

Political.

(COMMUNICATED.)

The citizens of Edgewood county, friendly to the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson, are requested to attend a meeting at the Court-house in Tarboro', at 2 o'clock, on Monday, the 10th of March next, it being the first day of the Superior Court for this county, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments on the Presidential question. Feb. 1828.

Kentucky.—In the Senate of the Kentucky Legislature, the Adams party have a small majority. Mr. Beatty, an Administration member, lately introduced a set of resolutions, declaring that "the members of the Legislature most cordially approve of the policy of the present administration; that they have no hesitation in saying, that it is their confirmed opinion, from great deliberation, and a full examination of all the facts and evidence adduced, that the charges of bargain, sale and corruption, in the election of John Q. Adams, are utterly false and malicious;" "that they approve of the appointment of our fellow-citizen, Henry Clay, to the office of Secretary of State," &c. The friends of Gen. Jackson suggested that it would not be proper to express a judgment thus confidently, without previous investigation, nor to talk of a full examination of the facts until the examination was actually made. They therefore proposed to send for persons and papers, and to sift the subject a little more closely than had hitherto been done. The friends of the Administration after some delay assented to this proposal, and the result of the investigation is condensed by the Richmond Enquirer, as follows:

"We have read all the evidence which has been submitted to the Senate of Kentucky, and all the statements and affidavits which have been published, since that investigation—and the following facts are made out:

That in 1823, Mr. Clay was so far opposed to Mr. Adams, as to contribute \$100 towards a pamphlet which arraigned Mr. A. as an apostate politician and an enemy of the West;

That in the fall of 1824, he invited Gen. Jackson by letter to join him at Lexington, and travel with him to Washington;

That a few days before he set out for Washington, he told Mr. Carneal, he was wholly uncommitted as to his vote, and wished to be left free—and a few days before the election, he told Mr. John T. Johnson that he thought the Kentucky Delegation might vote either way and Kentucky would be satisfied;

That Mr. Blair declared to Amos Kendall and to Mr. J. Dudley, that it was ascertained if Mr. Adams was made President, Mr. Clay would be made Secretary of State;—he particularly told Mr. D. that this fact had been made known by confidential letters from Washington; and that it was very desirable to prevail on Mr. White, member of Congress "to vote for

Mr. A., as in that case he would obtain the vote of Kentucky, and with it the votes of most of the Western States, which would elect him, in which case Mr. C. would obtain the appointment of Secretary of State."—(The question was made, from whom these confidential letters came?) Mr. Kendall ascribes them to Mr. Clay—*which suggestion Mr. Blair did not deny*, although he noticed it: the most he did say to the Senate was, that Mr. K. "had made his publications without *consultation or authority from him*, and that his inferences were not founded on any information, or warranted by any communication *he* (B.) had made to him—that he had not communicated to any one the grounds on which he had made his statement to Mr. K., nor had he shewn the letters to which the gentleman alluded, to any person to whom they were not addressed." But, Mr. Blair does not say, that they were not from Mr. Clay, as a man of honor would have said under such circumstances, if they had not really been written by Mr. Clay. The inference is, therefore, irresistible—Mr. Clay, if innocent, cannot reconcile it to his own character, to forbear calling on Mr. B. to say, *that he was not the author*, nor was any one who was not authorised by himself to write in that strain to Mr. B.

It appears, also, that in consequence of these communications, various letters were procured to be written to Mr. White, pressing him to vote for Mr. Adams; and that for Mr. A. he did vote.

It appears, also, from irresistible testimony, that what has been said of Mr. Trimble has been confirmed, and what he has said of his original determination to vote for Mr. Adams has been contradicted: for, Mr. Secrest testifies, that in a speech made in 1824, Mr. T. declared Mr. A. to be a noted federalist, and inimical to the West; and Mr. Mason testifies to his declaration, that if ever he voted for Mr. A. "witness might call him a federalist as long as he lived." It also appears upon the evidence of Mason, and M. Harrison, and Jesse Summers, Halbert and Hamrick, that on his return from Washington, Mr. T. attempted to justify his vote for Adams, upon the ground, that "we (the friends of Mr. Clay) had ascertained if Mr. Adams was made President, Mr. C. would be made Secretary of State, and that if Gen. J. was made President, Mr. C. would *not* be made Secretary, and that it would be better for us to have A. with Mr. C. Secretary, than Gen. J. without him."

It appears, also, from the testimony of James M'Millan of the H. of R. that Francis Johnson declared that he voted for Mr. A. to get Mr. C. made Secretary of State—and Mr. John Desha testifies, that Gen. Metcalfe told him, "we could not possibly get Mr. Clay in the Cabinet without voting for and electing Mr. Adams, and we could not do without Mr. C.'s talents."

In truth, there can be no longer a doubt, that some of the Representatives of Kentucky voted for Mr. A. under such an understanding—in the very face of the Re-

solutions of the Legislature—under the calculation that Kentucky would forgive them for their vote, by the pride and the interest which she felt in seeing Mr. Clay made Secretary of State. If Mr. C. does not call upon Mr. Blair to declare, that he had no hand in the letter or letters addressed to him, he cannot avoid being suspected as the author, and of course as being acquainted with this understanding which his colleagues professed.

[This Mr. Blair is said to be the confidential friend and correspondent of Mr. Clay. On being called upon to testify, however, he objected to being sworn on two grounds: 1st, that the Senate had no power to require it—2d, that the information he had received on the subject, and on which he made the statement to Mr. Kendall, was contained in private communications and confidential correspondence, which the Senate had no right to extort from him. A majority was however obtained in favor of administering the oath to Mr. Blair, on which he peremptorily refused to be sworn, declaring that he would sooner go to jail. He was then discharged by vote of the Senate. Mr. Kendall has published a letter to Mr. Clay in the Kentucky Argus, in which he says, that the information of the arrangement to appoint that gentleman Secretary of State, was communicated to Blair in a private letter from Clay himself, in January, 1825: he therefore challenges Mr. Clay to call upon Mr. Blair to come out with the truth, and to disclose the correspondence which he refused to produce before the Senate of Kentucky.]



Tarborough,

FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1828.

Editors directed to insert Mr. J. Crowell's advertisement, will please make a correction in Mr. Thos. W. Hill's name—it should be B, instead of W.

The New Tariff.—We are anxious to see the discussion on this subject commenced in Congress; from indications already given, we are inclined to believe that the bill will be totally defeated. Indeed, the Washington Telegraph of the 26th ult. positively asserts that "The friends of the Administration wish to defeat the Tariff bill, and do secretly intend, and have secretly determined to do so." The people of the South, we doubt not, will fervently respond, "God grant us a safe deliverance"—they will not be displeased if this is effected, whether it is done by friend or by foe, by hook or by crook. To aid the optics of our readers, in viewing the movements on the Tariff, we here present them with what (for the want of a more appropriate name) we have termed a pair of spectacles—the glasses of which are thus described:

Ebony.—"The diminution (of the revenue) however, is in part attributable to the flourishing condition of some of our manufactures, and so far is compensated by an equivalent more profitable to the nation."—President Adams' message, 1826.

Topaz.—"Internal quiet has left our fellow citizens in the full enjoyment of all their rights, and in the free exercise of all their faculties, to pursue the impulse of their nature, and the obligation of their duty, in the improvement of their own condition."—President Adams' message, 1827.

It must be evident to the most indifferent observer, that to view the Tariff distinctly thro' these spectacles, which embrace the whole of Mr. Adams' public efforts for or against that system, it will be absolutely necessary to keep one eye shut—by so doing, with the aid of Mr. Clay's microscope, the manufacturers of the North can certainly ascertain, through the Ebony glass, that Mr. Adams is the firm protector of the manufacturing system; as in his estimation if that is only in a "flourishing condition," it will furnish "an equivalent more profitable to the nation," even though it be effected at the expense of its revenue, its agriculture, and its commerce. At the same time, dispensing with the aforesaid microscope, the agriculturists of the South can distinctly see, by looking through the Topaz glass, that Mr. Adams is decidedly of opinion, that the manufacturers, as well as those engaged in agriculture and commerce, must follow "the obligation of their duty, in the improvement of their own condition." These spectacles, it will be seen, are most admirably adapted to the present political era; the advocates of the Administration have sought to do but direct the people, whether tariff or anti-tariff, which glass to look thro' to satisfy them, that their best interests will be promoted by the re-election of our present Chief Magistrate.

The Senate of Indiana have adopted resolutions calling on Gen. Jackson to give them his opinions upon the Tariff, and question of Internal Improvement. This is among the strangest anomalies of these "out-of-joint" times. They might as well have extended their catechism to the rival candidate.—Richmond Enq.

On the 20th ult. Gov. Lincoln of Massachusetts, laid the following message before the Legislature:—

Gentlemen of the Senate, &c.

His Excellency Governor Forsyth of Georgia, has forwarded to me, for the purpose of having laid before this Legislature, a Report adopted by the two branches of the General Assembly of that State, on the subjects of the Tariff and Internal Improvements. This document denounces as flagrant usurpation, the exercise of the power, on the part of the General Government, to encourage Domestic Manufactures, or to promote Internal Improvements, and in no equivocal terms of opposition and determined resistance, invites the concurrence of such of the States as may approve of these principles, and gives notice to those which may dissent from them, "that Georgia, as one of the contracting parties to the Federal Constitution, and possessing equal rights with the other contracting party, will insist upon the construction of that Instrument, contained in said report, and will submit to no other."

How far declarations, thus threatening the very existence of the Confederacy, are called for by any occasion, or in what better manner they can be met, than with a sad and reproving silence, I respectfully submit to your dispassionate consideration. That they