

MR. CLAY'S ADDRESS.

At the public dinner given to him at Pittsburgh.

Mr. President and Fellow Citizens:

I thank you for the very cordial reception with which I have been honored during my visit to this city. I thank you for the present distinguished proof of your confidence and esteem. I thank you for the sentiment which has been just drunk. The approbation of our fellow citizens is always gratifying. There are times and places and circumstances which give an uncommon interest to the manifestations of their friendly feelings.

In foreseeing, as many years ago I thought I did, the success that would crown the exertions of the people of the United States, by the application of a portion of their industry to the arts, I was gifted with no spirit of prophecy. I only studied the character and the resources of our countrymen and our country. Of their enterprise, ingenuity, and perseverance, no doubt could be entertained.

We produced all the essential raw materials, and we had the command of boundless power, natural and artificial. With these elements physical and moral, why should we fail? Nor was the strength of my conviction abated by the discouraging predictions of the timid and interested. These have not been wanting in every stage of our national progress; and the failure of our arms, in both our wars, as well as our arts, had been so confidently foretold. Our march has nevertheless been onward, successful, triumphant and glorious.

If the friends of American industry had presented a system for its protection based upon doubtful theory and visionary speculation—if they had offered to the consideration of their countrymen a scheme which experience in other nations had demonstrated to be impracticable and injurious, all the opposition which they encountered would have been patriotic and justifiable. But they came forward with no doubtful project. They were sustained by the experience of all countries, and especially of that from which we sprung. And now the very great success which has attended those branches of our manufactures which were adequately protected, enables us to add that of our own as a testimony to the wisdom of self-defence and protection.

Notwithstanding the new markets which have been created, the wants which have been supplied and the animation which has been given to labor, the foes of the American system continue their opposition with a perseverance worthy of a better cause. Availing themselves of the irritations and divisions incident to a late contested election, and enlisting under the banners of a distinguished name, they have taken fresh courage, and assail the further progress of our manufactures with renewed vigor. Prior to that event, they had contented themselves with controverting the policy of encouragement; and no statesman in congress had been seen bold enough seriously to question the right of congress to afford it. But now the legislature of a distinguished state, after long deliberation and mature consideration, has solemnly resolved that congress does not possess the power to counteract foreign legislation, by laws of self-protection. From the very commencement of the government, and throughout all the stages of its existence, in peace and in war, the power has been asserted and exercised. It is delegated by more than one clause in the constitution. Under the authority to regulate commerce with foreign nations, we have seen the power exercised to suspend for long and indefinite periods, commercial intercourse with all nations and especially with Great Britain and France. The power to regulate our foreign commerce is plenary, clear, and explicit; and if the cause which conveys it is not adapted to the purpose, human language is incompetent to supply the appropriate terms. Under another clause, also full and explicit, the power is granted to lay imposts, without limitation as to amount, and has been exercised to an extent far beyond the wishes of the friends of the American System to apply it.

I hope the vigor of the new attack upon the system will be met by corresponding vigor in its defence. Let us treat our antagonists with the greatest respect, & be tender even of their prejudices. But faithful to measures, let us firmly meet, concert and co-operation on the other side, by concert and co-operation on ours. Let us oppose mind to mind, and exertion to exertion; and if we must fail—if the bright prospects which lie before us are to be dissipated and destroyed, let there be no occasion for reproaching ourselves. If our opponents can make themselves the majority, however much we may deplore the issue of the struggle, we will bow with submission and deference to the majority. If, as I hope, our system is preserved and improved, I will now hazard the prediction, that in less than twenty years, the value of our exported manufactures will exceed in amount that of all the raw produce from our country.

To me it has been a source of the greatest gratification, that I have ever been a humble co-operator with the representation from Pennsylvania, in supporting the good cause. I only seconded the efficient and able exertions of her distinguished sons, some of whom represented this city. Indeed, throughout a public service in the national councils, which commented more than twenty years ago, it has been my happiness never to differ with that state on any great measure of national policy. I will not make an exception of the Missouri question, I agreed with her in the abstract. The subject of slavery, and on all the constitutional means of ridding our country of its evils, and she ultimately hailed the amicable settlement of a threatening question, with patriotic joy.

I have differed only once with Pennsylvania, and that was a difference in relation to men, not measures. It was not among the most inconsiderable reasons which induced me on that occasion to make the selection which I did, that I thought the measures which Pennsylvania approved would be safe under the administration of our present Chief Magistrate. I knew his opinions, and I have not been disappointed. I did not certainly know the opinion of his great rival. I had my fears, and succeeding events have not been of a nature to quiet them.

I differed from you only about men. We did not disagree about the business of the national family. You wanted one Foreman: I thought under the guidance of another, our work would be better planned, & executed, our accounts better kept and settled, and all parts of the concern would enjoy higher prosperity.

We differed only about men. You wished to commit the national ship to a gallant commander. I thought that was not his element, and I preferred another, who possessed, I believe, more skill and experience, & under whose command I thought the ship, and the crew, and the cargo would be safer and happier.

You were actuated by one of the noblest of virtues, I too acknowledge its sway. But whilst military merit is no disqualification, but, when accompanied by other requisite attainments, may be a reason for civil promotion, standing, as it appeared to me, alone, I did not think we could prudently entrust the Chief Magistracy of this great country to the distinguished object of your choice. I felt with you the obligations of national gratitude. But I thought they should be fulfilled in other forms. Let the public gratitude manifest itself in just and adequate rewards, drawn from the public treasure. Let inspired poets sing the praises of our military and naval commanders. Let the chisel and the pencil preserve their faithful images for the gratification of the present and future generations. Let the impartial historian faithfully record their deeds of glory and renown, for the admiration and the imitation of posterity. I say, too, in the language of a departed sage, "honor to those who fill the measure of their country's honor."

But it should be appropriate, considerate honor—such as becomes its object, and such as freemen, jealous, cautious and enlightened freemen, ought to bestow. If my suffrage is asked for the highest civil office of my country, the candidate, however illustrious and successful he may be, must present some other title than laurels, however gloriously gathered on the blood-stained field.

These are my principles, which governed me on that memorable occasion to which I have referred. I quarrel with no man holding opposite principles; I ask only the humble privilege of acting upon my own. And that privilege I will exercise during life, in spite of all the detraction, calumny and intimidation by which I have been or may be assailed. Throughout a life, which is not now short, I have had the greatest confidence in the candor, the intelligence and the justice of the public. I do not speak of confidence in the abused sense of the affected demagogue, but of that confidence which lies at the bottom of all our institutions, which supposes a competency in the people to self-government, without which liberty is a mockery, & our system a splendid illusion.

I have yet another cherished resource, of which HE only can deprive me who gave it: It is the consciousness of the rectitude with which I know I have faithfully served my country.

I will not longer detain you. I ask permission to offer a sentiment.

The City of Pittsburgh.—The abundance, variety, and excellence of its fabrics, attest the wisdom of the policy which fosters them.

From a Rio Janeiro paper of the 4th of May. Speech of the Emperor Don Pedro to the Brazilian Congress.

Most worthy Representatives of the Brazilian Nation:

I open the Constitutional Assembly with the enthusiasm which has always attended this act, but not with the same satisfaction, as my heart is penetrated with grief, consequent upon the death of my most beloved consort, the Empress, who died on the 11th December last, leaving this world for the habitation of the just—the place appointed by the Most High, for those who, like her, have led a life of virtue and religion. This bereavement, so unfortunate for us all, took place while I was in the province of Rio Grande, endeavouring, by all the means which the love of country could suggest, to terminate the war between Brazil and Buenos Ayres, by rousing up the energies of the brave inhabitants of that Province. This war continues, and will continue until the Banda Oriental, which is ours, shall be freed from its invaders, and Buenos Ayres shall recognize the independence of Brazil, and of that Province which has freely, and with one accord, declared themselves part of our Empire. I am confident that this assembly will co-operate to promote the objects proposed at their last session, in conformity to the answer to the speech from the Throne presented to me, by a deputation from this body.

The organization of a system of finance will claim your first attention; for the existing one (as will appear by the report of the Secretary of that Department,) is extremely defective, and gives facility to every species of embezzlement—a new system of finance that shall prevent those peculations which the present laws facilitate, and which the Government has not been able to check, although every means has been devised to administer a remedy. This system must be based on a good judiciary system.

We have no laws suited to the present ideas of justice; the old laws are contradictory; the judges do not know how to decide; individuals suffer; criminals go unpunished; and the salaries of the judges are not sufficient to guard them from temptations to bribery and corruption. It is therefore necessary that this assembly should lay the foundation of public felicity and tranquillity. Without a good system of finance, and without an independent administration of justice, no nation can exist. I am aware that there are many subjects claiming the attention of this Assembly, that every thing cannot be accomplished at a single session, that much has been postponed from session to session; but it is necessary to commence with unanimity in these two essential points, and whatever subjects call for attention, I expect it will be given by this Assembly.

without loss of time, as every man is a proprietor and indispensable. In a state of war when affairs are not organized, it is requisite that the Government should be clothed with the power to prevent the peculation of the public money, to punish those public servants who neglect their duty, and those who shall dare to disturb the public order.

No one, more than I, yields a ready obedience to the laws, but those who evade them are not promptly punished. The Government requires a special power to enforce punishment until the time shall arrive when every thing shall be reduced to order, and the national welfare shall be constitutionally promoted. The friendly relations of the Empire with those nations who have representatives here are in a settled state, and the departure of the Minister of the United States, so unexpectedly and causelessly, ought not to disturb us, as I rely on the prudence of the President of the United States, and the good sense, justice, and impartiality of the North-Americans.

The marriage rites of my daughter, the Queen of Portugal, have been celebrated at Vienna, and I expect, daily, the arrival of my brother, her husband.

The Constitutional principles are triumphant in Portugal, despite of the parties, that oppose them, and this must ever be the case with that charter which was so constitutionally and legally given to the Kingdom.

Relative to our own immediate concerns, I must say, I am fully persuaded, that all those who do not think with me, are not Constitutional imperialists, but covert monsters, who only wait a favorable moment to quench their thirst in the blood of those who are the supporters of the Throne of their country, and the defenders of their own religion. I am fully convinced that there is not one member of this assembly, who does not think as I do, as to the means proper to accomplish our main object, which is, to have the Empire firmly established, and the people perfectly happy.

Thus, Representatives of the Brazilian Nation, I have recommended, what appears to me, most beneficial to our National interests. I leave you, then, confident, that in my speech, at the closing of this present session, I will have it in my power to say, "I have nothing more to expect. I am perfectly satisfied, the nation is pleased, we are happy, thanks to the Assembly that has so wisely legislated."

Remarks of the Editors of the National Intelligencer on the Affairs of Brazil.

We are somewhat surprised to find some of the prints in the commercial cities spiriting one another up to hostile operations upon the public mind against the Government of Brazil, which they denounce as inimical to their commerce, &c. &c. They do not appear to recollect that the only very serious cause of dissatisfaction that has existed between this Government, and that of Brazil, has been adjusted, and that the two countries are upon terms of reciprocal amity. If any new injuries have been done to our commerce, let us understand them before we talk about war and bloodshed to redress them. We confess our disbelief in some of the stories which are told of the rapacity of the Government and the aggressions committed upon our commerce by its Marine. If the laws of that country sometimes operate disadvantageously to our vessels in their ports, so would our laws probably sometimes do to Brazilian vessels in our ports if they frequented here, and if the U. S. like Brazil, was engaged in active war.—We see so much complaint about the detention of one of our merchant vessels in the port of Rio Janeiro, in consequence of a suit at law, that it weakens our faith in other reports. If a suit at law is commenced in one of our ports against a foreign vessel, it must have its way, and the vessel consequently be detained until it is ended, unless sufficient surety be given to a-hold the result; and we presume it is every where else the same. The considerations it appears to us, should rather suggest patience and forbearance to our brother editors.

Great offence is taken by one of them, we observe, at the passage in the Speech of the Emperor, just published, which relates to the late difference between that government and the U. S. We do not ourselves see in that passage any just ground of offence. The Emperor expresses his view of the departure of our Charge des Affaires without reserve: he considers it to have been unnecessary: but he adds that he relies upon the discretion of our Government, and the good sense, justice, and impartiality of the North-Americans. Supposing the translation to be literally correct, (of which we have some doubt) so far from seeing in this passage a sneer at the character of this Government and People, as is suggested, we are disposed to take it in good faith, as we have no sufficient reason to doubt its being intended, and to consider it, therefore, as a compliment to the country.

We are as ready as any one to enforce a respect for our national rights, on the ocean or in foreign territories: but let us be designally invaded before we call upon the Nation to take up arms to resent the alleged invasion of them. An appeal to arms has been denominated the ultima ratio regum. Some of our friends from the familiarity with which they talk about punishing aggression, &c. seem to think that war, instead of being the last, should be the first resort of Governments. We have a reasonable confidence that our Government will not suffer any real invasions of our rights to pass without notice and just reclamation.

Hillsborough Female Seminary.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 13th instant. The facilities for instruction afforded by the number of Teachers, and the possession of an excellent Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus and Mineralogical Cabinet, united to the known healthfulness of the place, and the moderate terms of tuition, present no ordinary claims to the notice of the parents and guardians of our community.

Prices as before. Ordinary tuition per Session. Fourth Class \$10 00 Third do 12 50 Second do 15 00 First do 18 00 Music (per Session) \$24 00 Painting & Drawing 10 00 Needle Work 1 00 Contingent expenses 50 Board \$10 per month. W. M. GREEN, Superintendent. Hillsboro, July 2.

ORDINANCES & RULES.

Adopted by the Board of Trustees at a special Meeting held at Chapel Hill during the late Anniversary Examination.

THE SUPERINTENDENT.

1. There shall be appointed annually by the Board of Trustees of the University, who shall reside at the University, shall hold his appointment during the pleasure of the Board of Trustees, and shall receive for his services for each year a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

2. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent to take care of all the property belonging to the University, whether real or personal, situate at Chapel Hill or in its vicinity, and particularly to take care of the public buildings and preserve and keep them in repair or cause the same to be done; and generally to carry into execution the various orders and resolutions which have been or may be adopted from time to time by the Board of Visitors in relation to the buildings and property of the University.

3. It shall be the duty of each Student, at the commencement of each session, immediately after arriving at the University, to pay over to the Superintendent all monies which he may bring with him, or which he may receive during the session, and for the punctual performance of which, he shall pledge his honor. And it shall be the duty of the Superintendent to receive the same, and pay out of the fund, the Board, College dues and other necessary expenses of the student to the person entitled to receive the same. Out of this fund shall also be paid the expense of repairs done to the College buildings for injury done them, as hereafter.—He shall pay for such articles out of this fund as a student may be permitted to purchase in the village by order of the faculty, and he shall out of the same, regularly advance every month to each student a sum not exceeding one dollar for pocket money; and he shall keep a regular account with each student and make a report thereof at every commencement to the Board of Visitors and oftener if they shall so require.

4. It shall be the duty of the superintendent until the erection of another boarding house attached to the University, to pay for boarding in advance each half session, to the persons with whom the students shall board, and no student shall be permitted to board in any of the boarding houses of the village without the consent of the faculty in writing, which shall be filed with the superintendent.

5. As soon as a student shall have delivered over his funds into the hands of the superintendent, it shall be the duty of the superintendent to address a letter to the parent or guardian of the student, containing an account of the sum received, with a specification of the sum paid for each article of expenditure, and a letter shall be sent to the parent or guardian at the middle and the end of every session, containing a similar specification of the account of the student, and designating the balance, if any, remaining in his hands.

6. No student shall be permitted to purchase any goods, wares, or merchandise, or spirituous liquors, of any person in the village, or elsewhere, without the consent of the faculty, or some one of the professors in writing, to be filed with the superintendent; and if any student shall violate this regulation, he may be admonished, or suspended, according to the discretion of the faculty.

7. When a student takes and occupies a room at the beginning of a session, he shall continue to occupy it until the end thereof, unless he be permitted to remove into another room by the faculty.

8. It shall be the duty of the superintendent to visit all the rooms of College at least once a week, or oftener if necessary, and particularly examine if any injury has been done to the buildings, and ascertain, if practicable, its author; and at the termination of every session it shall be his duty to receive of each student the key of his room and return it at the commencement of the next session; and it is hereby made the duty of each student to deliver him the key of his room.

9. If there shall be any scribbling on the walls in any of the passages of the College buildings, or other injury done to them and the superintendent cannot ascertain its author, the expense of repairs shall be charged to the students occupying that passage of the college buildings.

10. The Superintendent to be appointed by the Board shall enter into bond and good security, payable to the President of the Board of Trustees & his Successors in office, in the sum of ten thousand dollars for the faithful discharge of his duties.

11. All the regulations made respecting the Superintendent & the disposition of the funds of the students, shall commence in operation at the beginning of the ensuing session, and it is resolved that Thomas H. Taylor Esq. of Chapel Hill be appointed the Superintendent until the 1st day of Jan. next and that he enter into the bond required under the sanction and approbation of the Board of Visitors: And in the event of the refusal of Mr. Taylor to act as Superintendent, the Board of Visitors shall have power to make the temporary appointment.

BOARDING HOUSE.

1. Until the erection of another boarding house, the Board of Visitors shall employ some suitable person to occupy as a boarding house, the present steward's hall and the premises attached to the same, with the privilege of using fire wood from the lands belonging to the University, and cultivating the cleared ground upon such terms as they may consider compatible with the interest of the Institution.

2. Every student of the University shall have the right of boarding at the steward's hall, upon the terms agreed on by the Board of Visitors and the occupant, and it is recommended by the Board to the students generally, to board at that hall.

UNIFORM DRESS OF THE STUDENTS.

1. The regular dress of the students of the University shall be uniform, and consist in the summer season of the year of a coat of dark grey mixture, chiefly cotton material, decent in appearance and cheap in value, and of white pantaloons and waistcoat: In the winter it shall consist of coat, pantaloons and waistcoat of blue color, and of decent and cheap material.

2. The wearing of Boots by the students is entirely prohibited: and it is recommended to them that other parts of their dress be plain but always decent, having due regard to economy in price and to the cleanliness of their persons.

3. The regulation with regard to uniformity of dress shall not extend to the senior class at commencement, but their dress upon such occasions may be as shall suit their convenience.

4. The regulations with regard to the uniformity of dress shall go into operation at the commencement of the Session in January next.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. The Library Tax of one dollar a Session heretofore imposed upon each student, shall be abolished, and the sum of \$250, is hereby annually appropriated for the gradual increase of the Library to be expended under the direction of the President of the Board and the President of the Faculty.

2. It shall be the duty of each professor and tutor, when his class shall be about to be examined, at the annual examinations to have ready, and furnish such of the Trustees as may be present with a list of the names of their respective classes, so that the trustees may be enabled to vote their own opinions upon scholarship.

It shall be the duty of every professor at the University to keep a regular account of the scholarship of each student during his course, noting his regularly and moral conduct, and shall at the end of each Session furnish the parent or guardian of the student with an abstract or account of the same, and cause this account to be laid before the Board of Trustees at the public Anniversary examinations. Published by Order of the Board. CHARLES MANLY, Sec'y. Raleigh, July 10, 1827.

Judge Morley's Oration.

The Editor of the Fayetteville Observer, interesting Address in a more permanent form than can be given to it by the newspapers, proposes to publish it in pamphlet form, on good type and paper, and will supply orders from Bookellers and Country Merchants at a very reasonable rate. Should the copy be received as early as expected, it will probably be published in all next week. The price for single copies, 25 cents, with a very considerable deduction to those who purchase a number of copies. July 5.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishing to move to the West, offers for sale the following Tracts of Land in the County of Nash: One tract containing about 1800 acres, lying on the south side of the River, twelve miles south of N. S. Courthouse. This land is of excellent quality for corn and cotton, and in one of the best tracts for stock in the State.

One other tract, on Peach Tree Creek, ten miles west of Nash Courthouse, containing 1500 acres.—This tract is high and healthy, & of good quality for corn and cotton, and very well timbered.

One other tract of 90 acres, on Tar River, eight or ten miles below the first named tract, and is first rate land (low grounds principally).

Also, my Dover right to the tract of land I now live on, in the county of Halifax, containing 380 acres. This tract is in prime order for cropping, and well improved; a good dwelling and out-houses, one of the pleasantest, airy situations in the upper end of the county, and remarkably healthy.

Names will be taken for part, and teams made easy to the purchaser. Application made to myself, or my agent Willis W. Alston. A fee simple could be made to the doer, as most of the heirs are of age.

TEMPERANCE ALSTON. Halifax county, July 5.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF N. C. Raleigh, June 6, 1827.

By His Ex'cy H. G. Burton, Governor, &c.

To all whom it may concern.

PERSONS desirous of purchasing the interest possessed by the State in the lands mentioned in the following Resolution of the last General Assembly, are requested to forward their proposals to this Office, to be disposed of as therein mentioned.

Whereas the State possesses a reversionary interest in the lands allotted to the Tuscarora Indians, by an act of the General Assembly, passed at Newbern on the fifteenth of October, one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight; and whereas, by a sale of the said reversion, a considerable sum may be raised and applied to an increase of the Literary fund:

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby requested, to receive proposals from the present proprietors, or others, for the said reversion or fee, and make a report thereof to the General Assembly at the next annual meeting.

Resolved further, That Simmons J. Baker, of the county of Martin, William R. Smith, of the county of Halifax, and William Britton, of the county of Bertie, be appointed Commissioners, to go upon the lands, and to ascertain the quantity and quality of each tract, with its fee simple value per acre, at the time of examination, and report to the next General Assembly; and that the expenses attending the execution of said commission be paid by the proprietors of said land.

H. G. BURTON. By the Governor. Jno. K. Campbell, P. Sec'y.

Notice.

THAT at the County Court of Wake, held in Raleigh, on the third Monday of this instant, the subscriber qualified as Executor to the late will and testament of Josiah Dilliard, deceased, late of the City of Raleigh, and therefore requested, all persons indebted to the Estate of said deceased to come forward and pay the same—and all those having claims against said Estate, are hereby requested to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law for payment, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery. MERRITT DILLIARD, Ex'r. Wake county, May 25.

HORSES WANTED.

I wish to purchase Six first rate Horses, from 5 to 8 years old, suitable for the Stage. Apply soon. MERRITT DILLIARD. Raleigh, June 27.

State of North-Carolina.

Rockingham County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, A. D. 1827.

Peter B. Stuebfield and others, vs. Thompson Harris and wife David R. Body and wife and others.

Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thompson Harris and wife, and David R. Body & wife defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Raleigh Register, giving notice to the said defendants to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Rockingham at Wentworth, on the 4th Monday of August next, and answer, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte. Witness Robert Galloway, Clerk of said Court at Wentworth, the 4th Monday of May, 1827. ROBERT GALLOWAY, C. C. Price Adv. \$2

State of North-Carolina.

Surry County, May Sessions, A. D. 1827.

Polly Hoppis vs. The real estate of John Hoppis, dec'd.

Petition for Dower, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hugh Davis and Sally his wife, and George Hoppis are not residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Raleigh Register, giving notice to the said defendants to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Surry, at the Court-House in Rockford on the second Monday in August next, and plead answer or demur, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte and judgment entered accordingly. Teste, JO. WILLIAMS, C. C. Price Adv. \$2