

STAGE LINE BETWEEN GEORGETOWN AND NEWBERN.

We have just seen a letter from the Post Office Department, which induces the hope that a line of Stages between Georgetown, S. C. and Newbern, via Conwayborough, Smithville Brunswick Court House and Wilmington, to run twice a week, will go into operation in January next.

A line of stages, it is highly probable, will also be established between Newbern and Fayetteville; and, in addition to these, we have reason to believe, that in future, four horse post coaches, will run three times a week between Newbern and Raleigh.

When these stages shall have gone into effect, a line of Steam Boats between Elizabeth City and Newbern, will immediately co-operate.

The West India Trade restored—the Swash deepened—Stages and Steam Boats crowded with passengers, and the Neuse made navigable from Stone's Mills,—these alone are wanting to impart to our citizens new life and vigor; and if we do not mistake the signs of the times, we will, ere long, be in the enjoyment of them all.

EXCELLENT NEWS!

What has this Administration done!

We have great satisfaction in announcing to our readers, that the West India ports are open to us. The particulars connected with this event, and the Proclamation of the President, made pursuant to the provisions of an act of the last session of Congress, will be found on our preceding page.

This is indeed good news—the harbinger of more prosperous days, and the commencement of a new era in the pursuit of the farmer, the mechanic and the mechanic. This, to us, joyous intelligence, is received by some of the opposition in the spirit of sadness. They can see nothing in the renewal of this trade worthy our acceptance, but rather insist upon its total worthlessness. They say that the same terms were offered to Mr. Adams, and he rejected them as being dishonorable to the character of our country—true, such was the excuse for his conduct, but in that act, he inflicted upon the people an injury of immense magnitude, and when, at a subsequent period, he instructed Mr. Gallatin to accept these degrading terms, he was promptly and deservedly rebuffed by the British government.

Gen. Jackson, duly appreciating the importance of a direct intercourse with the West Indies, refused to use all proper means to obtain it. His efforts, aided by the skill and industry of Mr. M'Lane, have been successful, and his country will long and gratefully remember this as one of the many and signal benefits conferred on her during his patriotic and enlightened administration.

Extract of a letter from Mr. M'LANE, our Minister in England, to Isaac M'Kim, Esq. of Baltimore, dated London, August 21, 1830. "This Government consents to restore to us the direct trade with her Colonies, upon the terms of the act of Parliament of the 5th July, 1825. The President's proclamation under the act of Congress of the late session, will lead the way in this arrangement. This Government will immediately follow by revoking their Orders in Council of July 1827, abolishing the discriminating duties in their Colonial ports; and extending to our vessels the advantages of the act of Parliament of 5th July, 1825—this is all the administration lost, and all that your minister did or could demand. It places the navigation of the two countries, in the direct trade, upon an equal footing, and the skill and enterprise of our merchants must do the rest."

From the Richmond Enquirer. The trade which was lost by Adams and Clay has been restored by Jackson and Van Buren! What James Barbour tried in vain to effect, has been accomplished by the perseverance and talents of M'Lane! The opposition prints laughed at the very idea of such a thing. They ridiculed it as a Quix—a Hoax—a gross, palpable fraud upon the public—a thing that was only got up to affect the elections, and impose upon the people. We did not abandon the hope for one moment. And now the tables are turned—the Opposition are baffled—and success crowns once more the admirable diplomacy of the present administration. We can see the wand of the "Arch Magician" in this matter. Were his enemies to have their way with him, they would consign him to an Auto da Fé.

This is "what we call comfortable" for the present Administration. It shows what good they have done—and what good they are capable of doing. And again, as to our French matters, (the last New York American (a strong Opposition Journal) says: "It is reported upon the authority of a private letter from England, speaking as if with knowledge, that there was a fair probability of the speedy adjustment of the claims of American citizens upon France. We earnestly hope this may be true."—Now, we undertake to say positively, that our Minister did expect to succeed in his negotiation under the last Dynasty—if they had remained one or two weeks longer in power.—Mr. Rives will yet realize the hopes of his friends.

We congratulate our readers then on the successful Diplomacy of the present Administration. Large amounts of claims recovered from Columbia and Denmark; not only the Black Sea opened, but the privileges of the most favored nation secured to us in all the Turkish ports—the West India Trade now thrown open to us—and our claims against France likely to be speedily adjusted. And what will the partisans of Clay now say! That since we have recovered the W. India Trade, it is not worth having—that a direct trade is no better than an indirect one!—that it is not the slightest advantage to get clear of double freight, double commissions, &c. &c., in the course of which trade, too, our vessels were superseded by those of Great Britain!! We are prepared for any absurdity, however gross—any misrepresentation, which injudicious and disappointed malice can suggest. Nous verrons!

From the Baltimore Republican.

WEST INDIA PORTS.—The Clay party, now that the "diplomacy" of Gen. Jackson has succeeded where the "diplomacy" of Mr. Adams failed, are anxiously at work to throw all manner of discredit on the whole affair. Among other queer things, one of their leading presses says, that the terms of the British offer of 1825 were refused by Mr. Adams, because they were "inconsistent with the dignity of the National character." This oratorical flourish has two very prominent faults which destroy its beauty. Firstly, Mr. Adams did not refuse the offer of 1825, and secondly, he did not believe it inconsistent with any notions of public character. For both of which statements, we can quote Mr. Clay's own words, which should be sufficient authority, at least with his friends.

First, then, Mr. Adams did not refuse the terms of the offer. Mr. Clay, in his instructions to Mr. Gallatin, dated April 11th, 1827, argues at length to satisfy the British government that they had not been refused. In reply to Mr. Gallatin, who was urging upon the British government, the opening of a negotiation for obtaining these very terms now sneered at, Mr. Canning replied, that the American government could not feel it to be "unjust or unjust" that after having "declined" the British offer, they should be subjected to the alternative of exclusion from the ports. Mr. Clay, in answer, goes to some length into the argument, to show that the offer had not been declined. After reviewing the progress of the bill in the Senate, in March 1825, (introduced by Gen. Smith) he concludes thus:

"There is then no decision on the merits of the bill, and there was no refusal in either branch of Congress to accede to the terms of the British act of 1825." Again, in the same letter of instruction, he says:

"I cannot therefore be alleged with any sort of propriety, that the American government refused to accede to the terms of the act of Parliament of 1825, nor that upon a fair and deliberate consideration they have declined to subscribe to terms on which exceptions to colonial prohibition was impartially tendered to all nations."

Again, in the same dispatch, he says,

"If this government had upon full consideration, rejected the terms of the act of Parliament &c. but the government of the United States has NEVER DECIDED to reject these terms."

What was the real cause of the difficulties of that negotiation, may be inferred from another part of Mr. Clay's letter, in which he attributes it to "want of time," and a preference for negotiation over legislation. The want of time originated most probably in Mr. Clay's electing absence at the Kentucky barbecues,—and the preference for negotiation, may be traced to Mr. Adams' fondness for diplomatic notions. It was in fact, a bungling business, and the less said about it by Mr. Clay and his followers, the better for them.

With these facts, it might be sufficient to leave the boasted regard for national character as evidenced in this transaction, to fall by its own weight. It is enough to throw ridicule upon these pretensions, that we know, that so far from refusing the trade upon those terms, Mr. Clay was in an agony of zeal, to show that it had not been refused at all. There is, however, another point, which we also gather from Mr. Clay's own dispatches, viz. that he was anxious to propose the very same terms. His instructions to Mr. Gallatin in 1825, expressly direct Mr. Gallatin, to propose an acceptance of that very exclusion from the direct trade between the colonies and the mother country, for which, in the imagination of the Clay Editors, he had such an indignant horror. He says:

"The government of the United States will not insist upon a participation in the direct trade between the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and the British American Colonies."

In the instructions of April 11, 1827, he recapitulated the terms which Mr. Adams was willing to offer, and sums up their effect upon "the direct trade," thus—

"The effect of which will be to leave Great Britain in the exclusive possession of the circuitous trade between the United Kingdoms and the United States, through the British Colonies."

Thus proposing the very terms in relation to the direct trade between the mother country and the West India ports, which his opponents now represent him as having absolutely rejected with indignation.

We have thus shown, from Mr. Clay's own words, the utter folly of the assertions of the Anti-Jackson party on this subject—and the weakness of that political morality which labors to disseminate false views upon public questions, for mere partisan purposes, and which wilfully degrades a great national object, in order to depreciate the merits of the administration of their own government.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

Certain politicians, for reasons which it is not difficult to divine, are undervaluing the direct trade with the West Indies. This trade is nearly as important to some of the middle and northern states, as the cotton trade with Great Britain is to the southern states. The West Indies are the natural commercial dependencies of the United States, and a free trade would be equally advantageous to us and to them.

To Cuba alone, our exports of domestic produce, amount annually to between three and four millions of dollars, though very heavy duties are laid on some of our produce.

for a time, to Massachusetts, Vermont, and the Hartford Convention, in opposition to the Republican party. We go frankly and boldly into an honest minority, and shall rally for the next contest with unbroken spirit and hope."

The Speech of Dr. Allen, in Hartford Convention, [Maryland] delivered a few weeks since, at a public meeting in Barclay's Old Fields, has justly excited very great interest and admiration. This gentleman was a most efficient and active opponent of Gen. Jackson during the Presidential canvass, and joined in the early opposition against his administration. He edited the Bel Air Citizen, an Adams paper, conducted with extreme zeal and energy.

His prejudices have, however, been completely vanquished by the justice and excellence of the measures of the administration, and with great frankness and ability, he publicly recants his errors, and gives the reasons of his belief.

We are satisfied, that any moderate man who reads this speech with an un-rejudged mind, will come to the same conclusions with Dr. Allen, and support the administration of Gen. Jackson. Baltimore Republican.

ANOTHER SIGN. We gave on our ... and page, an article from the Kentucky Statesman a paper most ably conducted ... in favor of Mr. Clay, which, since the late election has openly embraced the doctrines and principles of Gen. JACKSON. It is mighty. KENTUCKY IS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PATRIOT H. RO.—

Mr. CLAY has been formally nominated for the Presidency by a Convention of National Republicans, recently held at Hartford! Considering that every living member of a former celebrated Convention held at the same place, is also a National Republican, opposed to Gen. JACKSON, the selection of the mode and the place, is appropriate and characteristic. Old associations will waken up the flagging of Clay's eastern friends, and warm them into renewed exertion. He needs the aid of every stimulant, and a Hartford Convention is as good as any for him.—

CHILLING COMFORT!

Mr. Hammond of the Cincinnati Gazette, the sworn friend of Mr. Clay, is not contented with discountenancing a nomination by a Caucus in Kentucky, but comes out with a further announcement of his griefs and lamentations. He declares that he is "sick of party tactics,"—that he has long felt its trammels, and that he has long felt it "beneath his dignity to claim for himself) the privilege of expressing (his views of the political condition of his country, in the character of an independent citizen, and not as a leading partisan—that he declines standing to him, or to the caucus, in the character of a leader," and (he reserves to himself) the freedom of expressing (his disapprobation of any measure proposed by his Clay's friends to aid in effecting that object)—Mr. H. honestly confesses, that "whatever may be said to the contrary, the friends of Mr. Clay, every where feel this appointment as the result of the late Kentucky election; that the result could not fail to produce a chilling effect, which cannot be removed by the bustle of a convention. After having permitted this damper to be put upon their political coadjutors, I think (says Mr. H.) it does not become the friends of Mr. Clay, in Kentucky, to take the lead of the other western States in deciding upon the time and manner of nominating him formally."

Why, here's Rebellion for you! What Mr. C. Hammond chilled in his allegiance to Mr. Clay—Mr. H. throwing off the character of a partisan, and becoming at length, what by his own confession, he has not been hitherto an independent member of a slavish parliament, in order to enjoy the freedom of an independent citizen! To what poor miserable drudges must the partisans of Mr. Clay have sunk, by this confession—and how absolute must be the despair, which extends such a declaration from the lips of one of the ablest, and one of the most devoted, ay, the leading partisans of Mr. Clay. "Call ye this backing your friends!"

There is also "a speck" of discontent in the East. Passing by the Boston Palladium, we have the following Jeremiads from "The New Bedford Record of the Times":

"Maine has actually gone high and dry for the administration. This adds another of the New England States to the Hero's civic crown. The truth is, and it may as well be spoken as hid, that Gen. Jackson, notwithstanding his veto, and reformation, and invocations, so called, still exercises a reign of terror upon the minds of a large portion of the people, so far as an expression has been made of public opinion at the polls. We have been deceived upon this subject, and in a small degree may have helped to deceive others.—We have been told most vainly, and by those who professed to know, that an astonishing reaction had taken place, and that Mr. Clay has gained fifty per cent. in the number of his supporters—and we believed all this, because we wished it might be true—but it is of no use—Jackson is still 'lord of the ascendant,' and bids fair to continue so, the errors of his government to the contrary notwithstanding. The West certainly will support him, even against the boasted claims of a 'favorite son.' The South will support him, because he is emphatically a southern man in sentiment.—Pennsylvania will support him, because he is 'Old Hickory,' and fought like dunder and blizzards at New Orleans. New York will support him, because in obedience to the commands of the Albany Regency, and the Albany Regency, and the Albany Regency, will support him, because the sovereign people of the said States 'will have it so,' and what chance is there for Clay?"

Certainly none—no chance whatsoever—and the only surprising thing is, that the Editors of the Cincinnati Gazette, and the Record of the Times should have been so long inflicting it out. Strike then your tents at once—drop the character of 'leading partisans,' and if you can, do believe at least in the independence of Citizens! sume the "freedom" of the political drama. But the most amusing part of the partizans about their Vice President. One man selects Mr. Drayton (as if he would run Castor to Mr. Clay's Fall.) The New York Commercial Advertiser and Editors Judge Spencer! Some Pennsylvania Editor nominates Richard Rush. But the Cincinnati American declares that his preference would direct him to Samuel L. Southard, the late Secretary of the Navy.—"nothing so good for fortifications as Leather," (exclaims the Courier) and humbly think, that these gentlemen may as well save themselves the trouble of nominating any Vice at all. Mr. Clay's prospects are a complete damper to any such project.—R. Eng.

The Hallowell Advocate insists still, that "Maine is not, and never will be for Jackson." Upon which, the United States Gazette, a zealous partisan on the same side, makes the following significant query:

"Very well—but why does Maine elect Jackson men to office? Resolve me that!"

Tariff.—On and after the first of this month, the duty on Molasses will be reduced from 10 cents to 5 cents per gallon, and a drawback of 4 cents per gallon will be allowed on the exportation of Spirit distilled from foreign Molasses.

Washington City, Sept. 30.

PUBLIC HONOR TO THE PRESIDENT

Yesterday, the Civil Magistrates (Justices of the Peace) of the City, Georgetown, and the County of Washington, generally, in a body, waited upon the President of the United States: when they were received by him, accompanied by Major Donelson, his Secretary, and a private friend or two, he was told by them that they did themselves the honor to call to pay their respects to him, and to congratulate him on his safe return to his official residence, for the purpose of resuming the more immediate discharge of the arduous duties of his public station. The President politely thanked them for their friendly attentions and congratulations; treated them with the dignity, courtesy, and republican simplicity, which always distinguish him; and after about half an hour's entertainment and reciprocation of the most cordial feelings and congenial sentiments, they retired.

It is highly gratifying to observe that the citizens generally of the District are, by their personal attentions since his return, daily testifying to the President their high respect and consideration for him.

Washington City, Oct. 6.

Yesterday, at about 2 o'clock, the clergy in this city, with scarce an exception, waited upon the President of the United States, and congratulated him upon his return to the seat of Government. Protestants and Catholics; Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians, all united in one common sentiment of respect to the Chief Magistrate, who received and treated them in a manner alike becoming the dignity of his station, and of the character, deportment, and elevated feeling of those whose valuable services and exemplary lives, command our respect, and constitute them the standard of piety and good morals; the guardians of our present and our future welfare.

The fact which we have mentioned, that all denominations united in this mark of respect, is at once a merited and severe rebuke upon that uncharitable and bitter opposition which seeks to discredit all the acts and motives that endear the President to all who know his public worth and private virtues; and affords a favorable commentary on our free institutions, which by their mutual guarantee of the right of conscience, teach all sects to consider the power which protects others in the free enjoyment of their religious and civil liberties, as a safeguard to their own.

PROSCRIPTION!—The opposition paper have never ceased to charge the Administration with proscription, since it first came into power. The following summary of Removals, and of the number of officers in the respective Departments of the public service, will show with what propriety this charge has been made.

In the Department of State, there are 24 officers—of those, 6, or one fourth, have been removed.

In the Treasury Department, there are 174 officers—of those 22, or one eighth, have been removed.

In the War Department, there are 20 officers—of those, 3, or one seventh have been removed.

In the Navy Department, there are 23 officers—of those, 6, or one fifth, have been removed.

In the Post Office Department, there are 61 officers—of those, 5, or one twelfth, have been removed.

There are in the United States 8356 Post Masters—of those, 543, or one sixteenth, have been removed.

In the year 1822, Mr. Meigs, the then Post Master General, in his Official Report to Congress, says—

"The changes of Post Masters, from various causes, is no inconsiderable source of labour, in making final adjustments of accounts. Those changes amount to nearly one thousand a year."

If in 1822, when the number of Post Masters was about 6000, one thousand changes annually took place, 643 will not be thought extravagant for 18 months, when their number has increased to 8000.—Fayetteville Journal.

We learn with much pleasure that Captain Richard Derby, lately Naval Store Keeper at this place, has been appointed to the command of the Revenue Cutter Dallas, stationed on the coast of North Carolina. Captain Derby was formerly a Captain in the Navy, and resigned many years since, when our Navy was not so respectable as at present. Capt. D. was three years since appointed to the office of Naval Store Keeper at this place, and upon the coming into office of the present administration, was removed through the gross misrepresentations of individuals who pretended to be friends of General Jackson. The General has however detected them in their false and malicious statements, and has endeavored to repair, as far as in his power, the injury Captain D. has sustained.

We recommend Captain D. to the citizens of North Carolina as a gentleman of high respectability, and one entitled to their friendly consideration and respect.—Pensacola Gazette.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr Editor:—In a late number of your paper, I discovered the nomination of your paper, I discovered the nomination of the Hon. Jesse Speight, as successor of Judge Iredell in the Senate of the United States—permit me to express my regret that such was the case. Gen. Speight is yet young in politics, and in process of time may, after a little more political experience, become useful to our State in the higher councils of the nation; and then we will gladly confer on him all the honor to which he is entitled. A crisis has arisen in the political affairs of our country, which demands the active co-operation of all the friends of the old democratic party.—Among us, of late, have grown up mushroom politicians, republicans of a day, who would gladly palm themselves upon us as the followers of the Jeffersonian party for the first struggle for political independence. They are but wolves in lambs clothing. They have but one object in view, and that is the propagation of heretodox doctrines, to which no genuine republican can subscribe.

fit of that great charter of our independence— From one step of Federal usurpation to another, we have been led, until "the powers not delegated to the General Government, but reserved to the people or States respectively," have been swallowed up by the latitudinarian doctrine of implication and construction. The period has arrived when the effort must be made to arrest the impending evil, or succumb, like miserable slaves, to the dictates of our superiors. Let us call upon the patriotism of the State.—Let us appeal to the spirit of our ancestors, which animated our forefathers in their great struggle.—Let us appeal to the genuine republican party of the country and ask, shall we not, at this all-important moment, be represented in the highest branch of our national legislature by one, whose principles are not only pure, but whose capacity is equal to the arduous undertaking to which we devote him. The federal party have long languished under the defeat which was given them after the late war—they have slept, but they have never died;—on the contrary, they have been ever watchful for an opportunity to rise again and recommence their operations on any suitable occasion.—They have spies in our camp, under the specious disguise of republicans, but it is only necessary for us to be on the alert. Let us be true to ourselves, and we fear not the consequences. Let the republican party, in the next legislature, unite their power on some one genuine republican, and all will be well. If they divide, they are conquered, and the federalists are victors.

Before we conclude this article, we beg leave to recommend to the old democratic party, the Hon. JOHN R. DONNELL, as the successor of Gen. Iredell. His politics are of their school, and in the language of the immortal Jefferson—"He is honest, he is faithful, he is true to the constitution." We call upon our Western brethren to aid in this good work—they have long contended that the Western as well as the Eastern sections of the State should have a Senator in the National Legislature—the East sides them in the last assembly in electing Mr. Brown, and they now, as a matter of justice, expect the influence of the West in the coming contest.

PUBLIUS.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Schr. Treat, Luther, 3 days from New York. Passengers, Misses L. man and St-wart, Messrs. Wade, Harper, St-ver, Jerkoms, Quinn, & Smith. Schr. Cygnet, Lee, New York.

Schr. General Iredell, 20 days from F. and G. Attakapas. Spoke, ship Levee, 15 days from New York, bound to Vera Cruz, lat. 23 43 N. lon. 81 30 W. Lat. 23 50, lon. 80 55, spoke brig Margaret, 18 days from New York, bound to Orleans—struck with lightning, lost many vessels caught a fire, had to leave over considerable of her cargo, and otherwise damaged. Spoke ship Andean, from New York, bound to Savannah—Lat. 34 20, in 18 fathoms water, spoke Schr. A. & H. Hadoz, of Cape Hateras, bound to N. York.

CLEARED.

Schr. James Monroe, Higgins, for New York. Zephyr, Daring, do. Utility, Hart, do. Faunty, Mason, St. Martins. Ariel, Scott, New York. Active, Lockwood, St. Marks.

POSTSCRIPT

FROM ENGLAND.

London dates to the 1st September, have been received at New York. The most important intelligence which they furnish is from Belgium. In Brussels, a riot, bearing a revolutionary character, commenced on the evening of the 26th August, which lasted throughout that night and the following day, but on the 27th tranquility in the city was restored, and the burghers had transmitted to government demands of a moderate character. The people of Belgium seem imbued with the spirit of liberty: the example of France was doubtless the beacon that led the people on. The fury of the populace was especially directed against M. Maanen, Minister of Justice, and his advocate, Lebray Bagnano, Editor of Le National—but they both escaped. A tax on Grain, too, was one which they deemed burthenome and oppressive. During this first effervescence, the police wisely abstained from acting. The general arms were sold—"Don't act, and you will be let alone." One group went to the Place Royal, preceded by a flag composed of the curtains of Lady Bagnano. The officer of that post came on and asked what they wanted? The Commander of the town came forward also. Nothing but confused cries were to be heard of "Liberty! Justice!" A soldier stepped out of the ranks, and with tears in his eyes, supplicated those present to withdraw, saying, "For God's sake disperse, and spare us the disgrace of being obliged to shed any Belgian blood!" Those simple words produced more effect than the stoutest resistance would have done. Shortly after, the crowd began to assume a more serious and violent aspect. The inhabitants left their houses, and the troops got under arms. When the people were before the residence of the Minister of Justice, the exasperation seemed to have reached its highest pitch.—The doors were burst in; the building set on fire and destroyed. The troops interposed, but they were attacked, dispersed, and obliged to retreat. In the morning, the armed force displayed itself more. An officer ordered a platoon to fire and the struggle became bloody. Presently the wounded were seen being carried home; and gore stained the pavement. The distinguished inhabitants joined the troops and order was partially restored.

A letter from the Hague, dated Aug. 29, says, "The Council have summoned the States General to meet immediately for the purpose of discussing the claims of the Netherlands, and addressing any grievances which may be thought worthy of consideration. In the mean time, every possible precaution is taken, and Dutch troops have been ordered to the scene of commotion."

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 30.

All the troops from Utrecht, Haarlem, Leyden and Hague, are in full march for Antwerp, under the command of the Prince of Orange and Prince Frederick.