

NEWBERN:

NEWBERN: SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1830.

We are authorized to announce NATHAN B. BUSH a Candidate to represent the County of Jones, in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

SELF-SUPPORTING SCHOOLS.—The Delaware Gazette mentions, that the Education Society of the Episcopal Church, in Philadelphia have purchased the Farm of Mr. Hemphill, about two miles from Wilmington on the Philadelphia road, where they mean to establish a self-supporting school. The pupils will be exclusively of that class of youth, who are designed for the ministry.

Self-supporting Schools are the only institutions for the purposes of Education which are calculated to meet the wants of the poor. From our acquaintance with the localities of the lower part of the State, we should be led to conclude that they were the only schools which could flourish and be wisely and permanently useful. Few neighborhoods are sufficiently populous to be able to support a schoolmaster; and where, by dint of the hard striving of two or three intelligent individuals a neighborhood is enabled to procure a teacher, to whom parents and guardians are but too often compelled to entrust the care of their children's minds—to some broken down negro overseer who has been discharged from employment on account of drunkenness. This is but true, every one is forced to own it, all are ready to lament it loudly. Some effectual remedy must be applied, and that shortly. It would, perhaps, astonish those who make the march of improvement a theme of frequent declamation, if the returns of the Census were to return on their lists how many, or rather how few, in the lower part of our State can read, or write sufficiently well for such reading and writing to be of service to them. Something must be done. We propose that Self-Supporting Schools should be established in each county under the patronage of the State. Such patronage would only be needed in the commencement, very soon would the labor of the pupils wholly, or at least, almost pay the expenses of clothing, board and education. If this plan be carried into effect, the poor will have the burden of supporting their children taken off their shoulders for several years, and their children will be returned to them sound in mind and body, inured to labor and well educated. Surely this is no visionary plan, it is strictly practical. Something must be done, and the SELF-SUPPORTING SCHOOLS are at least worth a trial.

A correspondent of the Spectator sneers about the resemblance of the arguments of Gen. Speight and Mr. Rencher in their late efforts on the tariff. As to those made use of by Mr. McDuffie, having very little to do with the article in their political disquisitions, the Editors of the Spectator and their correspondent are not aware that truth is always consistent with itself. The fully and justice of the CLAY SYSTEM are so evident that a man might as well expect to be original in proving that one and one made two, as in proving that the self-styled American System was born in error, cradled in corruption and nurtured in political intrigue. It will be a long time before we shall be able to accuse the Clay Taxation System of errors (nicknamed American lucra non verba) of being inconsistent in argument or even of being—unde mistakes—of course.

Highly commendable.—We learn from the Breckinridge Patriot, that the candidates for the next Legislature and Sheriff of the county of Guilford, have resolved not to treat at the approaching elections. This is a laudable intention, and deserves the consideration and acquiescence of intelligent and honest men. We hope that in this county the candidates will follow the example. This is an entirely just complaint of our honorable and patriotic citizens and should be regarded if possible, and we cannot see a better way of doing it, than that the candidates resolve to treat only with a view of influencing his vote; and certainly any person who would accept of a "treat" under such circumstances from a candidate, lessens his importance in the community, and his freedom (if he have any) may be such questioned.

The above paragraph is worthy the attention of every sincere lover of his country. It is much to be lamented that men—men who boast that they are free men will suffer themselves to be led by the nose, by the grossest knaves or fools in the county, provided they will treat. We were told a circumstance that happened in one of the neighboring counties which will sufficiently illustrate the shameful degradation of many, who consider an election as a sort of frolic free of expense, rather than as what it is, the discharge of the most solemn duty—the exercise of the best and brightest privileges of citizenship.

A traveller, riding along, came to a snuff-shop, and was about to pass on, when a grey-headed man hallooed to him "Ho! Stranger! will you light and take something to drink—my neighbor's liquor—nothing to pay—harr! my neighbor's—and he laughed with the idiot laugh of a drunken man. "Old man" said the traveller, "are you not ashamed to sell your vote and your gray hairs for the sake of twenty cents worth of spirits?" "You go to it—your neighbor is drunk, who the deuce would turn out to be for a parcel of fellows, if they didn't treat the story needs no comment.

Why, sweet Junior of the Spectre, I have in my thoughts you on the Cotton Exchange, these days past, to compliment you upon your last spectacular calumnies. But you are like the rest of mankind—when fortune throws smiles at you, you are apt to forget old friends.

But, my dear junior, what use will you make of your "Temple of Science?" Should the Charleston Courier continue to bespatter you with praise, and you continue to treat your readers with the bespatterment (this is Dutch—at No. 8. East-Front, you will find the translation) you will have to sell it. "But who will buy the old rubbish?" methinks I hear you ask. I will tell you: advertise it as the identical table at which Adams and Clay were caught napping, when they lost us the British colonial trade, and you'll be sure to catch some American-system-gull who will come up to the mark.

But, pray, my good living-loving friend, who is this master Courier who has got the American interest so much at heart, as to place every poor "shirtless democratic Jackson man," like your humble servant, (whether he ever knew of such a country as Old England or not) under the ban of British influence? It can hardly be the same "lory-blue-light-paper" which, during the last war, was the "babbling echo" of the Hartford Convention, the federalist common-sense, the Baltimore Federal Republican, Boston Centinel, Boston Palladium, Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, and while the generous and patriotic Drayton left an amiable family and a valuable practice at the Charleston bar, to list in the ranks of his country's defenders, this same Courier was liberally endorsing all the vilest falsehoods and slanders poured out in the legislative halls, on the floor of Congress, and from the pulpit, by the leaders of the self-styled peace party. (for Mr. Speire, your party has had as many names as the chameleon has colors, and changed them quite as suddenly) amongst whom, shone most brilliantly, the Reverend Gardner, Osgood, Parish, as Christ's political peace-makers, (or rather peace-breakers.) Can it be the same Courier who praise my "literary" friend appears so proud of—the same whose party at that time shunned J. Q. Adams as an apologist, and Henry Clay and his party, as traitors sold to "French influence," and who now pours out the vial of their wrath on the heads of us poor but honest democrats. (you sneer at the word honest do you? "but let me whisper in your lug," had we not been honest, the industrious hard working and earning part of the community, as we certainly are, what, in the name of King Pharoah and his host, should have prevented us from dressing as finely, living as well and looking a lank and lean as yourselves?) howling out, or rather like the Spectre, echoes the baubles of your bosom friends, the tariffites—"British influence," "disunion," "civil war," and Henry Clay knows what else—and for what? Merely to raise a hubbub, and, in the noise and confusion, to try to bid their shame of having advocated men and measures which have nearly brought us all to ruin. Why, for shame!—if you be your eulogist, save your columns from the second-hand poison for it is the height of praise to be blamed by such vermin, and he who need and swallows their commendation, is indeed to be pitied. F. N.

Table of the junior editor's, on the drawing of which is written, in letters as large as life, "Temple of Science," no doubt containing many valuable "literary" treasures, the Charleston-Courier included.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Editor, Perhaps in the politics of the country there exists not at this time a subject of more engaging interest than the veto of the President on the Maysville Road Bill. In looking over the various papers published throughout the country it is gratifying to find that all such as have advocated correct principles,—all those which have fearlessly defended the Constitution, and adhered to the doctrine of State Rights, with one accord, yield their unbounded support to this all-important measure. A crisis had arrived in the affairs of our country, which seemed to threaten its very existence. The system of implication and construction, which like a Hydra, had been devouring our body politic, had received a check from which in the mercy of Heaven, we hope it may never recover. Every illegitimate exercise of power by the general government—whether for the erection of roads and canals, or for the imposition of unjust taxes, indirectly laid on the industry of the South, found its refuge in that labyrinthian construction of the Constitution which had its origin in the mad ambition of a few aspiring demagogues. If a road was to be erected, Congress found its power to apply the People's money to that purpose, in the clause of the Constitution which says, "Congress shall have power to establish post offices and post roads." If a canal was to be cut, the same clause furnished the authority. If an unjust system of taxation was found necessary to the promotion of their interest, this implication and construction party would readily refer you to the article in the Constitution which gives Congress the power to "provide for the general welfare,"—never remembering that amendment which secures to the States, respectively, or to the People, all power not delegated to them to Congress. This despotical system had been gradually assuming a more alarming character for years, when that Prince of Corruption and Intrigue, Henry Clay, saw in it a hobby upon which he hoped to ride into popular favor, and accordingly built up the celebrated "American System,"—a system calculated to sap the very vitals of the Constitution, and bring this blessed and happy country into a state of general ruin and distress. At this awful crisis, ANDREW JACKSON comes forth, and, under the favour of his country, and by his VETO, forces those who would trample upon our sacred Constitution, to be obedient to that hallowed charter. If the services of that illustrious individual, rendered on the plains of New Orleans,

entitle him to the gratitude of his countrymen, how much more so does he deserve their thanks for staying the march of a system, the inevitable tendency of which, could but lead to ruin and disgrace. It surely did require a moral courage to which few men were equal. But in this, as in every act of our venerable Chief Magistrate, we see displayed that unerring devotion to country, which even self-interest cannot control. By this great act, he has given a new lease to the life of the Constitution, and an assurance of the sincerity with which he spoke when, in his first Message to Congress, he tells us,—"Upon this country, more than any other, has in the Providence of God, been cast the special guardianship of the great principle of adherence to written Constitutions. If it fall here, all hope in regard to it will be extinguished. That this was intended to be a government of limited and specific, and not general powers, must be admitted by all; and it is our duty to preserve for it the character intended by its framers." Instead of warning our Representatives not to be misled by the will of the People, but to go on in the work of liberal improvement,—the building of light houses in the skies, and National Universities—all unauthorised by the Constitution, as did Mr. Adams, we find General Jackson striving, by every legitimate means in his power, to restore the Constitution to its primitive purity. It has been beautifully said of him, that "the arch of his fame sprang from the rock of the revolution, and terminated its glowing curve on the plains of New Orleans." But not—it was incomplete until his VETO, which is the key-stone, was added to it.

Let us, then, Mr. Editor who are the advocates of State Rights—who would gladly see a written Constitution, purchased at so dear a price, handed down to our posterity, indulge the fond hope that Heaven may preserve to us, for another term, one who seems to us to be an instrument in his hands to restore to us that civil and religious liberty which, from bad rulers, had well nigh been lost to this once happy and prosperous people. JEFFERSON.

TO THE FREEMEN OF Jones County.

After many struggles on my part, arising from a consciousness of my youth and deficiencies, I have been prevailed upon by those for whose judgment I entertain the highest respect, to offer my services as a Candidate to represent you in the Commons of the next General Assembly. Being a Citizen of the lower part of our County myself, I would farther say, I should, was I a representative protect with scrutiny the interests of this section, while I should with the strictest care guard against any act that would impair the interests of a different section. A known will of the people I would always support, and where it is not known I would act fairly, impartially and honestly. It might be acceptable to you for me to make some observations on the more important subjects which have been agitated in our Legislature and which in all probability will again claim attention. These are the Banking and Internal Improvement systems. With respect to the first, I believe the burden resting on the good citizens of this State from embarrassment in their pecuniary affairs should be meliorated by the most prudent steps, and the only ones that reason seems to dictate under existing circumstances, are indulgence, and an exactment of a reasonable quota of what they owe. This has, in part been done, perhaps another legislative act might effect more. With regard to the second subject, I believe it is highly important to our interest to carry on gradually and prudently, improvements from the outlets of our State to its interior. Having thus fulfilled what I consider to be the duty of every candidate—that of plainly explaining my views on matters connected with the public interest, I leave my fate in your hands—should you do me the honor to elect me I will serve you faithfully and fearlessly to the best of my ability; I would it were greater, such as it is, it is entirely and devotedly at your service. I am, Gentlemen, your most Obedient Servant, CHRISTOPHER R. GREENE. Jones county, July 17th 1830.

DISGUST.

We quote from the Tarborough Free Press the following merited rebuke: V. LUTTERS. James F. Clark President of the Day, being called on for a toast, rose and said: He had to ask the indulgence of the company for a few moments. He held in his hand a paragraph extracted from the Richmond Whig of the 9th ultimo, the contents of which, with permission, would read: "James W. Clark, of N. C. has resigned the office of First Clerk in the Navy Department, and Mr. Boyd has been appointed in his place. A resignation of office is so rare a thing in these days of 'retention,' that it deserves commendation." Mr. C. is reported to have resigned from disgust—a sentiment which is believed to be epigrammatic among honest men at Washington." He solicited their attention to that part of the extract which stated he had retired from the Navy

Department in disgust, and would avail himself of the present occasion—and was most happy it had occurred—to declare that the information given by the editor of the Whig, from whatever source received, was altogether gratuitous and incorrect. He had resigned his situation in the Department from motives purely of a private nature—and regretted the necessity for dissolving the official connexion between himself and the Secretary, whom he was proud to call his old and well tried friend. He would give them—the Navy Department—the energy, fidelity, and unyielding independency with which its concerns are administered, discharging those only whose tastes are wilfully depraved, or who view the acts of the Secretary through a jaundiced medium.

The Coalition papers have been making much noise about a letter said to have been written by Mr. Jefferson, in 1823, in which he expressed an opinion favorable to Mr. Clay. They must be driven hard for testimony in favor of their candidate when they go back to 1823 for some general expressions of Mr. Jefferson in favor of Mr. Clay employed before Mr. Clay had fully developed the whole extent of that "system," which is so alien to all the views and principles entertained by Mr. Jefferson throughout his whole career; when too a later opinion of Mr. Jefferson is extant, demonstrating his total opposition to the pretensions and views of Mr. Clay. We re-publish the latest documents, in evidence of the opinion entertained of him by Mr. Jefferson after the "bargain" and his deliberate judgment on the character of Gen. Jackson.

Mr. Jefferson's Opinions of Henry Clay. Towards Mr. Clay, as a politician, Mr. Jefferson can fairly manifest a VERY STRONG REPUGNANCE, and often said, that he was merely a splendid orator, without any valuable knowledge from experience or study, or any DETERMINED PUBLIC PRINCIPLES, founded in sound political science, either practical or theoretical. [Governor Randolph's Letter.]

Mr. Jefferson's Opinion of Andrew Jackson. He (Mr. Jefferson) thought "that it was FORTUNATE for the country that Gen. Jackson was likely to be fit for public life four years after (or in HIM seemed to be the ONLY hope left of avoiding the dangers manifestly about to arise out of the broad construction now again given to the Constitution of the United States, which effaced all limitations of powers, and left the General Government, by theory, altogether unrestrained. Of Gen. Jackson, Mr. Jefferson often said, that he was an HONEST SINCERE FIRM CLEAR SOUNDED and STRONG-MINDED man, of the HIGHEST POLITICAL PRINCIPLES; which he knew well from having observed his conduct while a Senator of the United States when he was Vice President himself. He had no doubt that if Gen. Jackson should be brought into office, to correct the alarming tendency towards formidable and otherwise irremediable evils, beginning to develop itself in the administration of the General Government, he would be entirely faithful to that object." [Governor Randolph's Letter.] How gloriously have the patriotic anticipations of the Apostle of Liberty, in his last hours respecting Andrew Jackson, been fulfilled. [United States Telegraph]

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK July 16. At a very late hour last night our boat reached town from the ship Salem, which the Telegraph announced in the afternoon being bound, from Liverpool. By this arrival we are put in possession of our London papers to the 8th, Liverpool to the 9th, and Shipping List to the 7th, all inclusive. We have extracted such articles as our time would permit. The King of England was not expected to survive but a few hours; the latest bulletins on the subject will be found in our columns.—Cou. & Enquirer. In France spirited preparations were making for their approaching elections. In Portugal things remained in the same state as by last arrivals—several Spanish regiments had taken up their march for the frontiers of Portugal. The Emperor of Russia opened the Polish Diet in person at Warsaw on the 28th May—several important matters were to be brought before the Diet. On the 7th of May the Porte concluded a Treaty of Commerce and Friendship, which allows to the Americans the passage into the Black Sea, with all the immunities enjoyed by Europeans.

The Morning Herald of the 8th states, that Sir James Macintosh's amendment to the forgery bill, which does away the punishment of death, was carried by a majority of 13 in the House of Commons. WINDSOR, June 7th, 1830. Dear Sir—We have melancholy intelligence for you to-day, indeed, we did not expect the King would have been alive now. On Saturday night, at eleven o'clock there was a report in town that his Majesty was dying; however, he has rallied again a little. The bulletin of to-day is bad. The King continues nearly in the same state. His Majesty has passed the night under considerable embarrassment of breathing. (Signed.) Sir H. HALFORD, Sir M. J. TIERNEY. N. B. I have just been informed that the King cannot survive till the morning. Prince Augusta and the Duke of Gloucester arrived at the Castle this morning. There has been a great number of arrivals yesterday and to day.

LIVERPOOL, June 9th 1830. The following is an extract from a letter received this Morning, from Mr. Williams private correspondent at Windsor. WINDSOR, 2 o'clock, A. M. June 3 1830. "His Majesty is still alive, but his distressing situation warrants the expectation of each succeeding hour will close his earthly reign."

From the Times. We received accounts from Windsor, which left that town as late as 2 o'clock this morning. The King was hardly expected to survive the night, though the natural vigor of His Majesty's constitution has more than once carried him through a crisis equally severe.—The Duke of Wellington, who had been sent for express, arrived at 6, and did not leave till 11. From the Morning Post. We are grieved to state that the intelligence respecting His Majesty is of most mournful import. We deem it inexpedient to inflict upon the feelings of our readers—the painful details of our private advisers—the official announcement of the Royal Sufferer (after what he had already endured) having passed the night under considerable embarrassment, being of itself more than sufficient, for the lamentable occasion. LONDON, June 8. City.—Monday Evening.—We understand that the deputation of West India planters and merchants were received, on Saturday, most courteously. They were assured that their representations should not only receive the most mature consideration, but that Ministers were determined to neglect no measure in favour of the West India island, consistent with the general interests of the Empire. Hostilities have recommenced between the Greeks and Turks in the Isle of Syra, with more obstinacy than ever. The two parties do not give any quarters to each other. The Greeks are daily exposed to fresh vexations. Arta and Preveza have for some time past experienced much disturbance and extortion. The Albanians have recently sacked Janina, whilst the Governor kept himself shut up in his castle, where he was besieged. His adversaries at the same time arrested and carried into slavery all the Christians who dared to come out of their houses. FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN. The ship Benjamin Morgan, Captain Mathieu, has arrived at Philadelphia from Port Mahon, whence she sailed on the 27th May. The frigate Java, from Smyrna, and the Constellation, with the Fairfield, Ontario and Warren, were at Mahon when the B Morgan sailed. Commodore Biddle had left Smyrna in the Lexington, for the Archipelago. The day Capt. Mathieu sailed, the French expedition against Algiers, consisting in all of 125 sail, were off Mahon from London. On the 30th he passed through a fleet of boats belonging to the expedition; and was informed that about one hundred of the transports were at anchor at Palma Island, under convoy of two ships, four brigs, and two schooners.—It was reported at Mahon, that two French brigs of war, were driven ashore 13th May, on the coast of Algiers. We have the New Orleans Bee, up to the 25th ult. It appears by an extract from the Registro Oficial, a Mexican paper of 28th May, that the city of Guatemala and several towns in its vicinity, had been destroyed by Earthquakes, which continued for five days in succession. The stocks had not entirely subsided when the mail left. The date of the disaster is not mentioned.

ARRIVED. Scht. Perseverance, Tolson, New York, balast. Scht. Sarah, Whitehurst, Philadelphia, mdx to Messrs. Hollister, Sanders and Watson. CLEARED. Schooner Mary, Cary, New York. Schooner Ariely, Scott, New York.

Resolution of Partnership. THE Copartnership of ST. JEVENSON & COOK is dissolved by mutual consent, and the stock and debts due said firm have been transferred to J. C. Stevenson, in whose name the business will be hereafter conducted. J. C. STEVENSON, MAJOR COOK.

R. O. Hhd: Stoves. 8,000 R. O. Hhd. Stoves of good quality and seasoned, for sale by BOYNER LUCAS. Bath, N. C. July 16, 1830.

SCHEME No. 7, MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, to be drawn on the 28th approved under No. 8, and to take place in the City of Baltimore, on Wednesday the 28th inst. under the superintendance of the commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council. HIGHEST PRIZE, \$5,000.

SCHEME. 1 prize of \$5,000 is \$5,000 Dollars. 4 prize of 1,000 1,000 Dollars. 1 prize of 500 500 Dollars. 1 prize of 300 300 Dollars. 1 prize of 200 200 Dollars. 5 prizes of 100 500 Dollars. 10 prizes of 50 500 Dollars. 10 prizes of 20 200 Dollars. 35 prizes of 10 350 Dollars. 100 prizes of 5 500 Dollars. 100 prizes of 4 400 Dollars. 3,600 prizes of 3 10,800 Dollars. 3,865 prizes, amounting to 20,350 Dollars. 9,000 Tickets, 20,000 Dollars.

Only 9,000 Tickets in the Scheme.—The Prizes all payable in CASH, which are usual at Cohen's Office, can be had the moment they are drawn. Whole Tickets, \$5.00. Quarters, 75 cents. Halves, 1.50. ORDERS either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.—Address J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS, Baltimore.

Baltimore, July 3, 1830.