

Political.

MR. CLAY'S ADDRESS.

Delivered at the Public Dinner given to him on the 30th of August, by the citizens of Lewisburg, and its vicinity.

The following sentiment being given as the 7th regular Toast:—

Our distinguished Guest, Henry Clay, the Statesman, Orator, Patriot, and Philanthropist, his splendid talents shed a lustre on his native State—his eloquence is an ornament to his country.

Mr. Clay rose, and addressed the company in a speech which occupied nearly an hour in the delivery, of which we can only attempt an imperfect sketch. He said that he had never before felt so intensely the want of those powers of eloquence which had been just, erroneously, ascribed to him. He hoped, however, that in plain and unaffected language, he might be allowed, without violating any established usage which prevails here, to express his grateful sensibility, excited by the sentiment with which he had been honored, and for the kind and respectful consideration, manifested on the occasion which has brought us together.

In passing thro' my native State, towards which I have ever borne and shall continue in all vicissitudes to cherish, the greatest respect and affection; I expected to be treated with its accustomed courtesy and private hospitality. But I did not anticipate that I should be the object of such public, distinguished, and cordial manifestations of regard. In offering you the poor and inadequate return of my warm and respectful thanks, I pray you to believe, that I shall treasure up these testimonies among the most gratifying reminiscences of my life. The public service which I have rendered my country, your too favorable opinion of which has prompted you to exhibit these demonstrations of your esteem, has fallen far below the measure of usefulness which I should have been happy to have filled.—I claim for it only, the humble merit of pure and patriotic intention. Such as it has been, I have not always been fortunate enough to give satisfaction to every section, and to all the great interests of our country. When an attempt was made to impose upon a new State, about to be admitted into the Union, restrictions incompatible, as I thought, with her co-equal, sovereign power, I was charged in the North, with being too partial to the South, and as being friendly to that unfortunate condition of slavery, of the evils of which, none are more sensible than I am.

At another period, when I believed that the industry of this country required some protection against the selfish and contracted legislation of foreign powers, and to constitute it a certain and safe source of supply, in all exigencies, the charge against me was transposed, and I was converted into a foe of Southern, and an infatuated friend of Northern and Western interests.—There were not wanting persons, in every section of the country, in another stage of our history, to accuse me with rashly contributing to the support of a war, the only alternative left to our honor by the persevering injustice of a foreign nation. These contradictory charges and perverted views, gave me no concern, because I was confident that time and truth would prevail over all misconceptions, and because they did not impeach my public integrity. But I confess, I was not prepared to expect the aspersions which I have experienced on account of a more recent discharge of public duty. My situation on the occasion to which I refer, was most peculiar and extraordinary; unlike that of any other American citizen. One of the three candidates for the Presidency, presented to the choice of the House of Representatives, was out of the question, for notorious reasons, now admitted by all. Limited as the competition was to the other two, I had to choose between a Statesman long experienced at home and abroad, in numerous civil situations, and a Soldier—brave, gallant and successful—but a mere soldier—who, though he has also filled several civil offices, had quickly resigned them all, frankly acknowledging, in some instances, his incompetence to discharge their duties. It has been said that I had some differences with the present Chief Magistrate, at Ghent. It is true, that we did not agree on one of the many important questions which arose during the negotiations in that city; but the difference equally applied to our present Minister to London, and to the lamented Bayard, between whom and myself, although we belonged to different political parties, there existed a warm friendship to the hour of his death. It was not of a nature to prevent our co-operation in the public service, as is demonstrated by the conduct of the distinguished citizen from Tennessee, I had solemnly expressed, under the highest obligations, opinions, which, whether right or wrong, were sincerely and honestly entertained, and are still held. These opinions related to a military exercise of power believed to be arbitrary and unconstitutional. I should have justly subjected myself to the

most inconsistency, if I had given him my suffrage. I thought if he was elected, the Sword and the Constitution, had companions, would be brought too near together. I could not have foreseen, that fully justified as I have been, by those constituents, by virtue of whose authority, I exerted the right of free suffrage, I should nevertheless be charged with a breach of duty and corruption, by strangers to them, standing in no other relation to them, but that of being citizens of other States, members of the same confederacy. It is in vain that these revilers have been called upon for proofs; they have been defied, and again invited, to enter upon any mode of fair investigation and trial. Shrinking from every impartial examination, they persevere with increased zeal in the propagation of calumny under the hope of supplying, by the frequency and boldness of asseveration, the want of truth, and the deficiency of evidence—until we have seen the spectacle exhibited, of converting the Hall of the first Legislative Assembly upon earth, on the occasion of discussions, which above all others, should have been characterized by dignity, calmness and temperance, into a theatre for spreading suspicious and groundless imputations against an absent and innocent individual. Driven from every other hold, they seized upon the only plank left within their grasp, that of my acceptance of the office of Secretary of State, which has been asserted to be a consummation of a previous corrupt arrangement. What can I oppose to such an assertion, put positive, peremptory and unqualified denial, and a repetition of the demand for proof and trial? The office to which I have been appointed, is that of the country; created by it, and administered for its benefit. In deciding whether I should accept it or not, I did not take counsel from those who, foreseeing the probability of my designation for it, sought to deter me from its acceptance by fabricating anticipated charges, which would have been preferred with the same zeal and alacrity, however I might have decided. I took counsel from my friends, from my duty, from my conscience, from my sense of unworthy and false imputations. I was not left at liberty by either my enemies or friends, to decline the office, I would willingly have declined it from an unaffected distrust of my own ability to perform its high duties, if I could have honorably declined it. I hope the uniform tenor of my whole public life will protect me against the supposition of any unreasonable avidity for public employment. During the administration of that illustrious man to whose civil services, more than to those of any other American Patriot, living or dead, this country is indebted for the blessing of its present Constitution, now more than ten years ago, the Mission to Russia and a place in his Cabinet were successively offered me. A place in his Cabinet at that period of my life, was more than equivalent to any place, under any administration, at my age. His immediate successor tendered me the same place, in his Cabinet, which he anxiously urged me to accept, and the Mission to England. Gentlemen, I hope you will believe, that far from being impelled by any vain boastful spirit to mention these things, I do it with humiliation and mortification.

If I had refused the Department of State, the same individuals who now, in the absence of all proof, against all probability, and in utter disregard of all truth, proclaim the existence of a corrupt previous arrangement, would have propagated the same charge, with the same affected confidence, that they now unblushingly assume, and it would have been said, with at least as much plausibility, that I had contributed to the election of a Chief Magistrate, of whom I thought so unfavorable, that I would not accept that place in his Cabinet, which is generally regarded as the first. I thought it my duty, unawed by their denunciations, to proceed in the office assigned me by the President and Senate, to render to my country the best service of which my poor abilities are capable. If this Administration should shew itself unfriendly to American Liberty, and to free and liberal principles; if it should be conducted upon a system adverse to those principles of public policy, which I have ever endeavored to sustain, and I should be found clinging to office, then, nothing which could be said by those who are inimical to me would be undeserved.

But the President ought not to have appointed one who had voted for him.—Mr. Jefferson did not think so, who called to his Cabinet a gentleman who had voted for him, in the most warmly contested election that has ever occurred in the House of Representatives, and who appointed to other highly important offices other members of the same House, who voted for him. Mr. Madison did not think so, who did not feel himself restrained from sending me on a foreign service, because I had supported his election. Mr. Monroe did not think so, who appointed in his Cabinet a gentleman now filling the second office in the Government, who attended the caucus that nominated him and warmly and efficiently espoused his election. But suppose the President acted upon the most disinterested doctrine which is now contended for, by those who opposed his election, and were to appoint to public office from

his ranks only, to the entire exclusion of those who voted for him, would he then escape their censure? No!—We have seen him charged for that equal distribution of the public service among every class of citizens, which has hitherto characterized his Administration, with the nefarious purpose of buying up portions of the community! A spirit of denunciation is abroad. With some, condemnation, right or wrong, is the order of the day. No matter what prudence and wisdom may stamp the measures of the administration; no matter how much the prosperity of the country may be advanced, or what public evils may be averted, under its guidance, there are persons who would make general, indiscriminate, and interminable opposition.

This is not a fit occasion, nor perhaps am I a fit person, to enter upon a vindication of its measures. But I hope I shall be excused for asking what measure of domestic policy has been proposed or recommended by the present Executive, which has not its prototype in the previous acts or recommendations of Administrations at the head of which was a citizen of Virginia? Can the liberal and high-minded people of this State condemn measures emanating from a citizen of Massachusetts, which, when proposed by a Virginian, commanded their express assent or silent acquiescence, or to which, if in any instance they made opposition, it was respectful, limited and qualified. The present administration desires only to be judged by its measures, and invites the strictest scrutiny and the most watchful vigilance on the part of the public.—With respect to the Panama Mission, it is true that it was not recommended by any preceding Administration, because the circumstances of the world were not then such as to present it as a subject for decision. But during that of Mr. Monroe, it has been seen that it was a matter of consideration, and there is every reason to believe, if he were now at the head of affairs, his determination would correspond with that of his successor. Let me suppose that it was the resolution of this country, under no circumstances to contract with foreign powers intimate public engagements, and to remain altogether unbound by any treaties of alliance, what should have been the course taken with the very respectful invitation which was given to the United States to be represented at Panama? Haughtily folding your arms, would you have given it a cool and abrupt refusal? or would you not rather accept it, send ministers, and in a friendly and respectful manner endeavor to satisfy those who are looking to us for counsel and example, and imitating our free institutions, that there is no necessity for such an alliance, that the dangers which alone could, in the opinion of any one, have justified it, have vanished, and that it is not good for them or for us? What may be the nature of the instructions with which our ministers may be charged, it is not proper that I should state; but all candid and reflecting men must admit that we have great interests in connection with the Southern Republics, independent of any compacts of alliance. Those republics, now containing a population of more than twenty Millions, duplicating their numbers probably in periods still shorter than we do, comprising within their limits the most abundant sources of the precious metals, offer to our commerce, to our manufactures, to our navigation, so many advantages, that none can doubt the expediency of cultivating the most friendly relations with them. If treaties of commerce and friendship, and liberal stipulations in regard to neutral and belligerent rights, could be negotiated with each of them at its separate seat of Government, there is no doubt that much greater facilities for the conclusion of such treaties present themselves at a point, where all being represented, the way may be smoothed, and all obstacles removed by a disclosure of the views and wishes of all, by mutual and friendly explanations. There was one consideration which had great weight with the Executive in the decision to accept the mission, and that was the interest which this country has, and especially the Southern States, in the fate and fortunes of the Island of Cuba. No subject of our foreign relations has created with the Executive Government, more anxious concern than that of the condition of that island, and the possibility of prejudice to the Southern States, from the convulsions to which it might be exposed. It was believed, and is yet believed, that the dangers which, in certain contingencies might threaten our quiet and safety, may be more successfully averted at a place, at which all the American powers should be represented, than any where else. And I have no hesitation in expressing the firm conviction, that if there be one section of this Union more than all others interested in the Panama Mission, and the benefits which may flow from it, that section is the South. It was therefore, with great and unaffected surprise, that I witnessed the obliquity of those political views, which led some gentlemen from that quarter, to regard the measure as it might operate on the Southern States, in an unfavorable light. Whatever may be the result of the Mission, its moral effect in Europe will be considerable; and it cannot fail to make the most friendly impression upon our Southern neighbors. It is one of which it is diffi-

cult in sober imagination to conceive any possible mischievous consequences, and which the Executive could not have declined, in my opinion, without culpable neglect of the interests of this country, and without giving some dissatisfaction to nations, whose friendship we are called upon by every dictate of policy to conciliate.

There are persons who would impress on the Southern States, the belief that they have just cause of apprehending danger to a certain portion of their property from the present Administration. It is not difficult to comprehend the object, and the motive of these idle alarms.—What measure of the present Administration gives any just occasion, for the smallest apprehension to the tenure by which that species of property is held? However much the President and the Members of his Administration may depreciate the existence of Slavery among us, the greatest evil with which we are afflicted, there is not one of them that does not believe, that the Constitution of the General Government confers no authority to interpose between the Master and his Slave, none to apply an adequate remedy, if, indeed, there be any remedy within the scope of human power. Suppose the object of these alarms were accomplished, and the slave holding States were united in the sentiment that the policy of this government, in all time to come, should be regulated on the basis of this fact of slavery, would not union on one side, lead to union on the other; and would not such a fatal division of the People and States of this confederacy, produce perpetual, mutual irritation and exasperation, and ultimately, dissension itself? The slave holding States cannot forget that they are now in a minority, which is in a constant relative diminution, and should certainly not be the first to put forth a principle of public action by which they would be the greatest losers—I am but too sensible of the unreasonable trespass on your time which I have committed, and of the egotism of which my discourse has partaken. I must depend for my apology upon the character of the times, and the venom of the attacks which have been made upon my character and conduct, and upon the generous sympathy of the gentlemen here assembled. During this very journey, a paper has been put into my hands, in which a Member of the House of Representatives is represented to have said, that the distinguished individual at the Head of the Government and myself, have been indicted by the people. If that be the case, I presume some defence is lawful. By the bye, if the honorable member is to have the sole conduct of the prosecution, without the aid of other counsel, I think that it is not difficult to predict, that his clients will be *non suited*, and that they will be driven out of Court with the usual judgment pronounced in such cases. (Great applause.) In conclusion I beg leave to offer a toast, which, if you are as dry as I am, will, I hope, be acceptable for the sake of the wine, it is not the sentiment. Mr. Clay then gave

The continuation of the Turnpike Road, which passes through Lewisburg, and success to the cause of Internal Improvement under every auspices.

He then took his seat amid the repeated cheers of the whole company.

THE RHODE ISLAND LACE SCHOOL. Established June, 1826, in Newport.

This institution has recently attracted much public attention, and has excited great interest among the friends of domestic industry in the State. Though of recent date, about one hundred and fifty females, all belonging to Newport, besides an additional number in Providence and elsewhere, are actively employed by the proprietors. The style of lace work is the most ingenious of its kind, and of that particular description with which the English dealers in lace hitherto have had to supply themselves from France, in consequence of the superior excellence of its execution by their Gallic competitors.

The proprietors have just completed a specimen they intend to present to the lady of the President of the U. S., than which, they think, no importer of lace from France or England, can produce a finer article of its kind. They have named it the *Quincy Cap*, and a few, similar in every respect, are in a state of forwardness to be sent forth with for sale, to the principal cities of the Union, as evidences of the talents of the Rhode Island Lace School.

Prof. Journal. On one of our public days, in the vicinity of Boston, a gentleman of the cup, having his ideas in some confusion, made an angle of 45° against a post. He stood leaning round the top of it to find what had brought him up so short. "Take care, friend Small beer," said a person on the side walk, "you have run against the post." "Post? (hic) why don't it (hic) blow the horn?"

A newspaper recommends, as a cure for the ague, "a pint of gin and four ounces of sulphur," before going to bed. This prescription may keep off the ague, but it would be sure to bring on a fever. Gin and brimstone!!!

TO MAKE GOOD ING. 3 ounces powdered Galls, 1 ounce of Copperas, 1 ounce of rasped Logwood, 1 ounce of Gum Arabic.

To be put into 1 quart of soft water, suffered to remain 3 or 10 days, and to be shaken before use.

The above is by Dr. Lewis, an English Chemist of eminence, and has been recommended by scientific men in this country. See *English Farmer*.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between Kendrick & Abernathy, terminated at the death of the latter. All persons indebted to the concern, are requested to make settlement with the subscriber; and those to whom the firm is indebted, will present their claims to him for payment.

It is absolutely necessary that the above concern should be brought to an immediate close, in order that I may settle with Mr. Abernathy's administrator.

GREEN KENDRICK, *sur'ng. part.* Charlotte, Sept. 15, 1826. At 102

For Sale,

MY Rockland Plantation, containing 745 acres, lying in the fork of big Sugar Creek, adjoining the lands of William Cook, Dr. Foy, and others; payable in four equal payments, viz:—on the 1st day of January, 1828, 1829, 1830, and 1831, with interest on the three last payments from the first day of January, 1829. Bonds, with approved security, will be required, or a lien on the lands. Those who may wish to purchase, must make application to myself, or Col. Thomas G. Polk, who is authorized to sell, before the 15th of October next. The purchaser can have the crop on the ground at a fair valuation, together with stock, farming tools, &c. &c. WILLIAMS POLK.

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Mr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT I. DINKINS. Charlotte, April 20, 1826. *80

House of Entertainment,



AND Stage House, at the sign of the Eagle, in Charlotte, North-Carolina, by T. W. WATSON. ROBERT WATSON.

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

LOTTERY

TO ENCOURAGE THE PUBLICATION OF THE HISTORY OF NORTH-CAROLINA. HIGHEST PRIZE, 20,000 DOLLARS.

Drawing to commence in Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday of November next.

Scheme.

Table with 2 columns: Prize amount and number of tickets. Includes prizes of 20,000, 10,000, 5,000, 2,000, 1,000, 500, 200, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5 dollars.

9,000 Prizes of 25,886 tickets at \$5 is 119,430 14,886 Blanks

500 Tickets to be drawn in a day—to be completed in 18 days' drawing. All the numbers to be placed in one wheel, and the prizes in another.

STATIONARY PRIZES AS FOLLOWS.

Table with 2 columns: Day and Prize amount. Includes prizes of \$200, \$50, \$30, \$20, \$10, \$5, \$2, \$1, \$0.50, \$0.25, \$0.10, \$0.05.

The rest of the prizes floating in the wheel from the commencement, amounting to \$73,730.

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of Cape-Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C. 30 days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a discount of 15 per cent. All prizes not demanded within 12 months from the completion of the drawing, will be considered as forfeited to the uses of the Lottery.

J. WEBB, Commissioner. Hillsborough, April, 1826.

The attention of the North-Carolina public is respectfully invited to the foregoing scheme. The laudable purpose contemplated will, it is hoped, secure to it the aid of those who are friendly to the interests of literature and science, and the same alone of the gentleman who has consented to act as Commissioner in the management of the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge of the fairness with which it will be conducted.

A. D. MURPHY. Tickets in the above Lottery are for sale at the Office of the Journal. Orders by mail, will be promptly attended to.

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this Office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarks on a book, by Alexander Gordon, entitled, 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.' By HENRY RUFFNER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

Constable's Warrants.

For sale, at this Office.