

Political Items.

FROM THE CAROLINA GAZETTE.

THE WOOLLENS BILL.

I am glad to find, Mr. Editor, that some one or two at east of our fellow-citizens have at last come forward & exposed the attempts lately made to excite this whole state almost to threats of treason. I hope they will be followed, and that the hollow pretences of artful politicians will be exposed. Take away the men who are interested in selling British woollens, and some mere theorists from the city and the electioneers from the country, and it will be found that the noise now making is the louder because the agents are so few; that they make up by clamor for their want of numbers. It is stated by those who know the fact, that the proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce do not express the opinions of the merchants, and a more sorry and doleful public meeting than that which adopted the long dull memorial which they presented, has seldom been witnessed. The whole was, indeed, a solemn farce. If this is not so, let the names of the members of the Chamber of Commerce, who voted for the memorial, be published, and opposite to each man's name be stated his connexion with British commerce, and then the people will see who undertake to express the Voice of the American People. Let all too present at the agricultural meetings be given—and was a paltry minority they constitute, will be manifest. It is high time that American feelings and principles should be roused. Let our planters wait until October, and then compare the woollens offered to them by the importers of the British, with those of American manufacture—and he price will not deceive them. We have been paying tribute to Britain and paying her tax on imported wool, and not a word said. The tariff of 1824 brought American woollens into competition, and the cunning English began to talk of liberality and enlightened policy. They took off almost the entire duty to ruin their rivals, and their emissaries are now talking of dividing the Union, because Congress proposes to meet their changes, so as to keep the advantage on the American side. If instead of meetings—all prepared—the voice of the majority could be heard; if the friends of America would come out and expose the insidious policy of the British government, we are sound yet.

I have heard of a large importer of British woollens who was so much undersold by Americans during the late season, that he was obliged to order a supply of American cloths this fall. All the British want is to separate South Carolina from the Union, and they think she will be too weak to maintain herself without an alliance with England, and she will have all the advantage she had when we were a colony, without the expense. She will not tax us directly, but she will indirectly, and she has already drawn millions by taxing imported wool, which tax was added to the price of the cloth, and finally paid with commissions and exchange by the Carolina planter. By protecting our own manufactures we shall have woollens as comparatively cheap, as cotton cloths, and instead of large cotton crops, our farmers can raise a portion of sheep, and sell the wool to our own countrymen. Toryism is too well known. Like the fabled giants, it is covered by a mountain of solid Americanism, and although its contortions may produce a little vibration, it will have to lie still from exhaustion. America will not dissolve its union to become again the colonies of the country of Rawlin and Balfour. O. I. D. 76.

Mr. Buchanan's letter (says the National Intelligencer) gives the coup-de-grace to the view of a direct proposition having been made by the friends of Mr. Clay to General Jackson, pending the last Presidential election. There has been some strange misunderstanding in this matter. We knew very well, from what we and all the world knew of his sentiments, that Mr. Clay could not have served in the capacity of Secretary of State under General Jackson, nor voted for him as President. We were therefore certain that no overture, such as has been bruited about, could have been authorized by him. But we did not know that some friend of his, with more zeal than discretion, might have undertaken, of his own accord, to approach Gen. Jackson on the subject. It now appears, however, that all that passed in reference to the supposed proposition to elect General Jackson on condition of his making Mr. Clay Secretary of State, passed between the friends of Gen. Jackson, and between one of them and the General himself. It appears further, that the very respectable gentleman who held the conversation with General J. had not the remotest idea of making the proposition imputed to him. The misunderstanding seems to have been complete throughout: for, although Mr. Buchanan's letter is permeated with great caution and regard for the feelings of the General and his friends, it is not to be concealed that this statement is, in every essential particular, directly at variance with that of General Jackson, who appears to have labored under an entirely erroneous impression of the objects of

Mr. B. in the interview which he sought with him. This being the only ground on which General J. appears, either publicly or privately, to have arraigned the integrity of Mr. Clay's conduct on the Presidential Election, the whole accusation, so far as it originated with Gen. Jackson, falls, of course, to the ground, never to be resuscitated.

Mr. Buchanan's Statement.—The New York Statesman, an Opposition paper, and always ardent in the cause of Gov. Clinton, thus speaks of the publication of Mr. Buchanan's letter. The Statesman says—

"In another column, the reader will find the candid, and as it appears, to us, the conclusive statement of Mr. Buchanan, relative to the only conversation he had with Gen. Jackson on the subject in controversy. We say conclusive, because we think it successfully confronts and ought to put to rest the charge either direct or implied, that Mr. Clay by his own motion, or by his friends, acting under his authority, ever made a distinct proposition to make Gen. Jackson President, on condition that Mr. Clay should be appointed Secretary of State. We are the more ready to say that Mr. Buchanan's letter is conclusive in regard to any direct application to Gen. Jackson whether he would make Mr. Clay Secretary, if Mr. Clay would make the General President, because, we honestly entertained doubts upon that subject, which we are happy to say, Mr. Buchanan's letter has dissipated. It appears to us, that there is nothing to sustain such a charge, and therefore, that it should be at once, and forever, abandoned."

The New-York Evening Post, edited by Wm. Coleman, a staunch supporter of Gen. Jackson, and bitter opponent of Mr. Clay, makes the following comment on Mr. Buchanan's statement:

"After perusing it carefully, a regard for truth compels us to confess, that it comes short of supporting that part of Gen. Jackson's communication which states that he had good cause to suspect that the overture proceeded from Mr. Clay or some of his friends, with his consent and approbation. We should be wanting in justice to Mr. Clay, not to concede, that there is not before the public any direct or positive proof that he had personally a connexion with any person making to General Jackson any improper overture whatever."

Mr. Markley.—We are sorry to observe how very unnecessarily the name of Mr. Markley, formerly a Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, and now Naval Officer of the port of Philadelphia, has been dragged before the public, and how unceremoniously it has been dealt with, on the suspicion, which turns out to be unfounded, that he was the person who sought an interview with General Jackson, just previous to the late election of President.—Great injustice has been done to Mr. Markley by the observations called forth by this suspicion.

The Louisville Public Advertiser states that Mr. Markley was one of the friends of Mr. Adams previous to the last Presidential Election; and in consequence of his hostility to General Jackson, he lost his seat in Congress. This is altogether a mistake. Mr. Markley was one of the Meeting of Democratic Members of Congress, by whom Mr. Crawford was nominated for the Presidency; but, when the election devolved on the House of Representatives, he actually voted for General Jackson.

"Since that time," the same paper goes on to say, "the (Mr. M.) has received from President Adams the appointment of Naval Storekeeper, [Naval Officer] at Philadelphia, as a reward for his former friendship and services."

The untruth of this statement may be accidental; though we are sorry to observe, in too many of the Combination Presses, a perfect indifference to the truth or falsehood of any statement. Mr. Markley was opposed to the election of Mr. Adams, but the President did not suffer that consideration to prevent his appointment, he being recommended to him for the office by perhaps a greater number of members of Congress, of all parties, than ever signed any similar recommendation, amongst whom was probably every friend to General Jackson, in either House of Congress. Nat. Intell.

We have always been hostile to any measures or language having a tendency to create sectional jealousies between different parts of our union. For the common liberty that we enjoy, our common ancestors made equal sacrifices and fought with equal valor. The sons of Virginia and Massachusetts—of Pennsylvania and Carolina, banded together side by side, and fell, perhaps, in each other's arms upon the field of death. Cemented by their blood, the proud structure of our republic has stood for a half century unshaken and undecayed. The Union—the glorious and blessed Union of the States—is the Palladium of our liberties;— "While stands the Coliseum Rome shall stand, When falls the Coliseum, Rome shall fall."

Let us therefore cherish feelings of friendship and fraternity, not only with the old thirteen States, but with their young and vigorous children who have sprung up in the western wilderness. Lebanon Republican.

Intelligence.

[From the New York Gazette.]

On a re-perusal of our Antwerp papers, we find the annexed article, taken from the Paris Journal du Commerce of the 23d of June, from which it appears that some disturbances have taken place in the French Chambers:

The totally illegal manner in which the Chamber of Deputies was yesterday closed, is a proof (says the Journal du Commerce) that Ministers think they have a right to treat as they see fit an assembly formed by their cares, and composed, in a great measure, by their servants. We are informed that after the ordinance to close the chamber, M. Benjamin Constant approached the President, who had just left the chair, repeating to him that the process verbal of the last sitting had not been adopted. The President was satisfied that it had not; but, when the Secretaries presented it to him, he declared that he had nothing to sign.

The process verbal to which we refer is that of the sitting of the 1st of this month, in which, after the reports of petitioners, M. de Lezardieres demanded of ministers some explanations relative to the sinister reports circulating throughout the country. We cannot conceive what interest M. Corbiere would have to prevent new questions on such an embarrassing subject; the brutal precipitancy with which the minister stopped short M. Benjamin Constant, will produce an effect totally different from that which he anticipated.

"Great uneasiness," said M. de Lezardieres, "is now felt in Paris and throughout the provinces."

"We quit this Chamber in the midst of alarm," added M. Hyde de Neuville.

"What answer shall we make to our constituents?"

The Minister made no reply. To-day he imposes silence to the new questions, which he dreads; to-morrow he will probably reply by the censorship. We will show to-day, that M. de Chateaubriand has not received better treatment in the Hereditary Chamber than M. de Lezardiere in that of the Deputies. It is therefore proved beyond a question that ministers despise France, sport with her state of anxiety, and insult her representatives. We shall soon see what sort of replies the latter will make to their departments.

The News from Greece.—After the melancholy intelligence of the late disasters in Greece, it is refreshing to learn that there are indications of a disposition among the European powers not to abandon that people to their fate. The Greeks are not likely to submit, and the probable consequence is that the whole nation will be butchered or carried into captivity, unless their neighbors of Western Europe interfere. The Paris Etoile announces that in conformity with previous arrangements, orders have been given by Russia, France and England to their fleets to unite and separate the combatants. An account from St. Petersburg, states that a squadron of nine ships of the line, three frigates, and two brigs had left Cronstadt for the Archipelago, and that to these were to be added two other vessels sent to the Mediterranean in October last. Advice from Constantinople state, that the Russian and English ambassadors had addressed to the Porte the strongest remonstrances on the subject of the present hostilities against Greece. A separation of the combatants is in fact an interference in favor of Grecian independence, for it leaves the Greeks at liberty to frame their own institutions and possess their native country unmolested. New York Post.

Important.—By Boston papers received this morning, per steam boat, we learn that the schooner Phebe arrived there from Pernambuco, in 33 days, bringing information that "Peace was declared between Brazil and Buenos Ayres two days before she sailed. There were great rejoicings, and business as well as people wore a new aspect." Market fair—freights to Europe very good. Beef \$21 per bbl. Flour in demand. N. Y. American.

The brig Sylph, Capt. Farrin, which recently arrived at Buenos Ayres from Baltimore, accomplished her passage through the Brazilian blockading Squadron in open day light, by a stratagem, the ingenuity and boldness of which deserved to be crowned, as it was, with success. On her passage out, the Sylph touched at Rio de Janeiro, and after clearing from that port was disguised in her appearance so as to resemble the British Government Packets, which ply monthly between London, (touching at Rio de Janeiro) and Buenos Ayres. Upon making the La Plata, the Sylph, with British colours flying and having the advantage of a fine wind, ran boldly in towards the first vessels of the squadron, lying off Monte Video—made the usual signals of the British packets—backed her topsails, and answered the hail of the Brazilian officer. Still holding on her course at a moderate rate, she passed the next vessel, in like manner, without exciting the least suspicion as to her real character, and finally got by the whole squadron—when, heaving down the British colors and

hoisting the American flag, she fired a gun in token of triumph, and in a short time was safely moored in the inner roads of Buenos Ayres. The cargo of the Sylph was sold at a large profit, and the vessel was disposed of for \$80,000

Emoluments of office in Great Britain.—A London paper states that the lord chancellor receives \$66,000 per annum; attorney General 44,000; solicitor general 35,000; master of the rolls 31,000; commander in chief of the army 31,000; foreign and home secretaries 26,000 each; lord high admiral, master of the horse, and first commissioner of the treasury 22,000 each; lord chamberlain and chancellor of the exchequer 17,000 each; lord lieutenant of Ireland 135,000; lord chancellor in Ireland 35,000.

Execution of the Pirates.—On Friday last, the three Spaniards, Pepe, Couro and Felix, were executed at Richmond, Va. agreeably to their sentence, for piracy and murder committed on board of the brig Crayford. They were conducted to the place of execution by the volunteer companies and the city guard, and attended by the Catholic Priest, several clergymen of other denominations, and two or three gentlemen who spoke the Spanish language. The multitude which attended was immense—supposed to exceed 7,000. When mounted on the scaffold, the prisoners declared, through the interpreter, that they were not only guilty of the crimes for which they were then about to suffer, but of many others, and acknowledged that their punishment was just. When the prop was withdrawn, (says the Compiler,) they fell so suddenly, that the ropes by which Pepe and Couro were suspended, broke, and they fell to the ground. Felix, being not so heavy, remained suspended. The others were considerably injured by the fall, and the pressure of the cords around their necks.—They struggled upon the ground for a few seconds, apparently in great pain. Pepe soon rose upon his feet, and threw himself in the attitude of supplication to Heaven. Couro remained on the ground. As soon as possible, the Deputy Marshals had the platform again raised, placing the legs of Felix (who by this time was dead) upon the top of it, his body remaining still suspended. Pepe was then again conducted up, and ascended the steps with apparent strength and resolution. Couro had only the appearance of life, and was carried up. The ropes were again fixed—Couro was able to stand after being upon his feet. Neither spoke, and Pepe remained in a supplicating attitude. The prop being again removed, they were left suspended and soon breathed their last. Star.

PENLETON, August 8.—On Monday night last, about 11 or 12 o'clock, a gentleman of the village on entering his room at a private boarding house in this place, found a black fellow very deliberately packing up all the clothing he could come at, and apparently on the eve of decamping. On being interrogated, he gave confused and unsatisfactory answers, and after a struggle of considerable violence, he was secured, the officers of justice were roused, and he was committed to goal. It was ascertained that he had visited some other rooms in the house, and from one of them had taken a pocket book, and some other articles, belonging to a young gentleman who was sleeping too soundly to be awakened by his entrance. On being secured, he said he had a horse, tied out, which was found by his directions, and which he now acknowledges was stolen. He has given several different accounts of himself, but from the last it appears that he is a notorious scoundrel, and a few years since by a gentleman in this neighborhood, and sold for his faults. He says that he has several times changed owners since that time, and now belongs to a gentleman of Chester district.

Deaths by Cold Water.—Two men lost their lives at Jersey City by the injudicious use of cold water, last Saturday. One of them, Owen Mellyogue, a stranger to our climate, a laborer on Yates and McIntyre's row of buildings, in Grand-street, drank seven glasses in succession before he perceived the deadly effect. The other, Thomas McLaughlin, having an eruption of prickly-heat, bathed himself in cold water, and drank freely of it, it totally obstructed his perspiration, and he survived his rashness only a few hours. On Saturday, a laboring man in the city, though frequently admonished of the danger, indulged himself in drinking cold water. Before night he was a corpse. A man, yesterday morning, while very warm, drank at the pump in Wall-street, and fell before walking twenty yards—he was immediately carried away. Whether he was resuscitated or not we were unable to learn. Temperance in the use of cold water, in the inclement weather of our summers, seems to be as necessary as in drinking ardent spirit.—N. Y. Times.

Quick Business.—It is reported of a physician in Laurens county, Geo. that about three weeks ago he began to court a lady on Friday evening, took out license on Saturday, and married her on Sunday. May his practice always be as successful.—Savannah Telegraph 6th inst.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at present on a tour through Kentucky and Ohio. Lexington, Ky. July 24th, 1837.

"In my letter of Saturday night, I mentioned a storm then falling with the hope that it might cool the air, little imagining at the time, it would prove one of the most destructive storms ever experienced in this part of the country. It continued till 4 or 5 in the morning, when the water ran a perfect river through the streets. The damage has been immense; in this town alone, it is estimated at, at least \$8000 or \$10,000; in the surrounding country it cannot be ascertained. All the cellars were filled, and at the Hotel where I stay, they were obliged to take the horses from the stable to higher ground—and a Shetland pony belonging to the Circus, in more danger than the rest on account of his size, clambered into the trough. Yesterday afternoon, supposing from the violence of the rain that it could not have been extensive, I started for Harrodsburg Springs, about 53 miles below, but was stopped at Nicholasville, by the intelligence that every ferry boat on the Kentucky river had been carried off, and this morning hearing that there was no prospect of crossing for two or three days, I returned to Lexington. The Kentucky river, in the space of three or four hours, rose thirty feet perpendicularly, and every mill dam and bridge on its branches, for many miles around, has been swept away; in some instances mills and buildings have also gone. I have not heard with certainty of the loss of any lives, though one man on the river is missing and supposed to be drowned.

Tennessee Elections.—The elections for Members of Congress and of the State Legislature, and also for Governor, have recently taken place in Tennessee. We have no returns as yet of the result in any District, but have been advised that it is probable that Mr. LEX is elected in the Knoxville District, lately represented by JOHN COCKE, who declined a re-election. We have the pleasure to state that COL. JOHN WILLIAMS, our late Minister to Guatemala, has been elected to the State Senate, by a handsome majority, after a violent contest. We mention this fact with satisfaction, because a person at a distance from the scene can hardly imagine the violence and bitterness with which a prominent citizen is persecuted in that State, who dares to oppose the predominant feeling there on the subject of the Presidential candidates; and it has been COL. W.'s fortune to be opposed to the popular current in Tennessee, having been, at the last election, in favor of Mr. CRAWFORD, and always decidedly adverse to the election of General JACKSON to the Presidency. Nat. Int.

American System.—The Editor of the National Gazette says—"Few persons are aware of the amount of the Jewelry business done in Philadelphia. A single house employs 116 individuals; some idea of the value of the materials used in their manufacture may be formed from the fact, that in that establishment, the mere sweeping of the workshop, cleared of rubbish, produces about \$1500 more gold annually. The quantity of precious stones used, is very great, and their cost must be immense. There is a finer ring with a single diamond in the above establishment, for which \$1500 is charged.

It is understood that the balance of the debt due by Mr. Monroe, the late President, to the bank of the U. States, by transfer from the bank of Columbia, amounting to about \$25,000, has been discharged by the conveyance to this bank, of the whole of the residue of his tract of Land above Milton, consisting of upwards of 2700 acres; with an agreement that if it sells for more than the amount of the debt, that the surplus shall be restored to him. It is reported that the bank will offer this tract for sale, towards the close of the year, when it is presumed, as the land is valuable, that it will command a good price. For his sake, we wish that it may, as it is understood that he is still oppressed with other debts.—Charlottsville (Va.) paper.

The venerated Dr. Holyoke, says the Salem Gazette, entered on the hundredth year of his age last Sunday. From the health of his body and the vigour of his mind, life is yet a blessing to him and to his friends. He preserves his relish for literature and society. We occasionally observe him passing to and from our public library with a book in his hand; and few of his juniors devote more hours to reading. His eyesight is so good that he reads without spectacles. Old age, such as this, is a delightful and venerable spectacle. It may be added to the remarks of the Salem Gazette, that this respected individual, is now the oldest surviving graduate of Harvard College. The late John Adams was one before him. N. Y. Amer.

A providence paper says that the Corp's Editorial have been feasting on Bacon Pulling, made from meal, the first grinding of a new Steam Mill erected in that town.—This is a novel way of regaling Editors—but it produced a puff.

Irish Maliciousness.—An Irishman speaking with great bitterness against an oppressive landlord of his, wished that he might live to see his children fatherless.