Jail, giving me information thereof. JOHN BURNS, sen. 9-87.

March 1, 1810.