

Mr. Adams says, "It was in the letters of 1808, and 1809, that I mentioned the design of certain leaders of the federal party to effect a dissolution of the Union, and the establishment of a northern confederacy. The design had been formed, in the winter of 1803 and 4, immediately after, and as a consequence of the acquisition of Louisiana." If Mr. Adams meant to state, as the evidence of a design to dissolve the Union, the letter of the governor of Nova Scotia, and that alone, the fact is a severe satire, upon his intellectual faculties; if he gave to Mr. Jefferson any other facts of a more serious nature in proof of it, which he has now suppressed, his present account of it is a gross prevarication, that would be sufficiently disreputable to a man in the ordinary walks of life; but we are unwilling to use the expression which it would deserve, as applicable to a man who has been elevated to the highest honors in the government of his country.

With what propriety allusion is made to the purchase of Louisiana, as the origin of the plot to dissolve the union, is altogether inexplicable. Many persons thought it a stretch of constitutional power to incorporate that territory, as a state into the Union, of which number, by Mr. Adams's declaration, Mr. Jefferson and himself were two. It was incorporated; and federalists as well as others, acquiesced in the measure, and there it ended. Now, how it should happen, that the mere expression of opinion on the part of federalists, respecting a measure which coincided with that of Mr. Jefferson and himself, should justify the charge of disloyalty to the Union in the former class of politicians, and not against these two leaders of the opposite party, we have not discernment enough to ascertain. That project, and several others, incidentally introduced on this occasion, in our opinion were drummed in for popular effect, and to draw off under the influence of antiquated prejudices, reflects no credit upon the temper or candour of Mr. Adams.

We have extended these remarks much further than we intended; and shall therefore leave the other topics to the masterly reply of the gentleman to whom Mr. Adams's letters were addressed. It is much to be regretted that Mr. Adams provoked the correspondence, by his ill judged publication in the first place. But the effect of the second will be much more unfortunate for his reputation; as we rest assured, it cannot fail to leave the most unfavorable impression, in regard to his political conduct upon the minds of all upright, intelligent, and honorable people. Such people will view it as a lame attempt to explain, and vindicate his desertion of his friends and party, under circumstances, that the lapse of time will never efface nor obliterate.—N. Y. D. Adv.

Mr. Adams is involving himself in new mazes by his extraordinary publications. Already we hear from some of his recent partisans: "We are not sorry that he is banished from our public councils. I voted for him, because I was opposed to General Jackson—but really Mr. A. has proved himself so indiscreet in the course he has lately taken, so completely destitute of common sense and common discretion; he is so perfectly prostrated by the Eastern Federalists, that we do not regret the sentence he has received from the voice of the people."

New difficulties thicken upon him—Public opinion in the North has marked out Alexander Hamilton as the individual to whom Mr. A. alludes, as the "leader of the military," designated to take the command of the Revolutionary party of New-England.—The Boston Gazette says, that Mr. Hamilton "is fixed upon as the individual alluded to as the proposed military leader. This part of Mr. Adams calumnies, is believed to have been founded after the manner of a great part of his communication, on rumour. A report known to few in days long passed and never believed, and considered of no consequence if true, did state that a letter was written to Gen. Hamilton requesting his opinion on the expediency and constitutionality of a separation, as to one able to judge of its propriety, and lead in it if required. The rumour also said that Gen. Hamilton denounced such a measure as unconstitutional and improper. The second part of the report, published as it was, not long since, by Mr. A. H. Everett, Mr. Adams has not thought proper to recollect. Grant the rumour true and it would be no proof of a conspiracy; but rather that there was none, and that from the state of feeling among the leaders in the north, there could have been none."—The Portland Argus confirms the same suggestion—that "it is well understood that Gen. Hamilton was the man that the leaders in Massachusetts agreed upon."—Now, what is the next step in the drama? That, in consequence of Mr. A's allusion, and these published indications, the family and friends of Alexander Hamilton will call upon Mr. A. for the verification or contradiction of this statement. The whole story, if there be any truth in it, will ultimately come out, and by piecemeals. Mr. A. may affect as much mystification as he pleases—but "to this complexion he must come at last."

The Boston Journal of the 13th instant presents us with another fact upon this subject, that in the 2d. Vol. of Austin's Life of Gerry, there is the following extract of a letter, purporting to be written by a distinguished citizen of the U. S. at St. Petersburg, June 30th:—"I have known now more than seven years the project of the Boston faction against the Union." "Mr. Quincy should not have quoted me as an authority for a dissolution of the Union." "They (the

Massachusetts elections) are a contest of life and death for the Union."

The Journal has no doubt, that the Citizen was Mr. Adams—Now, who does he mean by the Boston faction?—Rich. Eng.

In another part of our paper it will be seen, that the Joint Committee of the two Houses appointed to notify General Jackson of his election; have performed the duty assigned them, and have made reports to their respective Houses. We are informed by an eye-witness of the interview, between the Committee and the President elect, that the scene was one of much interest.

The Committee consisted of Mr. Tazewell, of the Senate, and of Messrs. Hamilton, of S. C., and Bell, of Tenn. of the House. Very soon after the Committee were ushered into the drawing-room, the President elect also came in, when Mr. Tazewell, the Chairman, met him, and addressed him to the following effect:

SIR—In obedience to the order of the Senate and of the House of Representatives of the United States, and by the direction of their Joint Committee, appointed for that special purpose, it is my duty to notify you, that you have been duly elected President of the United States for the term of four years, to commence with the 4th day of March next. While performing this act of duty, I beg leave to offer you my own, and the cordial congratulations of each of my associates of this committee, on this event; an event which we all very confidently believe, will result not less to your fame, and to the future benefit of our common country, than any other of these occurrences which have signalized your past life, and secured to you that respect, and esteem, and confidence of your fellow citizens, which have been so fully illustrated in your recent election.—The particulars of this election will be made known to you by the record which I have now the honor to place in your hands.

Mr. Tazewell then handed him a transcript of the Journal of the two Houses, containing their proceedings on the day of opening and counting the ballots.

To this address General JACKSON, with much apparent feeling, replied:

SIR—The notification that I have been elected President of the United States for four years, from the 4th of March next, which, by the directions of the Senate and House of Representatives, you have so politely presented, is received with feelings of the deepest sensibility.

I desire you to communicate to the respective Houses of Congress, my acceptance of the high trust which has been conferred by my fellow-citizens, with an acknowledgement of the responsibility which it enjoins; and that I can make no suitable return for so flattering a proof of their confidence and attachment. All that I can offer, is my willingness to enter upon the duties which they have confided to me, with an earnest desire to execute them in a manner the best calculated to promote the prosperity and happiness of our common country; and, to the attainment of these objects, shall my unceasing efforts be directed.

I beg you, Sir, to convey to the Senate and House of Representatives, assurances of my respect and regard.

It is well known that Lord Byron's father Colonel Byron, wooed and married Miss Gordon, of Gight, for the purpose of paying his debts out of her fortune; and having succeeded in this right honorable scheme, the whole of his subsequent conduct towards her was consistent with it, and calculated to blight her every innocent hope, to poison her high spirit, and to crush her heart.—Some months before the birth of Lord Byron, she went to the theatre in Edinburgh, to see Mrs. Siddons, then in the full glory of her powers, play the part of Isabella, in the Fatal Marriage; and the coincidence of the name of Byron, added to the effect of Mrs. Siddons's performance, so completely overwhelmed her that she fell into strong convulsions, and was carried home delirious. All sensible medical men are aware of the powerful influence that such agitations and such a state of mind and feeling in a mother, were likely to have on the future temper and character of her son.

Literary Gazette.

Cooke and the Scotch Managers.—During one of the seasons when the celebrated George Frederick was delighting the northern provinces with his imitable performances, the night being very hot, and the tragedian having acted his best, towards the close of the evening, as might be guessed, he felt not a little fatigued. The managerial monarch perceived this, and between one of the scenes in Bosworth field, he took the mimic hunchback into his dressing-room, and unlocking a corner cupboard, he selected a wee thistle glass, and filling it with native whiskey, presented it to George Frederick, exclaiming, "Here Maister Kuke, I dinna think 'twill hurt ye." "No," said George, glancing at the size of the glass, "no, my friend, not if it were vitriol."

Massacre at Crete.—A Spyria article of Dec. 2, states that the Turks have deluged the island of Crete with the blood of the Christians. The Mahomedans, persuaded that when there shall be no Greeks in the country, there will be no reason for separating it from the Ottoman dominion, have conceived the project of exterminating this race of people, and in two days massacred from one thousand to twelve hundred people in the city of Candia alone. Scarce a sufficient number of Christians were left to drag the carcasses of their countrymen to the sea. That being done, the unhappy wretches who had been spared were assassinated. At Sude, at Spina Longa, at Re-

timo, all who were not Mahometans were put to the sword. It was said that this horrible massacre was perpetrated in consequence of a secret order of the Grand Seigneur, who has formed the project of extirpating Christianity throughout his Empire.

The Journal du Havre, in announcing the arrival of the Edward Bonaffe, in sixteen days from New-York, says it is the shortest passage ever made by one of the line ships, but that the ship Orozimbo had made the same passage. The Editor computes the distance in a straight course, at 1095 leagues or 3235 miles, which gives the ship a daily line of 67 leagues or 201 miles.

The same paper says, that the merchants were making great complaints of the difficulty they experienced in getting ballast for vessels. A number of French and American vessels were detained on this account.

The Stuarts.—In the year 1625, James VI died. He was the least dignified and accomplished of all his family; but, at the same time, the most fortunate.—Robert II, the first of the Stuart family, died, it is true, in peace; but Robert III had sunk under the family losses which he had sustained: James I was murdered; James II killed by the bursting of a cannon; James III, (whom James VI chiefly resembled,) was privately slain after the battle of Sauchieburn; James IV fell at Flodden; James V died of a broken heart; Henry Darnley, the father of James VI, was treacherously murdered; and his mother, Queen Mary, was tyrannically beheaded. He himself alone, without courage, without sound sagacity, without that feeling of dignity which should restrain a prince from foolish indulgencies, became king of the great nation which had for ages threatened to subdue that of which he was born monarch; and the good fortune of the Stuart family, which seems to have existed in his person alone, declined and totally decayed in those of his successors.—Tales of a Grandfather, Second Series.

From the New Orleans Courier.

There has been two thousand six hundred and seventy slaves brought to this place, since the first of October by way of the Baltize.

BORROWING NEWSPAPERS.

In London it is the practice of many persons to hire the reading of newspapers; and there are carriers who make it their business to purchase the morning papers, and travel from the house of one customer to that of another, where he receives a penny each for allowing him to glance over such of his papers as the customer may wish. And in this way these carriers obtain good livings. The practice is excusable in England, where a single daily newspaper costs between forty and fifty dollars. But it would be much more honorable than a very general practice which obtains in this country—we mean that of borrowing newspapers.—There is nothing which injures the pecuniary interest of publishers, or so much annoys their customers, as this beggarly practice. Newspapers come so cheap in this country, that they are within the means of every industrious family in the community. And yet the borrowers when compared with the subscribers, will stand as three to one. This subject is brought to our mind almost daily by the complaints of our subscribers; and has now been revived by an occurrence last evening. Stepping into the store of one of our subscribers to purchase an article, one of his neighbors came in and asked for his paper. "Why," replied the subscriber, "your boy came in for it and took it before I had opened it." "But," rejoined the borrower, "Mr. — sent for it before I was half through with it." "Well," said the subscriber, "you can have it if you will go for it; and if you do not find it at Mr. —'s, probably Mr. — has got it by this time." The borrower went in pursuit of the paper. "Pray," we inquired, "how many of your neighbors thus borrow your paper?" "Four, pretty regularly," was the reply. "But you do injustice to yourself and the publisher." "True—I am sensible of that; but we must be neighborly—you know, and it would look very mean to refuse to lend so small a thing as a newspaper."

Now we beg leave to differ with our customers in this respect—Of course there are exceptions to general rules—but newspapers should never be lent.—Who (asks the editor of the Boston Courier, in a sensible article upon this subject,) who would not laugh at the idea of one half the community borrowing coats, hats, and shoes from the other, to make a decent appearance on particular occasions, and the same time admit that no tailor, hatter, or shoemaker could ever hope to thrive among such people? yet it is the same injury to the printer, to make one newspaper serve half a dozen readers, as it would be to the tailor, to make a fine dress coat serve the purposes of so many dandies. "We must contrive to do without the expense of a newspaper, (a mere trifle in amount) is one of the poorest and most pitiful resolutions that can be imagined; but is ten times worse when backed by such a reservation as this—for if I want to read one I can borrow it." What would such people say, if the community generally were to come to the determination to do without the articles which they vend or manufacture, or without their services in any way? We like to see a more liberal spirit. All trades, occupations and professions are mutually dependent on one another; and we should encourage every one who contributes his means to advance the welfare of ourselves or the community.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

Great Eastern Canal.—A committee of the Legislature of New Brunswick have reported favorably of the design of connecting the waters of the Bay of Fundy with those of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

THE UNANIMOUS PRESENTMENT of the Grand Jury for the County of Wayne, to the County Court, at February Term, A. D. 1829.

THE Grand Jury for the County of Wayne, feel it incumbent on them to direct the attention of their Fellow Citizens to the present deranged situation of the Currency of the State, which is most unfortunately under the control of a few monied individuals,—and the general embarrassment and immediate which threaten the good people of the Commonwealth, for the want of a so and sufficient circulating medium. It is not the intention of this Grand Jury to enter into the causes of this distress and difficulty, nor to heap reproach on the authors thereof; accusation and recrimination are worse than useless, their object is only to make such a statement of facts, that the People will stantly recognise the truth of the picture, and be awakened to the necessity of speedy relief.

To the different Banks of this State, the people owe at least FIVE MILLIONS of dollars; the whole debt due from those Institutions, does not exceed \$1,400,000, of which sum it is not unreasonable to suppose that at least \$300,000 are in the hands of the wealthy, or of the creditors of the Banks, and consequently not available towards the discharge of the debts of the people to the Banks. Seven hundred thousand dollars is therefore the whole amount of circulation, which can be applied to that debt. The Stockholders of Institutions funding, or pretending to find it their interest to wind up the concerns of the Banks, require an instalment of one-tenth of the debt at every nine days, together with the interest.

A very limited knowledge of arithmetic will be sufficient to show that such a regulation, rigidly enforced, will in a few months completely withdraw the circulating medium from the community, and that consequently, the value of every kind of property, depending as it does on the greater or less supply of money in circulation, will be ruinously diminished. These are not the suggestions of mere apprehension, or the prognostics of mere theory; they are the melancholy deductions of experience, and have the solemn authenticity of facts.

One species of property only has escaped this depreciation, and that is the real estate upon which the exception is founded, affords evidence of the truth of the statements. Young Negro Slaves, of both sexes, can command fair prices for the purpose of being transported to other States, from which come capital and money to purchase. Thus, is the State reduced to the lamentable necessity of selling off the effective force of the country to pay debts, a part of which is due to the State herself. The labor which cultivates the fields—the hands which gather in our crops, and tend our turpentine trees—the house-servants, that minister to our daily wants, and do our daily work are therefore the first sacrifices, which must be made, if speedy relief be soon applied. Every unprejudiced mind will perceive, that the tendency of this state of things, is to destroy the property of both debtor and creditor, and involve in one prostration of public and private confidence, the People of the Banks.

This Grand Jury hold it to be an unquestionable principle, that the interests of all classes of the community, in this question, are alike. The evils which threaten the State, require the co-operation of all, without distinction and without exception.

It is not for this Grand Jury to enter into the details of the remedy which ought to be provided in this emergency. They leave that subject to the consideration of the Representatives of the People. Thus much however, the Grand Jury will say, that the State, through her influence as a Stockholder in those Institutions, should extend a liberal credit to the debtors, of not more than ten years, upon such terms as shall be consistent with the perfect security of the debt. Thus will the people be enabled to discharge the whole debt, the fruits of their industry and the profits of their labor, without sacrificing at inadequate sale, the estates and the property by which they hope to liquidate the demands of the Banks.

Let us not be told to look to our industry and economy for relief: Certain it is, that upon these resources we must ultimately depend, but we must have time, in which industry and economy can advantageously operate. The most rigid economy, and the most untiring industry, can operate only by slow but sure and accumulating influence,—they cannot, in the time limited by the Banks for winding up their concerns, enable the debtors to meet any considerable portion of their engagements. Indulgence, therefore, must be had. The State, by the constitutional exercise of her weight in the Banks, must grant that indulgence.

In the opinion of this Grand Jury, the evil is too near us to permit delay. Before the regular meeting of the Legislature in November next, ruin will be upon us and in our families. They therefore respectfully, but earnestly, recommend an extra meeting of the General Assembly of the State, to be called by the Governor and Council, at as early a day as possible, to take this subject into their exclusive consideration.

The Grand Jury request that the Court will direct a copy of this Presentment to be forwarded to the Governor of the State, and to each of the Clerks of the Courts, who are respectfully solicited to hand the same to the Foreman of the Grand Juries of their respective counties, for their concurrence.

The Grand Jury further hope, that the Editors of Papers in this State, will insert these proceedings in their respective Journals.

By order of the Court, I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy from my Office.

P. HOOKS, Clerk.

NEW GOODS.

RECEIVED This Day, per schr TRENT from New York, 50 doz. Clark's spool Thread, low numbers, 10 pieces low-priced Checks, 4 pieces bonnet Cambrics, assorted colors and prices, A few pieces Gingham, 10 pieces 4-4 Irish Linens, 2 do green Florence Silk, 1 do French Canton Flannel, A few pieces Cap Ribbons, 12 do painting pith Paper, 10 doz. Berkley head Hanks, 2 do fancy Madras do. Bolting Cloths of all numbers, from coarse to superfine, warranted genuine, which will be sold as low as can be found at any store in the United States. G. BRADFORD & CO. Newbern, Feb. 13.

GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received from New York, a general assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, warranted to be of the first quality—among which are the following: Blood Beet, Red Turnip Radish, Yellow Onion, Curled Silesia Lettuce, Ruta Baga Turnip, Orange Carrot, Parsnip, Pepper Grass, Dwarf Imperial Peas, China Bush Beans. J. CAMERON, Old County Wharf Jan. 31st

COFFEE.

JUST RECEIVED, per schr. Triton, from St Domingo, 60 bags first quality Coffee, which will be sold cheap for Cash, by Feb. 7, 1829—3t JNO. STREET.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a scow, with two Masts and three Sails in good repair, about ten tons burthen. Apply to C. V. SWAN, Feb. 7, 1829.

REGULATIONS



FOR THE STEAMBOAT CODORUS, Captain T. CHADWICK.

The passage from Beaufort to Newbern, or Newbern to Beaufort, From Beaufort to the Canal, From the Canal to Newbern, From Clubfoot's Creek to Newbern, From Lucas Benner's to Newbern, For Children under 12 years old, and Servants, half the above prices. Each passenger allowed one Trunk without extra charge. Freight per barrel, from Newbern to Beaufort, From Newbern to L. Benner's, From Newbern to Clubfoot's Creek, From Newbern to the Canal, From Beaufort to the Canal, Boxes, bags and bundles will be charged according to the judgment of the Captain. All passage money to be paid to the Captain on board the Boat. All Freight to be paid for on delivery. Merchants and others sending barrels or packages are requested to mark them for the passenger intended. C. V. SWAN, Agent, Newbern, B. L. PERRY, Agent, Beaufort, February 7, 1829.

BANK OF NEWBERN.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Newbern, holden on the 6th day of January last, and continued to Tuesday the sixth of said month, it was resolved, that the said meeting be adjourned to the 3d Monday of March, of which resolution public notice should be given by the Cashier. JNO. W. GILSON, Cashier, Feb. 20, 1829.