

joined to descend the river under Col. Stark's protection to Natchez. It was in December, or perhaps January, before Col. Stark could get off with his family; Gen Jackson also went along; but after they landed at Natchez, the General returned to this country."

In the winter or spring of 1791, information was received at Nashville that Capt. Roberts had obtained a divorce from the Legislature of Virginia; "This was the belief of all persons in the country. Mr. Crutcher says, "I do not know how the information reached the country, but it was generally, indeed, I believe, universally called on as being correct." Judge Overton's account is substantially the same, and further, that in the summer of 1791, he was in Kentucky, remained part of his time at old Mrs. Roberts', and Capt. Roberts' divorce was final until the latter part of the year 1793. Of the strength and universality of this opinion, there can be no doubt. Upon the receipt and general belief of this information, Gen. Jackson, in July or August, 1791, returned to Natchez in company with Mr. David Desderick—married Mrs. Roberts and returned in September 1791, to Nashville with her.

These transactions, would seem, under the circumstances accompanying them, to require no comment, and would not fairly be subject to misconstruction, when the character of Gen. Jackson and the conduct and character of Mrs. Jackson are in the slightest degree understood and appreciated; but we will again call your attention to such testimony, as will be entitled to the greatest and most conclusive weight in public estimation.

We cannot do justice to Judge McNairy's testimony, but by using his own words—"Gen. Jackson and myself have been acquainted more than 40 years, I think 44 or 45 years; part of the time we lived together, and the balance in the immediate neighborhood of each other. We moved together from North Carolina to this State, and arrived at Nashville in October 1788

"Not long after we came here, I was informed that Mrs. Jackson and her then husband had been separated in the State of Kentucky. I knew Gen. Jackson had never seen her until this time, and I do not think for some time afterwards. About this time I was informed that Roberts and his wife were living very unhappily at her widowed mother's. The public report and impression, I know, was, that Roberts was treating her cruelly, by charges founded in his own jealous imagination.

"As to the particular facts, which took place, that produced the second separation, I have no knowledge of my own—I can only speak of what was the prevailing opinion at the time. But this much, I can say, with as much positiveness as any man can, when speaking of another, that from my particular acquaintance with him, I believe General Jackson was, at any period of his life, incapable of seducing any man's wife from him.

"I have known Mrs. Jackson for nearly forty years. No woman, for that time, has sustained a more irreproachable character than she has; hospitable, kind and charitable. The evening of her days was hastening to a close, in much peace and comfort."

We will also trouble you with quoting from the testimony of Mrs. Smith, on account of its own weight, and more particularly as giving the sentiment and opinions of the Rev. Thos. B. Craighead known to most literary divines as one of the ablest and most enlightened clergymen in the United States; known to all his acquaintance as a most pious and good man, and one who had the best opportunity to judge correctly of the true character of those transactions, and of Gen. Jackson and Mrs. Jackson. Mrs. Smith states, "Mr. Roberts had not been long gone from Tennessee when information was received here, that he had obtained a divorce from his wife. Whether this information came by letter, or by a newspaper from Virginia, addressed to my husband, I cannot now say with certainty, but I think by the latter. It was after this information came, that Gen. Jackson married Mrs. Roberts; and I recollect well the observation of the Rev. Mr. Craighead in relation to the marriage; it was, that it was a happy change for Mrs. Roberts and highly creditable to Gen. Jackson, who, by this act of his life, evinced his own magnanimity, as well as the purity and innocence of Mrs. Roberts; and such was the sentiment of all my acquaintances.

"Since this period, I have lived within a few miles of Mrs. Jackson, and have never been acquainted with a lady more exemplary in her deportment, or one to whom a greater share of the respect and regard of friends and acquaintances can be awarded."

The testimony of Judge Overton, Mr. Crutcher, and Anthony Foster and others, accompanying this letter, proves substantially the same.

In the fall of 1793, Gen. Jackson for the first time, understood that the act of the Legislature of Va. only authorized a judicial inquiry and decree of divorce; and that such proceedings had been taken

in the Mercers quarter session court, and that a divorce had been granted in Sept. 1793. He was then, in January, 1794, married again to Mrs. Jackson!

On this judicial proceeding and decree, it will only be necessary to remark, that we have given you such evidence as will satisfy you of the true state of the facts, and the innocence of Mrs. Jackson; such as shows that this proceeding was entirely ex parte, and without any knowledge of it by Mrs. Jackson or Gen. Jackson; that at the time when the offence was charged in the petition to have taken place, viz July 1st, 1790, Mrs. Roberts was living at her mother's, where Roberts had left her, and where he had promised to return to her. But in addition to all this, we have the strongest reasons to believe that Hugh McGary, the only witness who seems to have been introduced on the inquiry, never saw Gen. and Mrs. Jackson together until the month of Sept. 1790, after their marriage at Natchez, when they were living together as married persons. In the most fair, honest and innocent belief that they were lawfully joined in wedlock. Hugh McGary came through the Indian country from Natchez to Nashville at the same time and in the same company in which General and Mrs. Jackson came, in Sept. 1790, and circumstances then occurred calculated to excite in McGary a stronger feeling of dislike towards Gen. Jackson which is unnecessary to detail, as they related solely to a meditated attack by the Indians.

The petition for divorce seems not to have been filed until the fall of 1792—tried at Sept. 1793; and there is much greater probability upon an ex parte hearing, that the testimony of Hugh McGary was not very accurately applied or confined to the allegations in the declaration, than that he swore that which was untrue; which must have been the case had his evidence agreed with the declaration.

We have now, gentlemen, laid before you the facts connected with General Jackson's marriage—his own conduct, and the character of his lady. Much more testimony could have been produced, if necessary, proving the same facts substantially, but in our inquiries we have met more conflicting with us, which we presented. The necessity for this course the members of this Committee have felt with deep regret. Those who reside here, cannot be surprised that this regret should exist in our bosoms—since some of us have associated with Gen. Jackson and his family for more than thirty years—no one of us for less than twelve.

During these periods we and our families have met our distinguished countryman, and his pious, charitable and amiable lady, in the most elevated ranks of society. In this protracted series of years, we have seen him commanding the respect of all men, and the enthusiastic attachment of his friends; her, we have seen, deservingly and enjoying the kindest attentions of her female acquaintances, and the unqualified and exalted regard of the honorable, moral, and religious men of our country. The result of this inquiry must place the character of Mrs. Jackson upon that basis where it has rested for nearly forty years, in the society where she has lived and been best known. It must show Gen. Jackson in this part of his history, sustaining that high character for honor and magnanimity, which has distinguished his course through life.

To the honorable and high-minded political opponents of Gen. Jackson, this result will be received with great pleasure,—such persons must, at all times, have viewed this attack with pain and dissatisfaction.

R. G. FOSTER, Chairman, pro tem.  
W. H. Campbell, Alfred Batch,  
Robt. Whyte, Edward Ward,  
J. Wharton, Wm. B. Lewis,  
T. H. Claiborne, Felix Robertson,  
Will. White, Jno. Shelly,  
Jo. Phillips, Josiah Nicol,  
Daniel Graham, Jno. Catron,  
Will. L. Brown,  
Nelson Patterson, Secretary.

The undersigned has not signed or acted on this subject for the obvious reason that his testimony has been given and used.  
JOHN McNAIRY.  
I have not signed it for the same reason.  
JNO. OVERTON.

SUPREME COURT.  
The following gentlemen have obtained licenses, at the present Term of the Supreme Court, in addition to those already published: Superior Court, Richmond Pearson, of Rowan; James H. Simeson, Mecklenburg. County Court, William B. Wright, of Duplin; Richard Evens, Pitt; Benjamin H. Alston, Warren; John T. Gilmore, Bladen; Alex'r H. McRee, Cabarrus; James C. Harris, Mecklenburg. Star.

Extract of a letter from a most respectable source, dated Guayaquil, April 4th, 1827.

"At this moment our political situations is far from being pleasant. Two thousand and eight hundred troops left Lima on the 19th ult. for this place, and must be at present in the vicinity. They are Colombians, and the same who rose against their chiefs in Peru. Their object is to destroy the power of Bolivar, whom they look upon not as a liberator, but as a Despot."

## Salisbury:

JULY 24, 1827.  
[COMMUNICATION.]

Mr. W. W. The indifference manifested in many parts of our country, with regard to the anniversary of our independence, is most painful to every enlightened American. Who, that witnesses the prosperity and glory of this Republic, and who, who most ardently anticipates, with delightful emotions, the anniversary of a day, when millions of freemen may assemble together, and unite in expressions of heartfelt gratitude to the Supreme Governor of the Universe, who guided the footsteps of our illustrious forefathers, while struggling in the field of battle for the privileges we now enjoy! And shall we, the subjects of those dear-bought privileges, living in this free and happy country, permit this glorious day to pass by unnoticed, and thus manifest our ingratitude, and total disregard for the same principle, that so fervently inspired the breasts of those devoted patriots who nobly dared, in defiance of every obstacle, to oppose the proud ranks of despotism, and persevere in the cause of freedom!

Never since the emancipation of this nation from the servile yoke of British domination, has there existed stronger incentives to engage us in this pleasing and important duty. The demise of two of the most distinguished sages and patriots that have ever appeared in any age or country, on the fiftieth anniversary of our independence, has imparted an increased importance to the occasion.—An importance heretofore unknown to the American people. Ours is emphatically a land of freedom and happiness. While other nations are submissively bowing at the feet of regal dominion, and groaning under the iron hand of despotism, we can boast of a government, the peculiar and happy organization of which, affords us all the liberty, civil and religious, we are capable of enjoying.—Should not our gratitude, then, be in some degree commensurate with the extent of the privileges and immunities of which we are made the participants? And, as we are a nation so eminently distinguished by pure liberty and happiness, may our hearts never cease to expand with gratitude and veneration for those who made us free. Truly yours, VEHITAS. Asheville, N. C. 13th July, 1827.

Mr. White: You frequently publish celebrations of the 4th of July; please to give the following a place in your paper.  
Agreeably to previous notice, the Rev. Joseph D. Kilpatrick, (himself a Revolutionary Soldier, who had shared in the toils, privations and fears of our struggle for independence) met the people of his charge at Buck-Creek Church, at 11 o'clock, and notwithstanding the importance of the day to the farmer in his field, had a very respectable audience. The preacher commenced the exercises of the day with a short introductory prayer, and singing the first short verse of the 19th Psalm. He then, in a most fervent, affecting and appropriate manner, addressed the throng of that Almighty and Omnipotent Being who "maketh wars to cease to the end of the earth, who breaketh the bow, and cutteth the spear in sunder, and burneth the chariot in the fire;" "who stilleth the waves of the sea, and the tumults of the people;" "by whom kings reign and princes decree justice;" who "rideth on the heavens by his name Jah, who sitteth on the circle of the earth, and before whom the inhabitants are as grass-hoppers;" "who hath his way in the whirlwind and in the storm, and the clouds are the dust of his feet;" "whose path is in the mighty waters, and his footsteps spare not know." After singing again, the common metre of the 21st Psalm, (most appropriate to the occasion) he read the 22d chapter of the Acts, of the Apostles, and for his text took part of the 28th verse—"With a great sum obtained I this freedom."

Hoping to be excused by his respectable audience, from attempting to entertain them with a detailed account of the causes, introduction, progress, termination and effects of the American struggle for independence, as his office and engagements as a preacher of the gospel did not allow him either much time or liberty to occupy his mind on matters purely political, and therefore had not at hand a collection of facts, many of which might be both entertaining and useful,—he introduced his subject with a number of very pertinent observations on the nature of civil and religious liberty, and the indispensable obligations under which we lay to improve, not only the few grey heads who might recollect, and might have had some share in the scenes that took place in the struggle for American freedom, but of those too who could say with Paul, "but I was free born."  
The first division of his subject was, "shew in what this freedom consists;" 1. In exemption from the cruel exactions under which our fathers labored; 2. In having power to choose our own legislators, and public officers; 3. The privileges of religious liberty—to worship Almighty God according to our views of right and duty; 4. Our independent standing as a nation among the nations of the earth.

"How shall these blessings be perpetuated? 1. By living ourselves and teaching our children the absolute necessity of a life of piety and devotion to God; 2. By securing to our children literary and religious education, under pious and competent teachers; 3. Conscientious obedience to the laws of our God and our country; 4. By uniformly and carefully attending to the instructions of God's word, and the ordinances of his house.

It is impossible for the writer to give any thing like a fair view of the instructive and masterly manner in which the above particulars were discussed. Suffice it to say, that, at least in the opinion of the writer, many of the labored performances that sound like wonders, in the ears of enraptured multitudes, on the 4th of July, would sink into jejune tales in comparison with the above. After a pathetic application of the subject to his hearers, the preacher closed the religious exercises of the day by prayer, and singing the common metre of the 23d Psalm. Worship being over, the ladies continued in the house, and made a collection which amounted to a similar one from Third-Creek, amounting to about twelve dollars, as a donation to the Young Men's Missionary Society; and the male part of the assembly repaired to the Old Church, and formed a Constitution for a Congregational Bible Society, as a Branch of the Salisbury Bible Society, entered thirty subscribers, and collected in hand twelve dollars and fifty cents, and more to come.

mean given to appetite." I have seen the waving bow, the wine moving itself right in the cup." I have seen the shining deacons, with their deceiving contents; I have heard the rough-hewn patriotic song, tumbling from between the jaws of the half-drunk devotees of Bacchus, cheered with the savage buzz of the motley crowd; I have heard the profane oath and curse, and the name of God blasphemed by men who pretended to be gentlemen, patriots, and good citizens; I have seen tables, chairs, bows and glasses, and almost every thing else that could be broken, and within reach, dashed to shivers by the maddened throng.—But such a celebration of the 4th of July as first described, I never saw before. 1827. A. SPECTATOR.

\* At a meeting of the Society at Third Creek, on the 13th, there was an addition to the above, making an amount of fifty two subscribers, and twenty four dollars and fifty cents.

Gen. JACKSON and Mr. CLAY.  
The following is the letter of Gen. Jackson to Mr. Beverly, (referred to in our last) on the subject of the proposal made to the General, during the presidency of the late Presidential Election before the House of Representatives. Mr. Clay denies all knowledge of the proposition alluded to, so that he and Gen. Jackson are now directly at points, and the member of Congress who made the proposition to the latter, will have to be brought out from behind the screen; and either the guilt or innocence of Mr. Clay, as to his knowledge of, or participation in, the intrigue, will be demonstrated—beyond all cavil. It is said that Gen. Philip S. Markley, late a representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, and now U. S. military store-keeper in Philadelphia, is the person who represented himself as authorized by the friends of Mr. Clay to make the proposition in question.

Hermitage, June 5th, 1827.  
Dear Sir: Your letter, of the 15th ult from Louisville, Ky. is just received, and in conformity with your request, I address my answer to Wheeling, Va.

Your inquiries relative to the proposition of bargain made through Mr. Clay's friends to some of mine, concerning the then pending Presidential election, were answered freely and frankly at the time; but without any calculation that they were to be thrown into the public journals;—but facts cannot be altered,—and as your letters seem not to have been written for publication, I can assure you, that, having no concealment myself, nor any dread arising from what I may have said on the occasion and subject alluded to, my feelings towards you are not the least changed. I always intended, should Mr. Clay come out over his own name and deny having any knowledge of the communication made by his friend to my friends and to me, that I would give him the name of the gentleman through whom that communication came. I have not seen your letter alluded to, as having been published in the Telegraph; although that paper, as I am informed, is regularly mailed for me at Washington; still I receive it irregularly, and that containing your letter has not come to hand, of course I cannot say whether your statement is substantially correct or not—I will repeat, however, again, the occurrence, and to which my reply to you must have conformed, and from which, if there has been any variation, you can correct it. It is this. Early in January, 1825, a member of Congress of high respectability, visited me one morning, and observed, that he had a communication he was desirous to make to me—that he was informed there was a great intrigue going on; and that it was right I should be informed of it—that he came as a friend—and let me receive the communication as I might, the friendly motives through which it was made he hoped would prevent any change of friendship or feeling with regard to him. To which I replied, with my high standing, as a gentleman, and member of Congress, and from his uniform, friendly and gentlemanly conduct towards myself, I could not suppose he would make any communication to me, which he supposed was improper. Therefore, his motives being pure, let me think as I might of the communication, my feeling towards him would remain unaltered. The gentleman proceeded, He said he had been informed, by the friends of Mr. Clay, that the friends of Mr. Adams, had made overtures to them, saying, if Mr. Clay and his friends would unite in aid of the election of Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay should be Secretary of State. That the friends of Mr. Adams were urging, as a reason to induce the friends of Mr. Clay to accede to their proposition, that if I was elected President, Mr. Adams would be continued Secretary of State, (intuendo; there would be no room for Kentucky.) That the friends of Mr. Clay stated, the West did not wish to separate from the West; and if I would say, or permit any of my confidential friends to say, that in case I was elected President, Mr. Adams should not be continued Secretary of State, by a complete union of Mr. Clay and his friends, they would put an end to the Presidential contest in one hour. And he was of opinion it was right to fight such intriguers with their own weapons. To which, in substance, I replied, "that in politics as in every thing else, my guide was principle; and contrary to the expressed and unexpressed will of the people, or their constituted agents, I never would step into the Presidential chair; and requested him to say to Mr. Clay and his friends, (for I did sup-

posed he had come from Mr. Clay, although he used the term Mr. Clay's friends; that before I would reach the Presidential chair by such means, of bargain and corruption, I would see the earth open and swallow both Mr. Clay and his friends and myself with them. If they had not confidence in me to believe, if I was elected, that I would call to my aid in the cabinet, men of the first virtue, talent and integrity, not to vote for me." The second day after this communication and reply, it was announced in the newspapers that Mr. Clay had come out openly and avowedly in favor of Mr. Adams.

It may be proper to observe that in the proposition stated, I may have done injustice to him; if so, the gentleman informing me can explain.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant, ANDREW JACKSON.  
Mr. Carter Beverly.

At Wilmington, in this state, the festivities of the late 4th of July, were suddenly checked, by the accidental discharge of a field piece; which horribly mangled one man, so that his life was despaired of; and badly injured a number of others.

A stalk of Oats was shown in Yorkville, S. C. on the 4th of July, the head of which contained between three and four hundred grains! Oats were, perhaps, never better than they are this season, in Western North Carolina.

Another Sea Serpent.—Capt. White, of the Schr. Hope, and all his crew, seven in number, saw, on the 26th ult. about 45 miles from the shore at Cape Ann, (Massachusetts) a Sea Monster, or Snake, which they judged to be 60 feet in length. The vessel came very near running on him; at which he raised his head, and looked at the crew for some minutes; within 15 feet of the vessel. Capt. White, as well as those on board his vessel, are said to be entitled to all credit; there can, then, we should suppose, no longer be any doubt but what these marine monsters have been seen, as described by various commanders of vessels, and others; indeed, skepticism itself must be "almost persuaded" of their existence. Yet there are those who still marvel at his snake-ship's never showing himself south of the 40th degree of north latitude; for it is thought, were he to exhibit himself in our southern waters, he would find excellent fare among the small fry here; and that our people would look at him with as much satisfaction as do the curious northerners.

Seduction.—At the late term of Jones County Court in this state, a case of seduction, Mallard vs. Fousce, was tried. It appeared in evidence, that, by various seductive arts, promises of marriage, &c. the defendant triumphed over the virtue of the girl; the offspring of this guilty connexion, (twins) and the wretched mother, were all, soon after the birth of the infants, consigned to a premature grave. The jury gave a verdict of five hundred dollars damages against the seducer,—it should have been five hundred thousand, had the abandoned, guilty man, been worth that much. Indeed, we cannot perceive a shade of difference between the moral turpitude of the crime of this man, and that of the cold-blooded murderer.

Profitable Stock.—The Franklin Insurance company of Boston, lately declared a dividend of eight per cent. on the capital stock, for the last six months!

Most shocking Murder!—The last Milton (North-Carolina) Gazette, gives the particulars of a pair of the most diabolical and savage murderers of which we have heard lately. A man by the name of John W. Grant, in that (Caswell) county, had, it seems, a grudge against two men by the names of KARBROUGH, and WILKINSON, by having once appeared in court as witnesses against him.

On Friday, (the 28th ult.) Grant went to a place where he had previously concealed his gun, near a path along which he knew KARBROUGH would pass, and there awaited his coming. On KARBROUGH'S approach, Grant stepped forward and informed him of his design. KARBROUGH begged G. not to shoot him; but in vain. He received the contents of the gun in his left arm and side, ran a short distance, fell and expired. Grant then went home. A little after night he went to the house of WILKINSON; when in the door, he called W. and told him he had come for the purpose of killing him; and while W. was attempting to get out of bed discharged his gun; the contents of which were lodged in W.'s breast, and killed him instantly. On Saturday Grant was taken, and is now safely confined in the jail of this county. He has not from the first denied his having committed the murders; but professes himself sorry that he cannot do the same deeds over, and that he was taken before he had finished his work, as he intended killing two or three others; and says that he went to the house of one person twice Friday night for the purpose, but he was from home. He also says that he intended drowning himself rather than be taken, but that he had taken a quantity of laudanum and was asleep when the company came upon him."