

sent, nor in reference to any other gentleman whatever. I go for the fact, sir—I am a matter-of-fact man—I said expressly that, as I cast no imputations, so would I make no disclaimers.

I don't think it necessary at all to state my motives for action on this floor; and I shall not state them, now or at any time; and, not stating them myself, I cannot consent that they shall be stated for me by another, with whom, however much it may be desired, I am on no such footing of intimacy, or even of acquaintance, as to justify the other in stating my motives for me, or in describing the relations in which it is his pleasure that I shall stand towards any individual, however humble or exalted.

I here state another fact: I wish my words to be taken, now and always, such as they are, and for no more; my motives will be judged by my acts. I think I know the use of my tools, and I will not consent that the scalpel shall go beyond the very mark that I have made. In nine cases out of ten, I judge not by what a man says, not by his mere words, but by the tone, the voice, the look, and other circumstances; the mere words are of subordinate consideration. I rise only to say, that I came forward under no such character as that which has been gratuitously imputed to me—and why? I reserve to myself the formation of my own friendships and my own enmities, and I trust that no gentleman will undertake to create for me either the one or the other. In saying this, I can say with the utmost truth, that I mean nothing personally offensive to the gentleman from Maine. I could say, if it were necessary—but why is it necessary?—have we got to this; that no man can act here; can submit a motion without prefacing it or larding it with periphrastical disclaimers of this bad motive, or that bad motive? Can we carry on the machine of Government by no other way than by this fulsome adulation? If I make a motion, let the motion speak for itself. If I utter an argument, let the argument speak. If I declare political hostility to any man on this floor, it may be said—not in the very words of Tacitus—as Latin seems to be the very stumbling block of all our editors, from Maine to Florida, I will therefore give it in English—"they who are false in their friendships, do not feign in their enmities." However much I might desire the friendship of the presiding officer of this House, that relation never has subsisted between that gentleman and myself, personally or politically. I say so to take away that which does not belong to him any more than to me. The presiding officer of the House might not choose to have this thing put on that footing. When I say this, do I declare any personal or political hostility to him? Not at all. We may at last become so extremely astute and diplomatic, as never to see the object before our noses; because we are looking under it, or over it, or beyond it, to discover some ulterior or latent meaning. If I had heard the words of the gentleman from Maine—as no man on earth has any authority to create for me friendships or enmities—I should have noticed them; and I presume that they must have been spoken while I had stepped out of the Senate.

Before I sit down, permit me to add in illustration of the subject, an anecdote which I heard lately: A gentleman, remarkable for the beauty and splendor of his domain and establishment, was given to understand by one of the friends of the King (then Regent) that it would not be disagreeable to his Majesty to pay a visit to that gentleman, and examine his fine grounds, and fine pictures, and all the rarities of that unique and sumptuous establishment; to which the other very dryly replied, that he was an English gentleman, and claimed the privilege, as such, of inviting his own company to his own house. I said Mr. R. claim the privilege of forming my own friendships and enmities, and shall not consent to their being formed by any one else. I will not agree that any man shall place me in the relation of friendship to another, however desirable it might be; or that he shall place me in the relation of enmity to any other man, who does not stand in that relation towards me. As regards friendship, I have my peculiar opinions—

"Friendship, like Love, is but a Name,
Unless to one you stink the flame.
The child, whom many father's share,
Has seldom felt a father's care:
'Tis thus with Friendship—who depend
On many, rarely find a friend."

Of the truth of this, sir, I can speak in my quality of an orphan boy, left to make my way in the world as I might.

Mr. HOLMES said he did not consider himself answerable for any thing which appeared in the newspapers of what he said here. He did not know why the gentleman should take up the paper and suppose it had given a correct report of what he had said, when it did not profess to report what he had said. If the gentleman would look at the paper again, he would see that it did not purport to give the words used by him. The gentleman from Virginia was in his seat, said Mr. H. when I made use of the remarks referred to in the newspaper. [Mr. R. said he was not, or he should have heard it.] He was in his seat, I think, said Mr. H. as he replied to a part of the remarks which I then made, and

motives which have induced you to step forward in the same cause on this occasion. Enterprises of this kind, so liberal in their nature and their object, cannot fail to honor to the country which undertakes them, even when they do not prove absolutely successful; and I cannot but consider it a proud distinction for you to have been the first individual of your assembly to propose a measure so creditable as that of promoting science for its own sake. Though your first attempt in this way has failed, I trust, sir, that you will prove more fortunate in any future endeavors in furtherance of the same end.

I believe it is not, in contemplation, at present, to send out any further expeditions from this country, to the Northwest. It is, indeed, more than probable that we shall await the return of Capt. Franklin, who is now about to proceed down Mackenzie's River, in order to determine the actual position of the Northern coast of America. Should any further attempts be determined on, I need scarcely assure you that I am at all times willing and ready to undertake the enterprise, which will, I doubt not, be one day or other, accomplished.

I have the honor to remain, dear sir, your most faithful and obedient servant,
W. PARRY.

BROUGHAM AND CANNING.

[An extract from "Attic Fragments."]

Such were the rival orators, who sat glancing hostility and defiance at each other, during the early part of the session of 1823; Brougham, as if wishing to overthrow the Secretary by a sweeping accusation of having abandoned all principle for the sake of office; and the Secretary ready to parry the charge and attack in his turn. An opportunity at length offered, and it is the more worthy of being recorded, as being the last terrific personal attack previous to that change in the measures of the Cabinet, which though it had been begun from the moment that Canning, Robinson and Huskisson came into office, was not at that time perceived, or at least admitted or appreciated. Upon that occasion, the oration of Brougham was, at the outset, disjointed and ragged, and apparently without aim or application. He careered over the whole annals of the world, and collected every instance in which genius had degraded itself at the footstool of power, or principle had been sacrificed for the vanity or lucre of the place; but still there was no allusion to Canning, and no connexion with the business before the House. When, however, he had collected every material which suited his purpose: when the mass had become big and black, he bound it about and about with the cords of illustration and of argument—when it was round and secure, he swung it around with the strength of a giant, and the rapidity of a whirlwind, in order that its impetus and its effects might be the more tremendous; and, while doing this, he ever and anon glared his eye, and pointed his finger, to make the aim and the direction sure.—Canning himself was the first that seemed aware where and how terrible was to be the collision, and he kept writhing his body in agony, and rolling his eyes in fear, as if anxious to find some shelter from the impending bolt. The House soon caught the impression, and every man in it was glancing fearfully, first towards the orator, and then towards the Secretary. There was, save the voice of Brougham, which growled in that under tone of muttered thunder which is so fearfully audible, and which no speaker of the day was fully master of but himself, a silence, as if the angel of retribution had been staring in the faces of all parties the scroll of their personal and political sins. A pen, which one of the Secretaries dropped upon the matting, was heard in the remotest part of the House; and the voting members, who often slept in the side galleries during the debate, started up as though the last trumpet had been summoning them to give account of their deeds. The stiffness of Brougham's figure had vanished; his features seemed concentrated almost to a point; he glanced towards every part of the House in succession; and sounding the death knell of the Secretary's forbearance and prudence, with both his clenched hands upon the table, he hurled at him an accusation, more dreadful in its gall, and more torturing in its effects, than had ever been hurled at mortal man within the same walls. The result was instantaneous—was electric. It was as when the thunder cloud descended upon the giant peak—one flash—one peal—the sublimity vanished, and all that remained was a small and cold pattering of rain. Canning started to his feet and was only able to utter the unguarded words, "It is false!" to which followed a dull chapter of apologies. From that moment the House became more a scene of real business than of airy display and angry vituperation.

The Baron de Maltitz, Charge d'Affaires of Russia, at Washington, gives notice to all Russian subjects in the U. States that they must present themselves at the legation, or at the offices of the Russian Consuls, to take the oath of allegiance to H. M. the Emperor Nicholas.

FOURTH OF JULY.

National shows and celebrations are of little moment abstractedly considered. If we merely regard the decoration of the hour, it soon passes away and is forgotten; but if we consider the days devoted to such pleasures in a political point of view, their celebration becomes interesting and important; they serve to bring our countrymen together, and in the heat of electioneering campaigns, to remind us still, that we are all one people; that we have one common object, one common destiny; they call to memory what our forefathers have done, what they have suffered and how gloriously they triumphed. If there ever was a period in American history deserving of a high and solemn celebration—an occasion in which all hearts should unite, it is the approaching anniversary of American independence—it is the day of Freedom's Jubilee—the day which will complete the first half century of freedom, accompanied with such astonishing changes and revolutions in this hemisphere, that the heart must be dead indeed to all patriotic emotions that does not feel the force of such an appeal. Within the period abovementioned, Washington and his little band of patriots passed the Delaware in the depth of winter, and their footsteps were marked upon the snow with blood. Now had it been told to him at that time, that in less than half a century those thirteen states, the miserable remnant of whose forces he then commanded, would be increased to twenty-four—that their united jurisdiction would swell to the Gulf of Mexico on the south, to the surges of the Pacific on the west—that on Lake Erie, then haunted only by savage beasts and men more savage, the triumphant naval thunders of America would be heard—that there would be seen the prostrate cross of St. George—Could he have believed that such mighty revolutions were then preparing? Were he told that the waters of Lake Erie would in that period of time be mingled with those of the Atlantic, would he not have thought that such a prophecy was merely the impracticable vision of a heated fancy? And yet his revolutionary comrade, Thomas Jefferson, is to this hour a living witness of the spectacle. It is for such causes that we wish the ensuing anniversary of our national independence to be celebrated with a splendor becoming such mighty events—that it may be in truth a triumphant jubilee to every heart. But no time is to be lost in taking the military measures. If our fellow-citizens will assemble and appoint their committees to arrange and form a plan of celebrating the anniversary of such joyful events, the Fourth of July will be commemorated with substantial dignity. Let no one think that this task devolves upon others—it is the interest, it is the duty of all—for the people in their collective sense are the sovereigns of the country, and it is their sovereignty which we propose to celebrate.—Baltimore American.

The London New Times of March 11th, takes occasion of publishing an incorrect statement of the application of Mr. Jefferson for a lottery, to renew the old slang about the ingratitude of republics. The Times says nothing about the purpose of the lottery, to sell the property of Mr. Jefferson at a fair valuation, but publishes the statement of some ignorant anonymous writer in some of our papers, that "Mr. Jefferson has at length become so reduced in his circumstances, that he has found himself compelled to petition the Legislature of Virginia, to grant a Lottery to raise money, enough, from the proceeds, to enable him to pay his debts and provide himself a home for the remainder of his days." "This," says the Times, "is republicanism with a vengeance!"—The author of the Declaration of Independence, and of the constitution of Virginia, two works on which the Times lays great stress, was rewarded with an embassy to foreign countries, and was twice elected President of the United States. If such republicanism be opprobrious, we deserve the epithet in the sense in which it is applied by the Times. The slander put forth against Mr. Jefferson by this limb of royalty, we decline transferring to our columns even for the sake of refuting it. It is all we could expect from that quarter, and shows to what a strait monarchical governments are reduced, when they have to resort to such means to support themselves in the minds of their subjects.—Balt. Patriot.

Charleston, April 16.

A most extraordinary defeat of the mandates of Justice was yesterday witnessed in this city. The Negro MICHEL, convicted of Arson on the 27th February last, and sentenced to be hung on yesterday, between the hours of 10 and 2, was accordingly conveyed to the gallows erected for that purpose, at the usual place. But here an unexpected difficulty arose—there was no one to perform the office of executioner! The Sheriff of Charleston District, who could not certainly be considered as the officer on such an occasion of a Court of Magistrates and Freeholders, refused, under legal advice, to act in the matter—and the Head Constable, to whom this duty had been assigned by the Court that condemned

the criminal, refused to perform it. Whereupon, at 2 o'clock, the prisoner was brought back to the city, and is at present confined in the jail.

We know not what further proceedings are to take place. The life of the culprit is of course safe—but some remedy should be devised, if none exists, against the recurrence of such a mockery of justice.

PRICES CURRENT.

Newbern, April 29, 1826.

Articles.	Per D.	C.	D.	C.
Bacon,	lb.	6	7	8
Beef,		4		7
Butter,		20		25
Bees Wax,		30		32
Brandy, French	gall.	1 50		1 75
do Apple,		40		45
do Peach,		75		80
Corn,	bb. 1/2	3 75		
Cotton,	cwt.	9		9 50
Coffee,	lb.	20		
Cordage,	to	20		
Candles,	bl	17		20
Flour,	bb. 1/2	6 50		7 50
Flaxseed,	bush	80		
Feathers,	lb	40		
Gin, Holland,	gall	1 40		1 25
Country,				
Glass 10 by 12	50 ft	5		5 00
8 by 10		3 50		4 50
Iron, Pig,	lb	noug		6 7
Country, Bar,				6 7
Russia,				6 7
Sweden,				7 8
Nail Rods,				5 6
Castings,				5 6
Lumber—Flooring	M ft	14		15
inch Boards,		10		12
Square Timber,		18		20
Pine Scantling,		8		10
Shingles, 22 inch,	1000	1 25		2
Staves, w. o. hhd,		16		20
do. red oak do,		8		10
do. white oak, bbl		7		8
Heading, w. o. hhd		17		20
Lead,	lb	8		9
Lead, bar,	cwt	8		10
white, dry		16		17
ground in oil		16		17
Leather, soal	lb	25		28
upper		2		3
Meal	bush	1		1 10
Molasses	gall	30		32
Oil, Castor	bol	1		1 25
Linseed,	gall	1 25		1 35
Fish		30		50
Naval Stores, Tar	bb. 1/2	1		1 10
Pitch		1 50		
Rosin		1 25		
Turpentine		1 25		1 35
Spirits do.	gall	30		35
Pork, cargo	bb. 1/2	9		11
Mess		13		15
Peas, black eyed	bush	90		
Rice,	cwt	5		90
Rum, Jamaica	gall	90		1
W. I.		75		85
American,		40		45
Salt, T. I.	bush	60		75
Fine		65		75
Sugar, Loaf	lb	23		25
Lump		20		22
Brown		10		11 00
Javan White	none			13
Steel, Blistered,	lb	10		20
German,		13		16
Fallow		13		18
Wine, Tenerife	gall	1 60		1 75
Sherry		2		2 25
Country		13		15
Whiskey,		35		40

NOTICE.

ON Tuesday, the 16th of May, will be sold on a credit of six months, at the late residence of Thomas Murphy, Esq dec'd, in Jones County, all his perishable property, consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Corn, Fodder, Peas, Plantation utensils, two good Wagons, Fishing boats and sein, Blacksmith's tools, Household and Kitchen furniture, &c.

Also on a credit of twelve months,

TWO NEGROES.
At the same time and place, will be rented out, for the remainder of the year, the PLANTATION with the standing crops of Corn, Oats, and Rye—all under good fence; and will be hired out a number of valuable Negroes: among them a good Carpenter and a Blacksith.—Notes with approved security will be required by

DURANT HATCH, Jr. Ex
Jones County, April 22, 1826.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of S. & P. H. BROWN, was dissolved, by mutual consent, this day. All persons indebted to the firm, or S. Brown individually, either by note or account, are requested to make immediate payment.—It is hoped they will not be misunderstood in this notice: it being their determination to close the business of the Copartnership and of S. Brown's individual concerns—of course those as well in the country as in town, will not be displeased, after a long credit and a reasonable time from this notice, to find their notes and accounts in the hands of the proper Officers for collection.

S. BROWN,
P. H. BROWN.

S. BROWN will attend at his Store on the Old County Wharf, for the purpose of settling the business—where he will keep on hand an assortment of Groceries, Iron, &c. &c.
April 26th 1826.—23 26.

BLANKS.

CLERKS of Courts, Sheriffs, Gentlemen of the Bar, Merchants, and others, will be furnished on liberal terms with such Blanks as they may require, on application at this Office, or at the Book Store of THOMAS WATSON.
April 29.