

THOMAS J. LENNY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS: Subscription, three dollars per annum...

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE STAR. THE PASSIONS.

When Meac, heavily maid, was young, While yet in early Green she sung...

JEALOUSY.

"The numbers, Jealousy, to sought were find, Sad proof of thy distressful state...

"This is a passion, the causes of which seldom been investigated, although the effects are to be seen everywhere to be found...

Marrriages are contracted upon various principles; such as the love of person, the love of fame, the love of money, &c.

"The writer goes on to speak of 'attractive' and 'repulsive' principles felt by individuals for each other...

"That the first view of an object is pleasing or displeasing; attractive or repulsive; and in fact an object of attachment or disgust in some degree...

"I have often been surprised, on going into some of our cabins on the frontier, there was not hanging in the chimney, the bread-tray...

"It is evident that the writer intended nothing like sublimity in the foregoing—if he did it was not singular in beauty as it was in conception...

"New Mine.—A very rich Mine of Gold, both vein and surface, has lately been discovered on the land of Samuel W. Rodgers...

"Treasury Notes.—The Globe exultingly points to the fact that Treasury Notes are at three per cent premium in Charleston...

and verdant vale—and gladdened in its silvery brightness more and more as stern winter seared the foliage...

The passion of Love will be treated upon next week.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Governor Campbell, of Virginia, makes the following just and sensible remarks on this subject, in his message:

The report of the Second Auditor on the condition of the Literary Fund, and the condition of the Common Schools, will be laid before you, & from it you will see the progress made and making in the general system of education.

It was certainly most praiseworthy in the General Assembly that originated it, to project the plan providing for the education of the poor.

"Many of our most respectable citizens, and not a few of those who direct our public councils, obtained their education, not within the halls of a college, but in schools of much humbler pretensions.

"The Nashville Banner, of Dec. 20, says:—'We understand that the Banks in this city yesterday refused to receive Mississippi paper, in payment of debts.'

"We understand that the Bank of Charleston has made an arrangement with one of the first Banking Institutions in England, to keep a direct account with them, and is prepared to buy Sterling and French Exchange from purchasers of produce, and also to supply Sterling Bills to importers of Foreign Goods.

A. B. Carter & Co. Merchants of Natchez, some time since advertised Mr. A. R. Wilkins, their clerk, as guilty of embezzling the funds of the firm.

A Noble Deed.

A few days since, says the Pittsburgh Express of the 20th Dec., a gentleman from Philadelphia, with his wife and only child, a daughter, about four years old, had taken passage on board the steamboat Buffalo...

Canadian news.

Extract of a letter to a member of Congress from a gentleman in Vermont, dated Dec. 25th, 1837.

"The Canada war in the Lower Province is suspended for the present—not over. The Radicals mean to make another and more vigorous effort.

"We have read, in the Richmond Whig, the correspondence which led to the late duel between George C. Dromgole and Daniel Dugger, Esq., and which resulted in the death of the latter; and we think there can be but one opinion on the subject...

Lynchburg Virg.

"The Nashville Banner, of Dec. 20, says:—'We understand that the Banks in this city yesterday refused to receive Mississippi paper, in payment of debts.'

"It is said that the Secretary of the Treasury is about to issue one million of Treasury Notes, bearing an interest of 6 per cent, in exchange for specie.

mion in Charleston; and in Nashville, Tennessee, Treasury Drafts are 12 1/2 premium! This is displayed to the people of the United States in proof of the wisdom of administration measures, when the fact is that it results from the entire derangement of the currency and exchanges brought about by the action of government.

IN SENATE.

Saturday, Jan. 6. Mr. McKean said he hoped, in these times of extraordinary resolutions, it would not be thought presumptuous in him to offer some small evidence that he would be humble as he was, was not wholly irresolute; he therefore proposed to lay the resolutions which he held in his hand on the table, to come up in their order.

Mr. Buchanan gave notice that he should, on Monday introduce a bill to repeal duties on certain imports.

"Peculiarities of Expression.—In Kentucky, a traveller on the opposite side of the table, will address you with—I say, stranger, give us a leetle sprinkle of that bread, if you please!

"An Iron Horse.—It is said a mechanic named David Ritter, of New Haven, has invented an iron horse that is propelled by springs by the turning of a crank, which the rider does with the greatest ease; the horse is a fac simile of a live one, and will go at the rate of twenty miles an hour.

Monday, January 8.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

As soon as the journal was read, a Message from the President of the United States, by his Private Secretary, was announced; and which, on motion, was immediately read, as follows:

"We learn with profound regret of the sudden death of EDWARD V. SPARHAWK, Editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer.

"Mr. Colhoun.—An interesting correspondence on the subject of this gen-

leman's course will be found on the preceding page. We think it due to Mr. Colhoun to say, that whilst Mr. Shepperd and Gen. Thompson have unquestionably established the correctness of their statement, we do not think it conflicts with his. But let the reader judge. We are no admirers of Mr. Colhoun's course, but would do him justice.—Ob.

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

IN SENATE. Saturday, Jan. 6. Mr. McKean said he hoped, in these times of extraordinary resolutions, it would not be thought presumptuous in him to offer some small evidence that he would be humble as he was, was not wholly irresolute; he therefore proposed to lay the resolutions which he held in his hand on the table, to come up in their order.

1. Resolved, That Congress possess no power, under the Constitution, to abolish slavery, every where it exists in any of the States of this Union.

2. Resolved, That it is inexpedient, at this time, to legislate on the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Robbins introduced the resolutions of the General Assembly of Rhode Island, remonstrating against the admission of Texas into the Union of the United States. Laid on the table.

Mr. Allen assented, but, as the amendment could not now be withdrawn but by unanimous consent, it was a great deal taken on it, pro forma, that it might be offered by the mover hereafter, when all the resolutions should have been acted on.

Mr. Bayard proposed to further amend it, by striking out the words 'several States of this Union,' and to insert from the Constitution 'the People of the United States,' on which question he asked the yeas; when there appeared for it 8, against it 34.

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ed to Scholover, and made fast with chains to the dock at that place, her commander expected to remain there with her during the night; that American citizens came on board, and retired to rest with the Captain and crew; all numbering thirty-three; that about midnight they were boarded by some 70 or 80 men, who immediately commenced a warfare with muskets, swords, and cutlasses, upon the defenceless crew and passengers of the Caroline, under a fierce cry of God—damn them, give them no quarters; kill every man; fire! fire!—that the Caroline was set on fire, cut loose from the dock, was towed into the current of the river, there abandoned, and soon after descended the Niagara Falls; that twelve individuals were either murdered upon the steamboat or killed upon the falls below; that beacon-lights were discovered upon the Canada shore, and that a sufficient time had elapsed to enable the boats to reach that shore, food and vociferous cheering was heard at that point. These appear to be the facts. The outrage was committed on the night of the 25th, by forces from Chippewa, where M'Nabb's forces were then stationed; and this same M'Nabb, under date of the 29th, in a letter to the District Attorney, refers in the bitterest terms to the employment of the Caroline in assisting the rebels, and to other injuries inflicted by American citizens.

(Here follows the letter of the Secretary of War to Gen. Scott, investing him with the command of the Canada frontier; and also letters to the Governors of New York and Vermont, requesting them to call out the militia for the defence of the frontier.)

The following is the letter of the Secretary of State to the British minister, setting forth the outrages committed on our frontier, and the policy of this government relative thereto: MR. FORSYTH TO MR. FOX.

Washington, January 5, 1838. Sir: By the direction of the President of the United States, I have the honor to communicate to you a copy of the evidence furnished to this Department of an extraordinary outrage committed from her Britannic Majesty's province of Upper Canada, on the persons and property of citizens of the United States, within the jurisdiction of the State of New York. The destruction of the property, and assassination of citizens of the United States on the soil of New York, at the moment when, as is well known to you, the President was anxiously endeavoring to ally the excitement and earnestness seeking to prevent any unfortunate occurrence on the frontier of Canada, has produced upon his mind the most painful emotions of surprise and regret. It will necessarily form the subject of a demand for redress upon her Majesty's Government. This communication is made to you under the expectation that, through your instrumentality, an early explanation may be obtained from the authorities of Upper Canada of all the circumstances of the transaction; and that, by your advice to those authorities, such decisive precautions may be used as will render the perpetration of similar acts hereafter impossible. Not doubting the disposition of the Government of Upper Canada to do its duty in punishing the aggressors and preventing future outrages, the President, notwithstanding, has deemed it necessary to order a sufficient force on the frontier to repel any attempt of a like character, and to make known to you that if it should occur, he cannot be answerable for the effects of the indignation of the neighboring people of the United States.

I take this occasion to renew to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration. JOHN FORSYTH.

To Henry S. Fox, Esq., &c. &c. Upon motion of Mr. De Graff, of New York, the several documents accompanying the Message were also read, as above.

Mr. HOWARD remarked that he observed at the conclusion of the President's communication a call for appropriations, which would render it proper that the Message and papers should be referred to the committee of ways and means; otherwise he should have moved to refer them to the committee on foreign affairs. He made a motion for the reference thereof to the committee of ways and means. He took that opportunity to say to the House that the committee on foreign affairs had had a meeting on Saturday, and another to-day, but were not yet prepared to report.

Mr. FILLMORE, of New York, asked if this message of the President of the United States was in reply to the call of the House which was made on Friday?

The SPEAKER replied that such did not appear to be the case, from any thing on the face of the document itself.

Mr. THOMPSON, of South Carolina, moved that so much of the message as relates to the appropriations asked for be referred to the committee of ways and means, and the remainder to the committee on foreign affairs. It became the House, Mr. T. said, to be cautious in the extreme how they acted in a matter of this importance. For himself, he had full confidence that it would be well conducted by the executive; but he must say that he looked upon the letter of Mr. Forsyth as altogether too tame for the occasion. A murder had been committed, with every feature that could possibly characterize it as an atrocious and brutal assassination, by British soldiers upon unarmed and unoffending American citizens, within American territory. They had been murdered in their sleep; and this government would cease to be considered worthy of the sympathy of other nations, if such an act should be passed over without a prompt demand for redress. He contended that the murderers should have been at once demanded by our government, and held amenable to our laws. He felt, as he said as any man could do, how disastrous were the consequences likely to ensue from a war between this country and Great Britain—consequences disastrous not only to the two countries, but to the civilized world. But this case presented considerations paramount to all these, an