

tion respecting Mr. Adams' pretended conversion under any circumstances, whilst I was extremely desirous that he should do so himself." The points of difference appear to be these: Gov. Giles states that the disclosures of the "treasonable views," entertained by the leaders of the federal party, were made by Mr. Adams personally to himself and Mr. Jefferson in the winter of 1807-8; Mr. Adams asserts that they were made by letter to Gov. Giles and several others, during the subsequent session of Congress, and probably by them communicated to Mr. Jefferson. The substance is the same, and we regard that instead of the shadow. We have it now affirmed, in "black and white," by John Quincy Adams, President of the United States, that in 1808 the object of the leaders of the federal party in Massachusetts "was and had been for several years, a dissolution of the Union, and the establishment of a separate Confederation." In 1814, when we were at war with Great Britain, in a letter to Leavitt Harris, Mr. Adams declared that "half the nation were sold by their prejudice and their ignorance to the enemy;" thus not only charging the leaders, but the whole body of the federalists with "treasonable views," at two distinct periods. We wait with anxiety to see the result of this new disclosure. The following extract embraces the substance of Mr. Adams' explanation:

"The interview to which Mr. Jefferson alludes, took place on the 15th of March, 1808, pending the embargo; but, at the session of Congress before the substitution for it of the non-intercourse act. The information, given by Mr. Adams to Mr. Jefferson, had only an indirect reference even to the embargo, and none to any endeavors for obtaining its repeal. It was the substance of a letter from the Governor of Nova Scotia, to a person in the state of Massachusetts, written in the summer of 1807, and before the existence of the embargo; which letter Mr. Adams had seen. It had been shown to him without any injunction of secrecy, and he betrayed no confidence in communicating its purport to Mr. Jefferson. Its object was to countenance and accredit a calumny then extensively prevailing among the enemies of Mr. Jefferson and the opponents of his Administration, that he and his measures were subservient to France; and it alleged that the British Government were informed of a plan, determined upon by France, to effect the conquest of the British provinces on this Continent, and a revolution in the government of the United States, as means to which they were first to produce war between the United States and England. From the fact that the Governor of Nova Scotia had written such a letter to an individual in Massachusetts, connected with other facts, and with the movements of the party then predominant in that State, Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson drew their inferences, which subsequent events doubtless confirmed; but which inferences neither Mr. Jefferson nor Mr. Adams communicated to each other. This was the only confidential interview which, during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, took place between him and Mr. Adams. It took place first at the request of Mr. Wilson Cary Nicholas, then a member of the House of Representatives of the United States; next, of Mr. Robinson, then a Sen-

nator from Vermont; and, lastly, of Mr. Giles, then a Senator from Virginia—which request is the only intervention of Mr. Giles, ever known to Mr. Adams, between him and Mr. Jefferson. It is therefore not surprising, that no such intervention occurred to the recollection of Mr. Jefferson, in December, 1825.

"This interview was in March, 1808. In May, of the same year, Mr. Adams resigned his seat in the Senate of the U. S.

"At the next session of Congress, which commenced in Nov. 1808, Mr. Adams was a private citizen, residing at Boston. The embargo was still in force; operating with extreme pressure upon the interests of the people, and was wielded as a most effective instrument, by the party prevailing in the State, against the administration of Mr. Jefferson. The people were constantly instigated to forcible resistance against it; and juries after juries acquitted the violators of it, upon the ground that it was unconstitutional, assumed in the face of a solemn decision of the District Court of the United States. A separation of the Union was openly stimulated in the public prints, and a Convention of Delegates of the New-England States to meet at New-Haven, was intended and proposed.

"Mr. Giles, and several other members of Congress, during this session, wrote to Mr. Adams confidential letters, informing him of the various measures proposed as reinforcements or substitutes for the embargo, and soliciting his opinions upon the subject. He answered those letters with frankness, and in confidence. He earnestly recommended the substitution of the non-intercourse for the embargo; and in giving his reasons for this preference, was necessarily led to enlarge upon the views and purposes of certain leaders of the party which had the management of the State Legislature in their hands. He urged that a continuance of the embargo much longer would certainly be met by forcible resistance, supported by the Legislature, and probably by the Judiciary of the State. That to quell that resistance, if force should be resorted to by the Government it would produce a civil war; and that in that event, he had no doubt the leaders of the party would secure the co-operation with them of Great Britain. That their object was, and had been for several years, a dissolution of the Union, and the establishment of a separate Confederation, he knew from unequivocal evidence, although not proveable in a Court of Law; and that, in the case of a civil war, the aid of Great Britain to effect that purpose would be as surely resorted to, as it would be indispensably necessary to the design."

Secrets.—Jonathan Russel has communicated for publication, to the editors of the United States' Telegraph, copies of a correspondence between himself and Mr. Clay, on the matters growing out of the Treaty at Ghent. The world will now see some of those

secret springs, which set in motion Mr. Clay's original hostility to Mr. Adams, and be better able to appreciate his present conduct towards that gentleman.

This correspondence would have been published some years ago, but Russel was waiting the issue of his suit against Hunt, for slander. That suit was decided a few days since in favor of Russel.—*Fay. Jour.*

Mammoth Cheese.—President Madison, in his reign, had a mammoth cheese presented to him which weighed 2000 lbs.

Preparations are making in Ohio, to present Gen. Jackson, (when President of the United States,) with a cheese which shall weigh 3000 lbs.—*Courtland Her.*

Fayetteville, Oct. 29.

Another Warning.—It is our painful duty to record another sudden death occasioned by intemperance. Daniel Munroe, of this county, was found dead in the suburbs of this town on Sunday morning last, and the verdict of the jury of inquest who sat over him was, that he "came to his death by intemperance."

Mr. Munroe was a hard working, honest citizen, and not very much addicted to drinking to excess. He had been in town on Saturday, and had become much intoxicated before he left the house of a friend, at about 11 o'clock at night, to go home. It is supposed he fell from his horse and suffocated, as his face was very black when he was found.—*Jour.*

From the Hillsborough Recorder.

For some time past considerable excitement and some disorder has existed in the neighborhood of Salisbury, not among the *canaille*, but among the *honorable*s of that place, which was brought to a close at the Superior Court; indictments having been preferred against several of them for riots and libels and for challenges. Nathaniel T. Green was fined \$200, William Long \$500, James I. Long \$250, Pleasant Henderson \$200, Henry A. Martin \$300, and ——— Crawford \$50; William Long was also sentenced to thirty days imprisonment, but this part of his sentence was remitted, upon all the parties pledging their honor in open court to abstain in future from all farther proceedings in the business.

Newbern, Oct. 25.—The Superior Court for this county has been in session during this week. His Honor James Martin presiding. In an action alleging breaches of the covenants in a deed, a very interesting and important question arose, how far the rivers and their tributaries in this part of the state, are to be considered 'navigable waters.' It seems, and his Honor so charged, that a creek issuing in Trent river about three miles above this place, varying from 100 to 50 yards in width, with an average depth of six feet, not affected by the regular tides, but ebbing and flowing by the same influences which affect the river, is a 'navigable water course,' and consequently cannot be made the subject of private property.

Robert Spier appeared at this term pursuant to recognisance, and upon motion of counsel, no matter appearing to justify his detention, was discharged. This is the individual who was charged with the murder of John Williams of Beaufort county, and during whose trial the term of the Court expired and the jury separated without returning a verdict.—Whereupon the Supreme Court having the matters before them by 'habeas corpus' adjudged that he ought not to be put upon his trial again—that it would be jeopardizing his life twice for the same offence, which is forbidden by the Constitution; and by their fiat for that purpose ordered him to be bailed.—*Spec.*

Florida.—We learn from St. Augustine, that the Indians on the Appalachicola, have decided to send a deputation over the Mississippi, preparatory to a removal there, and it is probable that the East Florida Indians will join them.—*Pet. Int.*

MARRIED,
Some time past, Mr. Gilbert Valentine, of Nash county, to Miss Sally Jenkins, of Edgecombe.
Love has crown'd our warm desires,
We now love our wives as we love our lives,
And we intend to try to love our wives as long as we have our lives.—*Communi'd.*

Price Current.

| OCT. 31. | per | Peters'g. | N. York. |
|---------------------|------|-----------|--------------|
| Bacon, - - - | lb | 7 8 | 8 9 |
| Brandy, - - - | gal. | 34 35 | 36 41 |
| Corn, - - - | bu'h | 35 40 | 44 47 |
| Cotton, - - - | lb | 8 1/2 | 9 1/2 10 1/2 |
| Coffee, - - - | - | 16 17 | 12 15 |
| Flour, family, - | ttl | 650 | 675 775 |
| Iron, - - - | ton | \$110 120 | \$91 98 |
| Molasses, - - - | gal | 37 1/2 40 | 28 35 |
| Rum, New-Eng. - | - | 42 45 | 31 38 |
| Sugar, brown, - | lb | 8 12 1/2 | 8 9 |
| leaf, - - - | - | 18 25 | 17 19 |
| Tea, Young Hyson, - | - | 100 125 | 91 99 |
| Imperial, - - - | - | 125 150 | 110 125 |
| Wheat, - - - | bu'l | 105 112 | 125 |
| Whiskey, - - - | gal. | 30 33 | 24 26 |

North-Carolina Bank Notes.
At Petersburg, 4 1/2 to 5 per cent. discount.
At New-York, 4 to 4 1/2 do.

Notice.
WHEREAS I, Robert Foxhall, gave to Joseph Bell, Esq. a due bill for the amount of thirty dollars, dated 6th April, 1822, and I hold notes of hand to amount of \$125, against the said Bell, and he refuses to give up my due bill to be credited on his note I hold, I therefore forwarn all persons from trading for the same due bill, as I will not pay it.
ROBERT FOXHALL.
Nov. 7, 1828. 12-3



SCOTLAND NECK
Fall Races for 1828,
WILL commence on Thursday, the 20th of November, and continue THREE days:
First Day—two mile heats, for the Jockey Club Purse, \$150.
Second Day—one mile heats, 3 in 5, for the balance of the Jockey Club Purse, say \$130.
Third Day—Handy-cap race for the Proprietor's Purse, one mile heats, 3 in 5, \$100.
JAMES L. G. BAKER, Sec'y.
Oct. 1828. 9-5
Printing neatly executed.