

THE STAR

And North Carolina Gazette, PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY LAWRENCE & LEMAY.

TERMS.

Subscription, three dollars per annum—one half in advance. Subscribers in other States cannot 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 amount of the year's subscription in advance.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE STAR.

Messrs. Editors.—We are sometimes pleased to see in print what has been published heretofore; and we not infrequently derive pleasure in remarking on things of every day's occurrence. I have selected a topic for my present meditation, which I do not mean to raise above its value, nor censure beyond the true estimate of its faults.

Every man, when he wakes in the morning, finds that the reflections suggested by the preceding day have been, if not wholly obliterated, at least, succeeded by sleep, that new topics of conversation are wanting, and that surprise is a tip-toe for new calls; he is unwilling to recur to the business of the preceding day, because it has been exhausted; or chagrined to recollect it, because it has disappointed him.

When the newspaper appears, however, all the world is united to refresh the languid mind, to quicken the dull thought, and give activity and expedition to the communicative tongue. Even the breakfast-table is indebted to the presence of this lively guest. It gives to the coffee a superior zest, the tea acquires a more odoriferous flavor, the toast is handed about with a quicker velocity, and the sugar and butter, though less white and sweet than could be wished, escape without censure in the multiplicity of reflections which the newspaper suggests.

No publication, surely, was ever contrived so fertile in sources of reflection to those who choose to think, or of conversation to those who prefer the humbler, though more noisy, business of talking. There is something in its endless variety to suit the taste of every reader. First, a long list of expensive amusements presents itself, fraught with every tempting inducement.

From amusements there is a transition to works of charity, to subscription of names and sums of money for benevolent purposes. Whether the arrangement here be judicious, or whether these ought to precede amusements, I shall not stop to inquire. The editor, perhaps, trusts to the good sense of his readers, that what he mixes heterogeneously, they will separate and arrange judiciously.

With advertisements a newspaper usually begins and ends, and it is proper, therefore, that they be first considered. They deserve this preference, too, on another account. Attention observed, they will be found correct pictures of the state of society, and many times faithful records of the transfer of property, as well as the pecuniary condition of the community. They shall be the subject of my next communication.

EUPHRANOR.

State Rights Meeting in Halifax County.—Pursuant to notice, about two hundred citizens assembled at the Academy in the town of Halifax, on Tuesday, the 19th instant. The meeting was organized by appointing Willis Matthews, President, Isham Matthews, Vice President, and Thomas P. Matthews and Charles Shield, Secretaries. Maj. C. Gee introduced the following preamble and resolutions: Whereas doctrines are now being disseminated throughout the country, the more dangerous as they bear the impress of authority, which tend to alter entirely the character of the government, from a glorious confederacy of sovereign and independent States, to consolidated despotism of unlimited power, it is not only the right, but it becomes the duty of every good citizen to add his voice to the general expression of public sentiment, and to use every effort to preserve pure and unadorned those valued institutions bequeathed to us by our fathers.

1. Resolved, That next to liberty itself, we venerate the Union, and we pledge ourselves ever to cherish and defend it, whenever it shall fulfil the great objects for which it was intended, viz: the security to each and every citizen, of justice and equal rights and the enjoyment of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"—but we shall be ready to abandon it, whenever it shall become an instrument of oppression, or whenever it shall be perverted to improper uses and unholy purposes.

2. Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States is a compact between sovereign and independent political communities; that to this compact each State acceded as a State, and is an integral party, its co-States forming as to itself, the other party; that the General Government is the creature of this compact and the agent of the States, that its powers are defined and limited by the express terms of the Constitution, and all powers not "expressly delegated are reserved to the States respectively or to the people."

3. Resolved, That whenever the General Government shall assume a power never delegated, or shall grossly abuse the obvious meaning and intent of the Constitution "each State, as in all other cases of compact among parties having no common judge, has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions, as of the mode and measure of redress."

4. Resolved, That the Tariff laws are unequal, oppressive and unjust, and so far as they are intended to protect domestic manufactures, are gross violations of the Constitution, and as such ought not to be submitted.

5. Resolved, That any State believing them to be unconstitutional, has a right to resist them, as being assumptions of power on the part of the General Government, and consequently "unauthoritative, void and of no force."—and it belongs to the people of the State or a majority of them to determine upon the mode of resistance.

6. Resolved, That each State having entered voluntarily into the Union, has the undoubted right to secede peacefully, and resume the reins of Government, whenever it shall become necessary for the happiness of her citizens.

7. Resolved, That we condemn the appearance of the late Proclamation of the President, as unprecedented and uncalled for, as calculated to inflame the public mind, and add to the excitement already existing in South Carolina;—but we condemn still more the principles of that extraordinary document, as being subversive of the rights and liberties of the people; and destructive to the Sovereignty of the States, that surest wall of our defence against the encroachments of Federal power.

8. Resolved, That we solemnly protest against the Judiciary or enforcing bill, now before the United States Senate as concerning upon the President unconstitutional and despotic powers—no less than the power to use the army, navy, and military of the country, against the people of a sovereign State whenever he in his wisdom shall think necessary and expedient.

9. Resolved, That we deprecate the resort to force on the part of the General Government against South Carolina or any other Sovereign State of this confederacy, it being a power withheld from the General Government by the framers of the Constitution in Convention as being totally at war with the genius of our institutions as well as repugnant to the enlightened spirit of the age.

10. Resolved, That we approve the conduct of our Senators in Congress, Messrs. Brown and Mangum, for the very independent and fearless manner in which they have defended the rights of the States against the usurpation of power.

The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th Resolutions were unanimously adopted; the 5th was carried by a large majority, and to the 6th there were but two dissentients. On motion, Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Roanoke Advocate, and that the Norfolk Herald, Richmond Jeffersonian, U. S. Telegraph and all the papers in this State friendly to State Rights be requested to copy them.

WILLIS ALSTON, Pres. I. MATTHEWS, V. Pres. CHARLES SHIELD, THOMAS P. MATTHEWS, Secs.

Charleston, Feb. 18.

Destructive Fire.—A fire broke out on Saturday evening, on East Bay, some minutes before 7 o'clock, at the 2d door from the North west corner of East Bay and Market street, and in the course of two hours reduced to ashes the entire square embraced between East Bay, Market street, Anson street, and Ellery street, together with two buildings on the North side of Ellery street, and the Pork Market in the middle of Market street. The wooden vegetable market was destroyed to prevent the spread of the conflagration. Houses on the south side of Market street were several times on fire, but were saved from burning by the engines, and by tearing off the gable ends. The fire was arrested by blowing up the three story Corn store of Mr. Monroe, at the corner of Market and Anson streets. At one time the blaze was so large, and spread with such rapidity before a brisk East wind, that the fire assumed a most threatening aspect.—There is no conjecturing where its progress would have been arrested, had it gained a footing across Anson street or on the South of the market. The corn store of Mr. Johnson, on the west of Anson street, was repeatedly in a blaze, and was only saved by great exertion. The wooden building adjoining on the West, was shattered by an attempt to blow it up.

lost every thing they possessed. The three most valuable buildings destroyed were, the building at the North East corner of Anson and Ellery streets, occupied by Mrs. Lusher and the property of the Misses Ross—the Corn Store of Mr. Monroe, owned by Mrs. Wilkie—and a brick house on the North side of Ellery street, belonging to the Misses Pinckney. The splendid dwelling house of those ladies was at one time in considerable danger, as also the fine House of Mrs. Jones—and the House occupied by Capt. Walter on the West of Anson, which took fire several times, but was not much injured.

There were no lives lost by the fire. Mr. McIntyre, of King street, was severely injured in the thigh by the fall of part of one of the buildings,—and a black man, the property of Mr. Howard, brick-layer, was very seriously injured by being run over by an engine, the wheels of which passed over his breast, and fractured the bones of his shoulder. The number of Houses destroyed was 53 North of the Market, the two Market Houses, and 4 buildings considerably injured on the South side of the Market street.

The loss may be estimated at not more than 30 000 dollars, but the misfortune fell chiefly on the poor, and the greater part of the property was not insured.—Mercury.

Acknowledgement.—At a meeting of the Vigilant Fire Engine Company, held after the fire on Saturday night last, it was

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of the Company are due and are hereby tendered to the Officers and Crew of the U. S. Ship Natchez, and Revenue Cutter Alert, to the Officers and Crew of the U. S. Army, and to the Captain and Crew of the Line Ship Niagara, for the prompt and efficient assistance rendered by them to this Company at the above mentioned fire.

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the above named parties and the same published in the papers of the city.

E. W. WALTER, Secretary.

Tusculum, (Ala.) Feb. 2.

Indian Barbarity.—The most barbarous murder that has ever fallen to our lot to record, was committed on last Wednesday, in the Chickasaw Country, about 25 miles from this place, on the person of James Kerby, a young man who we understand resided in Robertson County, Tennessee.

We should be unwilling to give currency to an outrage so inhuman, were it not that the facts are tested by three gentlemen on oath who have arrived in town, and were eye witnesses to part of the horrible scene.

The witnesses state that when passing by the house of Simini, (an Indian) known by travellers as a public stand, they were surprised to see a large concourse of Indians assembled around a white man, who was firmly tied to a stake, lacerated and bloody, while two Indians who proved to be old Simini and his son Ha catabby, were inflicting upon him all the tortures ingenuity could invent. His face was cut into large gashes, his nose and ears cut off, and during the short time they witnessed the Hellish deed these fiends in human shape were seeking out and inflicting new torments. The young man was still able to converse and stated the cause of his fate.

They learned from the sufferer, that he (Kerby) and another man, whose name the witnesses do not recollect, when passing through the Chickasaw country, on their way home from the South where they had been with a drove of horses, put up for the night at Simini's the place above mentioned; that during the night an attempt was made by two of Simini's sons to rob them: a conflict ensued, the result of which was the immediate death of one of the Indians; & a wound on the other which was considered mortal. The men made their escape from the house, but were immediately pursued by old Simini and other Indians, who made Kerby prisoner and took him back to the scene of action. The witnesses made some effort to liberate the sufferer; but were made to understand that their own safety depended on their immediate departure. This took place on Wednesday evening. The witnesses were informed on Thursday morning by an Indian that the white man was dead; that after tormenting him till they were satisfied, they knocked him on the head with an axe and buried him. The sheriff of this county is now raising a strong force to bring the offenders to justice.

North Alabamian.

Our intelligent readers, do not require to be informed, that in the year 1791, General Washington made a tour through the Southern States, and some of them may remember, that in the progress of that tour, he visited this town. Among its oldest inhabitants, there are a few, whose recollections might enable them to testify to the public, with many of the incidents of that visit. These incidents, as well as the event which they are connected, were long prior to our observation, and of course, it is not to be wondered at, that we are unacquainted with details.

The following address, together with the answer, was accidentally discovered, in a bundle of old papers. They furnish in themselves, abundant evidence of the honor paid to the aboriginals of this country; and of the enthusiastic affection with which these honors were professed by the people of this town. As documents relating to a memorable era in the history of Wilmington, they are worthy of preservation, and we therefore give them a place in our columns.—Wilmington People's Press.

tem so justly due to your exalted station, your eminent public services, and the extraordinary virtues that adorn your character.

We thank you for the high honor conferred on us, by your visit to this place, in your tour through the Southern States, and salute you with the most cordial welcome to the chief seaport town of the extensive State of North Carolina.

It may be proper to observe, Sir, that if the progress of agricultural and commercial improvement in the State of which we are a part, bore any proportion to the great natural resources it contains, this town would probably have surmounted some of the obvious disadvantages of its situation, and become more worthy of the honor it now enjoys by your presence.

Truly sensible that a system of government, at once benign and efficient, is the sure source of safety and prosperity to every country where it obtains, we anticipate, with great pleasure the effective operation of the new Constitution, persuading ourselves, that the same wisdom, liberality and genuine patriotism, of which there is so illustrious an example in the conduct of our beloved Chief Magistrate, have hitherto influenced and will continue to temper the councils of the nation. We ardently hope that that admirable political fabric, reared upon the basis of public virtue, may prove a strong pillar of support to the union of the States. Improved and strengthened by revolving years, may it be as durable as your fame, and extend the blessings of civil liberty to the latest ages.

Accept, Sir, our humble testimony, in addition to the innumerable instances you have experienced, in proof that the same sentiment pervades the breasts of the citizens of the United States universally, that to you principally under Providence, our common country is indebted for liberty and independence.—That those invaluable acquisitions are become the means of permanent happiness, is equally an occasion of gratitude to you.

May you long continue on earth your country's glory, and human nature's great ornament; and finally in an immortal state, receive from the great protector of the Universe, the reward that awaits the distinguished benefactors of mankind.

(Signed by the Committee on behalf of the town.)

GENTLEMEN.—Appreciating with due value, the sentiments you are pleased to express for my station and character, I should fail in candour and respect, not to avow the grateful sensations excited by your address, for which I thank you with unfeigned sincerity.

Reasoning from the rapid progress of improvement throughout the United States, and adverting to the facility which every undertaking must derive from a settled system of government, the obviation of those disadvantages imposed by situation, on your town, may I think, be calculated upon within no very distant period.

The sanction which experience has already given to the salutary influence of the general government on the affairs of the United States, authorizes a well-founded expectation, that every aid, which wise and virtuous legislation can render to individual industry, will be afforded; and creates a pleasing hope, that the happiness of her citizens will be commensurate with the growing dignity and importance of our country.

I express a heartfelt sentiment in wishing to your town and its inhabitants, a full proportion of general and particular felicity.

GO. WASHINGTON.

Extraordinary Adventure.—We understand, that letters have been received from the county of Franklin in this State, narrating the following singular anecdote. A young lady, about 19 years of age, and beautiful, was a few days ago married to a respectable gentleman. There was no restraint imposed upon her inclinations. The match was one of her own taste. The second night after they were married, he complained of a headache—and under pretence of giving him some other medicine for his relief, she administered a pretty strong opiate. Finding, however, that it did not take effect, she informed him, she had dreamt that his hair had turned gray—and that with his consent, she would apply something that would prevent it. Willing to indulge her in her humour, he consented for her to make the application, and she then introduced into one of his ears the nose of a phial, of which the bottom part was broken off. After which, she went to the fire place, melted a portion of lead, and then poured it through the phial into his ear. The bridegroom screamed out in agony—when the bride rushing from the room like one frantic, went to alarm and call up one of the family, who repaired to the chamber—the agitated gentleman gave an account of the adventure—and the plug of lead was taken out of the ear.

It is said, that the female has since exhibited strong marks of derangement, and the presumption is that she must have been laboring under some extraordinary insanity, when she made this attempt upon her husband's life.

Letters have been addressed to gentlemen of the Legislature, to enquire whether a petition asking for a Divorce, would be received by them, dispensing with the customary notice previous to such an application.

Some of our readers may perhaps have it in recollection, that a story somewhat similar to this has recently been published in one of the Periodicals—with this difference, that the Heroine of the Tale had thus made way with some six or seven husbands. We have reasons to believe that the above account is really and substantially correct.—Richmond Compiler.

Interesting Occurrence.

During the fire on Saturday, of Mr. Fretz's Clover mill, after the clover seed which was cleaned and in bags, had been carried out of the mill, a few boards were knocked from the forebay, and the water let into the lower part of the mill, which saved a greater part of the machinery. When every thing that could be taken out, had been placed in security, Mr. Fretz recollected that he left his bed, in the loft, on which he sometimes slept, when the mill was running at night, and rushed in for it. He succeeded with some difficulty in getting to it, and gathered it up in his arms, was bearing it out, when he discovered his little son about 10 or 12 years of age in it. He brought both out safe. The feelings of the father on the discovery, can be better imagined than described. The lad had gone there without the knowledge of any one. This is the second instance in which Mr. F. has been burned out. Doylestown (Pa.) Democrat.

Extraordinary Theft.

The following amusing and singular piece of roguery, lately occurred in Paris: An individual, well dressed, presented himself at the shop of a female who sold ready-made linen in one of the retired parts of Paris, and observed to her, that she appeared to keep a large assortment of gentlemen's shirts. 'Oh, yes, she had them of all descriptions, and very cheap.' 'Pray madam,' said he, 'have you any garments of a similar description and superior quality, for ladies; I am about to be married and wished to make my intended wife a present of three dozen?' 'Certainly, certainly, sir, I have some which I am sure will suit you,' and forthwith, three parcels, each containing a dozen, were exhibited on the counter. One was opened and the stranger examined it with much attention; at last he said 'I am afraid that these are too short; then seemed lost for a moment in thought, at the difficulty which presented itself to his mind of ascertaining the precise size wanted—an idea seemed to strike him. 'Madam,' he said, 'you are about the height and size of the lady I shall shortly marry, would it be asking too much of you to draw one of these over your dress?' 'Not at all, I'll do it with a great deal of pleasure.' In a minute, the good woman appeared in the body of the shop completely enveloped in one. The stranger looked at her, walked round her, and stooped, apparently to draw the garment behind her to its full length, in doing which he very adroitly fastened her clothes to it with a large pin. She supposing his examination finished, attempted to take it off again, when to her astonishment she found her clothes rose up with it. At this moment the fellow grasped the parcels and made off with them. The poor woman hesitated to follow—made another attempt to divest herself of the superfluous covering, but failing to do so, ran after him. 'So much time however was lost and so many boys collected about her at the novel appearance she presented, that she was soon compelled to return to her shop and put up with the loss. N. Y. Cour. & Eng.

Forgetfulness and its Consequences.

One Bamerick, a shoemaker, of Dublin had long possessed a desire to work for Dean Swift, and to accomplish which, he procured recommendations from many of the Dean's friends. The dean accordingly gave him an order for a pair of boots, adding when shall I have them? 'On Saturday next,' said the shoemaker. 'I hate disappointments,' rejoined the dean, 'nor would I have you disappoint others; set your own time and keep it.' 'I thank your reverence,' replied Bamerick, 'I desire no longer than Saturday, on which evening you will be sure to have them without fail.'

The boots were accordingly finished at the time, but in the hurry of business, Bamerick forgot to carry them home till Monday evening. When the dean drew the boots on, and found them to his mind, he said, 'Mr. Bamerick, you have answered the commendations of your friends, but you have disappointed me, for I was to have been at Sir Arthur Atcheson's in the county of Armagh, on this day,' said Bamerick, 'the boots were finished to the time, but really, in the pressure of business, I did forget to bring them home.'

The dean gave him one of his stern looks; and after a pause, asked him if he understood gardening as well as bootmaking? 'No sir,' replied Bamerick, 'but I have seen some very fine gardens in England.' 'Aye, indeed,' replied Swift, 'come, then, I must show

you the improvements I have made in the deanery garden.'

Bamerick accordingly followed the dean, who pointed out the different alterations, &c. he had made, till they got to the farther end, when the dean suddenly stopped, as if recollecting something. Ah! exclaimed he, I must step in, but Mr. Bamerick, you can amuse yourself and stay till I come back, saying which he walked away, and on quitting the garden, locked the door, and put the key into his pocket.

Bamerick amused himself by walking about till it began to grow dark, when not finding the dean return, he at last ventured to follow him, and on arriving at the gate, was surprised to find it locked. He knocked and called several times, but no one came; and he found himself securely confined between high walls, on a dark and cold night in the month of March. Knowing the character of the dean for occasional absence, he set down the dilemma as an accident, for he had not the least suspicion of his being confined intentionally.

At the usual hour the deanery servants went to bed, and the dean remained in his study till two in the morning. He then went into the hall, drew the charges from a blunderbuss and other fire arms, returned to his study and rang the bell, which was immediately attended to by his butler.—Robert, said he, I have been much disturbed by a noise on the garden side; I fear some robbers must have broken in give me a lantern, and call up Saunders.

Having procured a lantern, the dean went into the hall and stayed with the fire arms till the men came. Now, said Swift, arm yourselves and follow me.—Having unlocked the gate they entered the garden where the light soon attracted poor Bamerick, who came running towards them.—Upon his approach the dean exclaimed, There's the robber! shoot him! shoot him!

Robert and Saunders presented, and Bamerick dreadfully alarmed, fell on his knees and begged his life. The dean coming forward, held the lantern to the face of the supposed robber, and exclaimed with feigned surprise, Mr. Bamerick, how came you here? Oh sir, said Bamerick, don't you remember you left me here in the evening—This evening? replied the dean; ah, now I recollect, so I did, but I had quite forgot it, Mr. Bamerick—as you did the boots; however, [turning to the butler] Robert, give Mr. Bamerick some warm wine, and both of you see him safe home.

A Good Story.

When the first news of the capture of Varna reached Warsaw, a German trader ventured to doubt its truth, in a large coffee house, where the company were discussing the subject, & said that it wanted confirmation. He was scarcely out of his bed the next morning when a police officer came into his room without ceremony, and informed him that the grand duke wanted to see him. Why—what—exclaimed the terrified German. 'What have I done?' 'You will soon know,' replied the satellite. With unpleasant forebodings the poor man arrayed himself in his best, and obeyed the summons. 'So,' says Constantine to him, 'you do not believe that the emperor's army has taken Varna—what do you doubt of its fall? Please your highness, I am a poor ignorant man; I merely thought—' You thought; then, sir, you must learn to think right.' 'Pardon, your highness—I meant no harm.—There is no harm done! do not be afraid. Hold! continued Constantine, seeing the German about to prostrate himself—a courier is at this moment going to Varna, you will go in his kibitka, and clear up your doubts.' Away they go, click clack, day and night—the poor German in a mortal fright, under the idea that he is on the road to Siberia. They arrive at Varna; and the courier addresses his companion for the first time since they left Warsaw. 'Sir, this town is Varna; you will have the goodness to put the question to any body you like, and convince yourself. Now, sir, you see these troops—look at them well—examine the uniforms. Are you satisfied that they are Russian troops? I am perfectly satisfied,' answered the German.—'Then, sir, I replied his companion, 'you have no further business here. In a quarter of an hour another courier will start for Warsaw; you will return in his kibitka, and report yourself to the grand duke.—Away he goes again, jolt, jolt, in fear of dislocating half his bones, for being free, this journey, from mental anxiety about Siberia, he had leisure to observe that he was made of flesh and nerves. Constantine welcomed him with a horse-laugh. 'Now,' he said, 'you will go to that cafe where you were the last evening you were in Warsaw, and acquaint the company that the Russians are in Varna.'

United States Bank Stock.

483 shares U. S. Bank stock sold in New York, at the Exchange, on the 8th ultimo, at 102 1/2 @ 103.

The Centennial Anniversary of Oglethorpe's first landing on the banks of the Savannah, for the purpose of founding the colony of Georgia, was celebrated in the city of Savannah, on the 21st instant, in an appropriate and spirited manner.