

List of the Members of the General Assembly of N. Carolina, for 1827.

Counties.	Senators.	Commoners.
Anson,	Joseph Pickett,	Clement Marshall, <i>Alexander Little.</i>
Ashe,	Alex. B. M'Millan,	<i>Anderson Mitchell, Zacha'h Baker, Sr.</i>
Burcombe,	Athan A. M'Dowell,	John Clayton, <i>James Allen.</i>
Bertie,	George O. Askew,	Joseph D. White, <i>Thomas K. Speller.</i>
Bladen,	John Owen,	John T. Gilmour, John J. M'Millan.
Brunswick,	Benjamin R. Locke,	Alfred Moore, Jacob Leonard, Jr.
Beaufort,	J. O. K. Williams,	Wm. A. Blount, <i>Thos. W. Blackledge.</i>
Burke,	Merrit Burgin,	David Newland, <i>Joseph Neele.</i>
Cabarrus,	Lawson H. Alexander,	Wm. M'Lean, John C. Barnhardt.
Columbus,	James Burney,	Caleb Stephens, Luke R. Simmons.
Carteret,	Nathan Fuller,	Otway Burns, <i>David Borden.</i>
Currituck,	Samuel Salyear,	Willoughby D. Barnard, Enoch Ball.
Chowan,	Wm. Walton,	William Jackson, <i>Wm. Byrum.</i>
Chatham,	Joseph Ramsey,	Nathaniel Smith, <i>Nathan A. Stedman.</i>
Cumberland,	L. Bethune,	A. M'Dearmid, Joseph Hodge.
Camden,	Willis Wilson,	Thomas Dozier, <i>Thomas Tillett.</i>
Caswell,	Bartlett Yancy,	C. D. Donoho, John E. Lewis.
Craven,	Richard D. Spaight,	<i>Charles J. Nelson, Lucas Benners.</i>
Duplin,	Andrew Hurst,	<i>Daniel Glisson, Joseph Gillespie.</i>
Davidson,	John M. Smith,	Thomas Hampton, <i>Absalom Williams.</i>
Edgecombe,	Louis D. Wilson,	Benjamin Sharpe, <i>Benj. Wilkinson.</i>
Franklin,	*James Howze,	Joel King, <i>H. I. J. Ruffin.</i>
Granville,	James Nuttall,	<i>John Glasgow, John C. Taylor.</i>
Gates,	Abraham Harrell,	W. W. Stedman, <i>Lemuel Riddick.</i>
Greene,	Jesse Speight,	Richard Harper, Joseph Ellis.
Guilford,	Jonathan Parker,	John M. Morehead, Francis L. Simpson.
Halifax,	Isham Matthews,	George F. Spruill, <i>Wm. E. Shinc.</i>
Hertford,	David O. Askew,	B. I. Montgomery, <i>John H. Wheeler.</i>
Hyde,	Benj'n Sanderson,	<i>John B. Jasper, Wallace Styron.</i>
Haywood,	Thomas Love,	James R. Love, <i>Benj. Brittain.</i>
Iredell,	Abner Franklin,	Wm. J. Simmons, <i>Wm. Falls.</i>
Johnston,	David Thomson,	Hillery Wilder, Kinchen Q. Adams.
Jones,	Risden M'Daniel,	Enoch Foy, O'Bryan Cox.
Lincoln,	Michael Rinehardt,	<i>Alex. J. M. Breard, Daniel Conrad.</i>
Lenoir,	Nathan B. Whitfield,	George Whitfield, Wm. B. Kilpatrick.
Moore,	Alex. M'Neil,	Gideon Seawall, Wm. Wadsworth.
Montgomery,	Edmund Deberry,	<i>James Allen, James Lilly.</i>
Mecklenburg,	William Davidson,	Wm. J. Alexander, <i>Joseph Blackwood.</i>
Martin,	Joseph J. Williams,	<i>Gabriel L. Stewart, Jesse Cooper.</i>
New-Hanover,	Thomas Devane,	W. W. Jones, John Kerr.
Nash,	Nicholas J. Drake,	<i>James N. Mann, Fred. Battle.</i>
Northampton,	Exum Hollamon,	Roderick B. Gary, John H. Patterson.
Onslow,	Edward Ward,	<i>Fred. Foy, Edward Williams.</i>
Orange,	Wm. Montgomery,	John Stockard, John Boon.
Person,	Robert Vanhook,	<i>Thomas Lawson, Thomas Webb,</i>
Pasquotank,	John L. Bailey,	William J. Hardy, <i>John Pool.</i>
Pitt,	John Joiner,	Marshall Dickinson, <i>John Cherry.</i>
Perquimons,	Willis Riddick,	Elisha Burke, <i>Rob't Perry.</i>
Rowan,	John Scott,	John Clement, <i>Hamilton C. Jones.</i>
Randolph,	Alexander Gray,	<i>John B. Tracy, Hugh Walker.</i>
Rockingham,	Edward T. Brodnax,	Thomas Settle, James Barnett.
Robeson,	Arch. M'Eachin,	<i>Malcolm Purcell, Richard C. Rhodes.</i>
Richmond,	Erasmus Love,	George Thomas, Archibald M'Nair.
Rutherford,	Martin Shuford,	<i>D. Gold, J. Green.</i>
Sampson,	Hardy Royal,	David Underwood, <i>Thomas Boykin.</i>
Surry,	— Dobson,	<i>E. Hough, Wm. Douglass.</i>
Stokes,	Emanuel Shober,	<i>Jacob Salomons, Elisha Ptumer.</i>
Tyrrell,	John B. Beasley,	Daniel N. Bateman, <i>Fred'k Davenport.</i>
Washington,	Samuel Davenport,	William A. Bozman, <i>A. N. Vail.</i>
Wilkes,	Edmund Jones,	Nathaniel Gordon, <i>M. Roberts.</i>
Warren,	M. T. Hawkins,	Robert H. Jones, <i>Ransom Walker.</i>
Wayne,	Gabriel Sherard,	<i>Richard Washington, Joshua Hastings.</i>
Wake,	Charles L. Hinton,	<i>Johnson Busbee, Samuel Whitaker.</i>

TOWNS.

Newbern,	John Stanly.	Wilmington,	Jos. A. Hill.
Fayetteville,	John D. Eccles.	Hillsborough,	John Scott.
Edenton,	James Iredell.	Halifax,	Jesse A. Bynum.
Salisbury,	Charles Fisher.		

*Mr. Howze was last year in the House of Commons.

The names of the new members are printed in italics. On comparing it with the list of last year, it appears that the approaching General Assembly will consist of 94 new members—30 of the Senate, and 64 of the House of Commons—being nearly one half of the whole number, which is 196. —*Ral. Star.*

Extraordinary Births.—A lady, the wife of Mr. John Kelly, now residing in Wolf creek township, Mercer county, Penn. recently from Ireland, has had five little children at one birth! They all died shortly after. Previous to her leaving Ireland, this same lady had two at once; and on her way hither, while in the state of New-York, she had also five at one birth—making, in all, twelve children, within about 18 months! All these births were premature. The lady and her husband are healthy, fresh, young looking people, and only two years married.

Free People of Color.—A very interesting debate recently occurred in the English House of Commons, on the question of meliorating the condition of the free peo-

ple of color in the West Indies. Some important (and to us novel) facts were stated. The "brown population" (i. e. free colored people) of Jamaica alone, are worth property to the amount of \$23,000,000. They are said to consist of 30,000 souls. One of them, a Dr. Dickenson, left at his death \$600,000; another, Mr. Swainey, \$750,000; a Mr. King-all, \$1,000,000; and a Mr. Benjamin Scott, \$1,250,000. All the pimento plantations, except one, in the island belong to them; and yet these people were suffering under the most grievous legal oppression. The debate in Parliament "eventuated" in nothing satisfactory.

There can be nothing more insignificant than vanity.



Tarborough,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1827.

* * L. B. K. Dicken's advertisement, addressed to E. Lewis, came to hand too late for this paper—it will appear in our next.

We omitted the signature "Iphis," which ought to have been put to the poetical communication in our last paper.

Fevers.—We regret to state, that many of the inhabitants of this place and vicinity are suffering under the debilitating effects of bilious fevers, some of which appear under a typhus character, and often terminate fatally in a few days—within a week, two of the white and two of the black population of this place, have been consigned to premature graves. We understand that it is also very sickly in the adjoining counties.

Law.—The Superior Court of Law for this county, commenced its sittings in this place on Monday last, Judge Daniel presiding. There were no unusual cases on the civil or criminal docket, as far we ascertained; the latter being composed of its usual variety of assaults and batteries, thefts, &c.

We owe our readers an apology, for devoting so much space in this paper to an investigation of Mr. Clay's conduct and opinions. We are desirous that they should understand this subject in all its bearings—particularly as we perceive that even this vicinity is not exempt from the general deluge of pamphlets, which it appears are about to overspread the Union. We will guard against such "long yarns," in future.

Gen. Jackson and Mr. Clay.—Our readers are presented in this paper with the substance of Mr. Clay's speech at Lexington, in reference to the proposition made to Gen. Jackson. The comments on the specific terms of the proposition we have omitted, as no positive proof has appeared that Mr. Clay sanctioned them—this must be decided before a Committee of Congress, as it is evident that the "whole truth" can only be come at in that manner—Mr. Clay's friends will not testify against him unless upon compulsion; and there are but few of his opponents who would voluntarily encounter the denunciations uttered in advance by Mr. Clay. There are three other prominent features in Mr. Clay's speech, which we will notice in the order in which they stand: 1st. Mr. Clay says it can be "proved" that before leaving Kentucky the preceding fall, he expressed his "fixed determination not to vote for Gen. Jackson;" hence he could not have authorised any propositions which might have been made to him. In an address to his constituents after the Presidential election, Mr. Clay in attempting to justify his conduct on that occasion, observed:

"I found myself transformed from a candidate before the people to an elector for the people; I deliberately examined the duties incident to this new attitude, and weighed all the facts before me upon which my judgment was to be formed or reviewed. If the eagerness of any of the heated partisans of the respective candidates suggested a tardiness in the declaration of my intention, I believed that the new relation in which I was placed to the subject, imposed on me an additional obligation to pay some respect to delicacy and decorum."

Mr. Clay did not know that he was

"transformed," until after his arrival at Washington City—consequently there is an evident contradiction between this statement of Mr. Clay, and his assertion that he expressed his "fixed determination" previous to leaving Kentucky. In addition to this, the Telegraph gives the following account of Mr. Clay's conduct at Washington, previous to the election:

"We state as facts, which can be proved if Mr. Clay appeals to the House, that in the fall of 1824, Mr. Clay wrote a letter to Gen. Jackson, inviting him to pass through Lexington, on his way to Washington, and proposing that they should travel together. Mr. Clay did wait several days, expecting Gen. Jackson's arrival at Lexington, and expressed himself to some of the General's friends to be much disappointed that the General had not arrived before he (Mr. C.) left there. This fact, it is proper to state, is not derived from Gen. Jackson himself, but it rests upon evidence, the credibility of which Mr. Clay himself cannot impeach. * * It is a fact, that Mr. Clay, after he had ascertained that he was not returned to the House, did walk across Pennsylvania Avenue to salute Gen. Jackson—congratulated him on the vote which he had received, and said that he had no doubt that Gen. Jackson would be elected by the House. It is a fact, that Gen. Jackson, instead of inviting Mr. Clay to participate with him in the cares of State, said, that he would endeavor faithfully to discharge the duties which would, in that event, devolve upon him. It is a fact, which can be proved by witnesses now in this city, that Mr. Clay did, afterwards call at Gadsby's, where Gen. Jackson then boarded; that he enquired whether Gen. Jackson was in; that the bar keeper went up to Gen. Jackson's room to ascertain whether Mr. Clay could be admitted; that Mr. Clay remained below until the barkeeper returned with an invitation from Gen. Jackson, and then spent some time, tete-a-tete, with the dangerous military chieftain. It is a fact, that, in the face of these facts, Mr. Clay authorised the Journal to say that he did not call on Gen. Jackson, except to leave his formal card."

With these extracts before them, our readers will doubtless be convinced, that Mr. Clay "labors under some extraordinary delusion," in reference to this fact.

The second proposition, which presents itself, is Mr. Clay's declaration that Gen. Jackson has been "faithless as a Senator of the U. States," in not opposing his nomination as Secretary of State, Gen. J. "and every other Senator present," suffering it to pass in silence. This "dilemma," in which Mr. Clay vainly thought he had placed Gen. J. has been removed by Gov. Branch's speech, published in our last paper, from the shoulders of Gen. J. to those of Mr. C. or his informant, a Senator from another State.

The third proposition embraces Mr. C.'s reasons why he "did not and could not vote for Gen. J."—these are, that Gen. J. is "incompetent," "devoid of civil talents," has "trampled on the constitution of his country," and "violated the principles of humanity." If Gen. J. has in some instances trampled on the constitution of his country and violated the principles of humanity, which we are not prepared to admit, his acts were sanctioned by the government, and particularly by Mr. Adams, who not only approved but publicly vindicated them; consequently this objection would apply with equal force to Mr. A. The assertion that Gen. J. is incompetent, being