

We publish this week Mr. Clay's appeal to the public, on Gen. Jackson's accusation. His denial of the charge is prompt and unequivocal. The parties are now fairly at issue; and it remains for his accuser or accusers to sustain their charge of corruption against this distinguished statesman—if they can. If they cannot, "what ought to be the judgment of the American Public," Mr. Clay and his friends "cheerfully submit to their wisdom and justice."

At a recent meeting held at Columbia, S. C. to remonstrate against the Wool-ens Bill, Dr. Cooper was the principal speaker, and addressed the meeting in a long speech against the protection of American Industry. He drew up, too, the resolutions adopted by the meeting. His speech abounds in epithets, and factious declamation about the North and South; and towards the close of it he uses the following language:—"Sir, I have frequently heard phrases of what is called orthodox theology, so much approaching to my conception of blasphemy, that I have shuddered when they met my ear. Something of this kind of feeling affects me, when I hear the manufacturer's phrase of American System." Dr. Cooper is an Englishman; and it is therefore no great wonder the phrase "American System" sounds so disagreeable in his ears. The English System, doubtless, is much more pleasant to him, and more in unison with his partialities.

But this is nothing to what follows in the conclusion of his speech. "I have said," says he, "that we shall ere long be compelled to calculate the value of our union; and to inquire of what use to us is this most unequal alliance? by which the south has always been the loser, and the north always the gainer? Is it worth our while to continue this union of states, where the north demand to be our masters and we are required to be their tributaries? Who, with the most insulting mockery, call the yoke they put on our necks the American System? The question, however, is fast approaching to the alternative of submission or separation."

It is bad enough to see a native American, so destitute of principle, so steeped in faction, as to speak with complacency of so deplorable an event as a separation of the Union; but in a foreigner, whether naturalized or not, it is insufferable. Dr. Cooper has found an asylum in this country; but if he is now dissatisfied, if he dislikes our laws or government, let him go where they are better: let him not stay here to preach up sedition and treason. His talk about "submission," about the "unequal alliance," about the "north always being the gainer and the south always the loser" by the union, is the mere slang of faction, and is unfounded in fact, as every man of common sense knows. The south, to say the least, is as much benefited by the union as any other quarter of the country, and, on several accounts, would be the greater loser by a separation. The people neither feel themselves oppressed nor borne down; and any man who attempts to poison their minds and weaken their attachment to the union, by representing it as burdensome and oppressive, and telling them they can do better without it, deserves the deepest execration; deserves to be branded as a traitor—and more especially if he be a foreigner, who has here received shelter, protection and encouragement. In such a one it is base ingratitude!

On this subject, let WASHINGTON speak—he, who is in truth styled the Father of his Country, who doubtless knew the value of our Union at least as well as Dr. Cooper, and who was as much attached to our republican institutions as Dr. Cooper or any other foreigner possibly can be. In his Farewell Address WASHINGTON speaks as follows, and may his words sink deep into every heart:—

"The unity of government which constitutes you one people, is also dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquillity at home, your peace abroad, of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee, that from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many

will be employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union, to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

How unlike is this language to that of Dr. Cooper! The language of Washington is the language of a friend, of a wise counsellor, of a patriot; the language of Dr. Cooper is that of a—but we forbear: it is not the language of friendship. It is such language as no American, who values his character, who loves his country, should ever permit himself to use; and such as no foreigner should be countenanced in using.

GREECE.

By an arrival at New-York, London dates to the 8th of June have been received. The news from England is of no great moment; but the following intelligence from Greece is very interesting and important. It is from the London Courier of the evening of June 8:—

"The Allgemeine Zeitung of the 2d of June, states that the British Ambassador at Constantinople had sent off a despatch, announcing the entire defeat of the Turks before Athens, on the 29th of April, loss said to be 10,000 men. Rateson letters of the 29th of May, confirm the above, and state that the Turks were successively driven from all their entrenchments, and forced to abandon all their artillery and baggage. The Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, on the 5th of May, despatched a Courier from Corfu to London, with another confirmation of the above."

It is likewise stated under the date of August 31, that the British Ambassador at Constantinople had sent off a despatch announcing the same grateful intelligence.

It is also stated that a great European power has addressed a circular to its allies, in which it is intimated that in consequence of the latest declaration of the Porte, there remained scarcely any hope that it would ever listen to the dictates of justice and moderation, unless coercive measures were adopted, and proposed that a certain time be pre-emptorily fixed, within which the Porte must declare itself, and which period was fixed for the middle of June.

The Paris Etoile of the 7th, contains an article commenting on one in the London Times, respecting the interference of the great powers in the affairs of Greece. The observations of the Etoile correspond with those of the Times, and it is therefore inferred by the London Sun, that the question respecting Grecian independence will be soon set at rest.

MR. CLAY'S REPLY TO GEN. JACKSON.

We hasten to lay before our readers the following address from Mr. Clay in reply to his accuser, Gen. Jackson. It is full and complete, without the least reservation or equivocation whatever, as we never doubted for a moment it would be. So strongly fortified is Mr. Clay in his own innocence, that he receives and treats even the insinuations of General Jackson as though they were direct charges, and is ready to meet them, come in what shape they may.

To the whole charge, in every form and shape, Mr. Clay "opposes a direct, unqualified and indignant denial." Mr. Clay and General Jackson "are now fairly at issue," and Mr. Clay "rejoices that a specific accusation is made by a responsible accuser." Now let General Jackson "substantiate his charges by the exhibition of satisfactory evidence," or prepare himself at once to take his stand by the side of the Kremers, the Inghams, and other calumniators of the day. He must hang upon one or the other horn of this dilemma—there is no chance of escape!

Balt. Pat.

TO THE PUBLIC.

On my arrival at Wheeling, on the 23d instant, I was informed that Mr. Carter Beverley, then at that place, had received the preceding night by mail, a letter from General Jackson, which he had exhibited to several persons, and left with my friend Col. Noah Zane, for my perusal, and which I was told formed a subject of general conversation, and had produced much excitement in the town. The captain of the Reindeer having kindly detained his steamer for my accommodation, and as I was unwilling longer to delay his departure, I had only time to obtain a hasty but I believe a correct copy of the letter, and I now seize the first moment after my arrival at home, to present it to the public, together with a copy of another letter addressed by Mr. Beverley to Col. Zane.

I purposely forbear, at this time, to make several comments which these documents authorize, and confine myself to a notice of the charges which General Jackson has brought forward in his letter.

These charges are, 1st. That my friends in Congress, early in January, 1825, proposed to him that if he would say, or permit any of his confidential friends to say, that, in case he was elected President, Mr. Adams should not be continued Secretary of State, by a complete union of myself and my friends, we would put an

end to the Presidential contest in one hour; and

2dly. That the above proposal was made to Gen. Jackson, through a distinguished member of Congress, of high standing, with my privacy and consent.

To the latter charge, I oppose a direct, unqualified and indignant denial. In either made, nor authorized, nor knew of any proposition whatever to either of the three candidates who were returned to the House of Representatives at the last Presidential election, or to the friends of either of them, for the purpose of influencing the result of the election, or for any other purpose. And all allegations, intimations and insinuations that my vote, on that occasion, was offered to be given, or was in fact given, in consideration of any stipulation or understanding, express or implied, direct or indirect, written or verbal, that I was, or that any other person was not, to be appointed Secretary of State, or that I was, in any other manner, to be personally benefited, are devoid of all truth, and destitute of any foundation whatever. And I firmly and solemnly believe, that the first of the two above mentioned charges is alike untrue and groundless. But if (contrary to my full belief) my friends or any of them made any such proposition or offer, as is asserted in that first charge, it was without my knowledge and without my authority.

The letter of Gen. Jackson insinuates, rather than directly makes, the further charge, that an arrangement was proposed and made between Mr. Adams' friends and mine, by which, in the event of his election, I was to be appointed Secretary of State. I pronounce that charge also, as far as I know or believe, to be untrue and without the least foundation.

Gen. Jackson having at last voluntarily placed himself in the attitude of my public accuser, we are now fairly at issue. I rejoice that a specific accusation by a responsible accuser, has at length appeared, though at the distance of near two and a half years since the charge was first put forth, through Mr. George Kremer. It will be universally admitted, that the accusation is of the most serious nature. Hardly any more atrocious could be preferred against a representative of the people in his official character. The charge in substance is, that deliberate "propositions of bargain" were made by my Congressional friends collectively, through an authorized and distinguished member of Congress, to Gen. Jackson; that their object was, by these "means of bargain and corruption," to exclude Mr. Adams from the Department of State, or to secure my promotion to office; and that I was privy and assented to those propositions and to the employment of those means.

Such being the accusation and the prosecutor, and the issue between us, I have now a right to expect that he will substantiate his charges by the exhibition of satisfactory evidence. In that event, there is no punishment which would exceed the measure of my offence. In the opposite event, what ought to be the judgment of the American public, is cheerfully submitted to their wisdom and justice.

H. CLAY.

Lexington, 29th June, 1827.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

The following certificate of the Register of the Treasury, which we copy from the Louisville Public Advertiser of June 30th, speaks for itself. It establishes all that we have heretofore said on the subject, and places in a proper point of view the dishonorable efforts of the getters up of the Billiard Table story, to deceive the people. Will those who have been most active in propagating the slander, now aid in circulating the truth? We shall see:

Whereby certify, that on the settlement of the furniture account of the present President of the United States, there is not any charge made by him, nor payment made by the United States, for a Billiard Table, Cues, Balls, or any appurtenance in relation thereto, neither has there been any charge or payment made for backgammon boards, dice or any appurtenance in relation thereto, nor for any chess boards or chessmen, or any appurtenance in relation thereto.

Treasury Department, Register's Office, June 2d, 1827. JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

Virginia vs. Pennsylvania.—Niles states that Virginia, by adhering to her doctrines, has advanced the number of her people 160,000 in 30 years, from 1790 to 1820; and that Pennsylvania, by adhering to her practices, has increased her people 625,000 in the same time, or more than all Virginia contains; and the wealth of the latter proportionally advanced. Thus—

Table with 3 columns: Year, Virginia People, Pennsylvania People. 1790: Virginia 442,117, Pennsylvania 429,099. 1820: Virginia 602,974, Pennsylvania 1,094,338. 1830: Virginia 690,000, Pennsylvania 1,340,000.

The first period, he adds, shows a difference in favor of Virginia of 15,000—the second in favor of Pennsylvania of 447,000; and the next census will increase this balance to 650,000, or more,—and the people of the United States, located in Pennsylvania, will be more than twice as numerous as those who shall be located in Virginia—yet the latter has fifty per cent more territory, and a much larger quantity of good land than the former, and is in every respect as well fitted by Providence for the comfortable subsistence of a dense population of industrious and enlightened citizens.

WASHINGTON, JULY 11. Appointment by the President.—Thomas Randall, of Florida, to be Judge of the United States for the Middle District of Florida, in place of Augustus B. Woodward, deceased.

The Board of Commissioners under the Convention with Great Britain for the adjustment of the article of the Treaty of Ghent, respecting indemnification for deported slaves, met in this city yesterday, to carry into effect the objects of their appointment. These Commissioners, our readers will recollect, are Langdon Cheves, of Pennsylvania, James Pleasants, of Virginia, and Henry Seawell, of North Carolina. The Clerk of the Commission is Aaron Ogden of New Jersey.

Governor Barbour, the Secretary at War, and his lady, are now at Bedford Springs, P. The 4th was celebrated there by a public dinner, at which Mr. Barbour was present. The Bedford Gazette, a Jackson paper, says "he is the right kind of a man—plain and sensible," and adds, his "extempore remarks, in reply to a toast in which he was named, were received with universal applause."

Bank Dividends.—The Bank of Newbern has declared a dividend for the last 6 months of three and a half per cent. The Bank of Cape-Fear has declared for the same period a dividend of three per cent.

The Franklin Insurance company of Boston has declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last 6 months.

New Corn Meal.—The Petersburg Intelligencer of the 17th inst. says "New Corn, perfectly ripe, a part of the crop of Mr. Elisha Peebles, of Dinwiddie, was brought to town on Friday last, for the purpose of being ground into meal. This instance is the earliest within our recollection."

DUEL.

The Providence (R. I.) American of July 13, says that a duel was fought in Pawtucket on Wednesday, "between a French gentleman of high respectability, who acts in an official capacity under the French government, and a Pole, formerly a general in the French army during the revolution—the names of the individuals we cannot learn. It seems they came with their seconds and surgeons from Boston to Pawtucket on Tuesday evening; selected their ground upon the new turnpike, a short distance from the village, and at 4 o'clock in the morning, and at the first fire, the Frenchman was shot through the fleshy part of both his thighs. His antagonist, who was uninjured, saw him conveyed to Blake's tavern, where cordial attentions were exchanged, and then took and abrupt leave of the state, having departed, it is said, in the New York steam-boat."

A passenger on board the steamboat Trenton jumped overboard on Tuesday, when opposite "the Bake House," but was rescued by the exertions of Captain Jenkins. The gentleman, who was drunk, did not seem much obliged to Captain Jenkins for his kindness. When the small boat was let down, he made away from it. The harder the men rowed, the faster he swam: but he was finally caught, tied, and brought in safety to Philadelphia. Aurora.

Fatal effects of Lightning.—On Monday last, a son of Mr. Philip Duifenbacher, of Derry township, was instantaneously killed by lightning. The deceased and his brother, as we understand, were hauling in hay, when observing the approaching storm, the unfortunate young man descended from the wagon, and hurried on to let down a pair of bars, and while in the act of doing so, the fatal fluid deprived him of existence: He was seen to fall, and approached as speedily as possible, but alas, too late for any assistance. The vital spark had fled forever. It is stated that his hair was on fire, when his friends got up to the body.

Delaware Watchman.

From the Bedford Pa. Gazette, a Jackson paper. In to-day's Gazette we have given the Hon. Henry Clay's Speech at the Pittsburg dinner. It is smooth and pretty enough. Mr. Clay has always been a favorite of ours: We consider him a truly great man, and would have been delighted with him, had he given his vote to Gen. Jackson instead of Mr. Adams. But Mr. Clay preferred Mr. Adams, and we are not going to desert or quarrel with an old friend for exercising a right secured to him, in common with the humblest citizen, by our excellent constitution.

From Somerset County.—We received this morning an account of the proceedings of an Administration meeting held last week at Princess Ann, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Our correspondent informs that the meeting was considered the most numerous and respectable assemblage of citizens ever convened in Somerset upon any similar occasion. A full delegation was elected to the Baltimore Convention, which is to assemble on the 23d instant, and other important business transacted. Every city and county in the State, with the single exception of Alleghany, have now been heard from, and will be represented in the Great Baltimore Convention. Balt. Pat.

MARRIED. In this county, on the 12th ult. by Hugh J. McCain, Esq. Mr. James L. Harton, son of Hardy Hartou, of Anson county, to Miss Rebecca McCain, daughter of John McCain.

DIED. In this county, on the 16th instant, Martha, infant daughter of James and Martha Gibson, aged 10 months.

Precarious Times. ALL those that are indebted to the estate of John Gilmer, Esq. by note, are requested to come forward and renew their notes and give security between this and the August court, or they may expect to find them in the hands of an officer. DAN ALEXANDER, Adm'r. July 24, 1827.—3t43

Notice. I DO hereby forbid all persons from paying Mr. Hugh Harris, of Providence Settlement, any money on my account, after this date, as his receipt will not be considered as a discharge of the debt. JOHN M. HAPPOLODT. Providence, N. C. July 31, 1827.—3t43

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County....May Sessions, 1827. James Simmons } Levied on a negro man named Jonas. Edward Green. }

It is ordered by Court, that publication be made in the Catawba Journal six weeks, for defendant to make his personal appearance at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in August next, and there reply and plead, or judgment will be entered against him. I. ALEXANDER, C. M. C. 6t46.—pr. adv. \$2.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County....May Sessions, 1827. Robert Query } Executed, and John M. Alexander M'Larty } Larty, George M'Larty, Alexander M'Larty } Hugh Parks, Andrew Parks, Robert Hood, James Morris, Daniel H. Walker, and Philander Alexander, summoned as Garnishees.

It is ordered by Court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for defendant to make his personal appearance at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in August next, and there to plead and reply, otherwise judgment will be rendered against him. I. ALEXANDER, C. M. C. 6t46.—pr. adv. \$2.

State of North-Carolina, Lincoln County. Superior Court of Law, April Term, A. D. 1827. Andrew Hoyl } Petition for division of the real estate of said Mason Huson, dec'd. and others. Huson, deceased. }

It having been made to appear to the Court, that Solomon Stowe and Parnilla his wife, and John Friddle, who are defendants in this suit, live without the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by Court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, giving notice to the said Solomon Stowe and Parnilla his wife, and to John Friddle, that they appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, Lawson Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at Lincolnton, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1827, and in the 51st year of the Independence of the United States. LAWSON HENDERSON. 6t46.—pr. adv. \$2 6t4

Stolen. FROM the subscriber's stable in Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. on the night of the 20th inst. two gray HORSES, one of them having a dark mane and tail, 7 years old, and a scar on his right hind pastern joint, occasioned by a rope; the other horse is 10 or 11 years old, rather whiter than the other; both in good order and shod before, when stolen. They are of the common size, but heavy built. A man, who calls his name William Dean, is suspected to be the thief. Dean was missing the same time the horses were. He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, broad across the forehead, but his face tapers towards the chin, with a very large mouth; rather stoop shouldered, unpleasant countenance, and down look; boasts much of his manhood and is fond of mimicking the Dutch brogue, and of gambling, and says he is a carpenter by trade. Had a blue cloth coat with a black velvet collar, gray casinet pantaloons, and black hat with a low tapered crown and broad rim. Fifty dollars reward will be given for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, or his delivery to me in Concord, N. C. together with both or either of the horses. Any information sent me to the Post-Office in this place, will be thankfully received. JNO. E. MAHAN. Concord, N. C. July 25, 1827.—4H

For Sale. THE subscriber, in contemplation of his removal to the West, offers for sale his plantation lying seven miles north-west from Charlotte, on the road leading from Charlotte to Beattie's Ford. On the above tract there is a two story dwelling-house and other necessary out buildings. I have not given the particulars, as I presume no one will purchase without viewing the premises. GEO. HENRY. Mecklenburg Co. July 29, 1827.—3t42

Charlotte, July 19, 1827. PHILIP WHITE, ESQ. I observed a notification in your paper, dated 14th inst. forbidding all honest persons, or forwarding all honest persons, against having anything to do with me. My place of residence you wish to know—you have it above. Mr. Kinder is not worthy of my attention. Mr. White, you must prove these willful and malicious lies published in your paper against the author of this. 3t42 AHAAZ FRENCH.

Deeds, for sale at this Office. 3t42