

course was prohibited, even in districts of the same state, as was the case in Austria and Sardinia. Thus, though the taxes on the people had been lightened, the severity of their condition had been increased. He believed that the discontent which pervaded most parts of Europe, and especially Germany, was more owing to commercial restrictions, than to any theoretical doctrines on government; and that a free communication among them would do more to restore tranquillity than any other step that could be adopted.

which has subjected manufacturers to ruinous penalties; and that, the introduction of all machinery being prevented, by which labor might be cheapened, and the manufacturers being compelled to pay at a fixed price, under all circumstances, they are prevented from affording employment to their workmen, in times of stagnation of trade, but are compelled to stop their looms. And finally, they complain that, notwithstanding these grievances under which they labor, while carrying on their manufacture in London, the law still prohibits them, while they continue to reside there, from employing any portion of their capital in the same business in any other part of the kingdom, where it might be more beneficially conducted.

In order further to show the prevailing sentiment of the English government; I would refer to a report of a select committee of the House of Commons, at the head of which was the vice president of the board of trade, (Mr. Wallace) in July, 1820. "The time," say that committee, "when monopolies could be successfully supported, or would be patiently endured, either in respect to subjects against subjects, or particular countries against the rest of the world, seems to have passed away. Commerce, to continue undisturbed and secure, must be, as it was intended to be, a source of reciprocal amity between nations, and an interchange of productions, to promote the industry, the wealth, and the happiness of mankind."

Sir, we have seen, in the course of this discussion, that several gentlemen have expressed their high admiration of the silk manufacture of England. Its commendation was begun, I think, by the honorable member from Vermont, who sits near me, who thinks that that alone gives conclusive evidence of the benefits produced by attention to manufactures, inasmuch as it is a great source of wealth to the nation, and has amply repaid all the cost of its protection.

The following letter from Gen. JACKSON, in answer to the invitation extended to him, to participate in the ceremonies of the 4th, by the Committee of Arrangements of the Union and State Rights party, was read at the meeting by Col. Cross, and received with an overpowering burst of enthusiasm: To his Excellency A. Jackson, President U. S.

be promptly corrected, and the feelings which they engender, thoroughly eradicated; that the ancient ties of friendship may once more rivet closely together, the several members of our happy confederacy. It is our special aim to revive in its full force, the benign spirit of Union—to renew the mutual confidence in each other's good will and patriotism, without which the laws and statutes and forms of Government of these States will exist in vain.

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1831.

Gentlemen,—It would afford me much pleasure, could I at the same time accept your invitation of the 5th inst. and that with which I was before honored by the Municipal authorities of Charleston. A necessary attention to the duties of my office must deprive me of the gratification I should have had, in paying, under such circumstances a visit to the State, of which I feel a pride of calling myself a citizen by birth.

Every enlightened citizen must know that a separation, could it be effected, would begin with civil discord, and end in colonial dependence on a foreign power, and obliteration from the list of nations.

You have distinctly expressed that object "To revive in its full force, the benign spirit of union, and to renew the mutual confidence in each other's good will and patriotism." Such endeavours calmly and firmly persevered in, cannot fail of success.

Your patriotic endeavors, Gentlemen, to lessen the violence of party dissent, cannot be forwarded more effectually than by inculcating a reliance on the justice of our National Councils, and pointing to the fast approaching extinction of the public debt, as an event which must necessarily produce modifications in the Revenue System, by which all interests under a spirit of mutual accommodation and concession, will be probably protected.

Messrs. Geo. W. Cross, Francis Y. Porcher, J. Harleston Reed, and others, Committee.

Sir: I received your letter of the 21st, at 9 o'clock on the 22d, through the City Post Office, charging several officers of the Government with a conspiracy to assassinate you. They were immediately furnished by me with a copy of your letter; and I herewith enclose, for your information, copies of the replies which they have given, denying the charges preferred against them by you.

I am, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, ANDREW JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1831. Sir: The President, on his return to-day, from the Rip Raps, has received your letter of the 30th ult.—In reply to your renewed call upon him, "as Chief Magistrate of the District of Columbia," I am directed to inform you that he does not consider the fact of certain officers "having been in company with Maj. Eaton," during office hours, and in their offices, where it is their duty to be, and where every individual has a right to go, as supporting the charge that those officers were used "as places of rendezvous" by a party lying in wait to assassinate you; nor as constituting "probable cause" to justify the subjection of citizens of fair character, all solemnly denying your imputations, to arraignment before a court of criminal jurisdiction: That if "a legal investigation of this transaction before a tribunal having power to examine and compel the attendance of witnesses" be, by you, deemed necessary, he assures you of adequate protection in the City of Washington, where you have the right, as prosecutor before the grand jury, to present the supposed offenders, or to summon them

before any magistrate of the District: Also, that "an assurance of protection shall be given to those who hold offices, that they shall suffer no injury in consequence of giving testimony"—an assurance, however, not to be construed as affording impunity for any misconduct which the investigation may unfold.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, N. P. TRIST.

From the New-York Whig,—(the leading Anti-Masonic paper in New-York) "It is affirmed, and the Troy Sentinel repeats it, that Mr. Clay has renounced Freemasonry, and that it is, therefore unnecessary by a surrender of charters, to propitiate Anti-masonry for him. We agree with the Sentinel, not on this point. There is no proof before the public to our knowledge that Mr. Clay has renounced Freemasonry.

Extract from an Oration delivered at Berlin, Connecticut, on the 4th July. "At this momentous crisis, the eyes of every true Republican in America were turned to the peaceful Hermitage of the Patriot Hero—to the last of the pure and good spirits of the Revolution—to him who had fearlessly and gloriously repelled from his country the well-ordered soldiery of England and the tomahawk of the wild savage.

He is called upon once more. The voice of an appreciating and grateful people demands of his patriotism a renewed devotion to his country: standing as he does in the descending twilight of his years, worn with his cares, and broken with his battles—his head grey with toils that have never relaxed from the period of his first enterprises in boyhood—he yields once more to her solicitations.

LETTERS Remaining in the Newbern Post Office, 1st July, 1831. A—Rev. Wm. Anderson, Rev. Philip Anderson, Sandy Alexander, Enoch Alexander.

WILLIAM J. HANCOCK Has just received per Schooner Susan Mary from New York, A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF GINGHAMS, QUEEN ADELAIDE STRIPES, A beautiful Article for Dresses.

SCUYLER'S PALACE OF FORTUNE, 220 Broadway, Marble Building, Under the New American Museum, New York. Where have been sold and paid PRIZES OF \$30,000, 25,000, 20,000, 15,000, \$10,000, &c. &c. Amounting to more than a Million of Dollars.

JOSEPH M. GRANADE, & Co. At the Store formerly occupied by Wm. Dunn, CORNER OF POLLOCK & MIDDLE-STREETS, OFFER FOR SALE A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Foreign & Domestic DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Spirits, Wines, Hardware, Glass & Stone Ware.

- 1 hbl. very superior New Orleans SUGAR, 4 bbls. English Island Do. 5 do. Loaf Sugar, 4 qr. chests Gunpowder & Hyson TEAS, 5 bags Rio COFFEE, 1 qr. cask very superior old Sherry WINE, 1 do. L. P. Tenerife 1 do. sweet Malaga Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum 10 bbls. Apple Brandy, 10 do. Baltimore Rye Whiskey, 5 do. old Monongahela Do. 5 boxes Sicily ORANGES, 6 do. do. LEMONS, 4 do. LEMON SIROP, 20 bbls very superior New York Canal FLOUR, 10 do. Baltimore Howard Street 20 half bbls. do. do. 1 bale Scotch Oznaburgs, in half pieces, 1 hbl. Lorillard's Scotch SNUFF, 4 doz. "N. Bears" cast-steel bitted AXES, 50 pair Trace Chains, 10 doz. Carolina Wedding Hoes, 20 bbls. presl HERRINGS, N. Y. City Inspection.

TO THE PUBLIC. I feel it my duty to expose to the community at large, Captain SAMUEL DOUGLASS, late in command, and Captain of my Schooner "Jonas," hailing from the Port of Newbern, North Carolina. I employed him in the month of March, 1830, to take command of the said Schooner upon shares— he is virtual man the vessel, and the profits, if any there were, to be divided between him and myself.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE. On Saturday the 6th of August next, WILL BE SOLD, ON THE PREMISES, That very valuable Plantation IN the County of Jones, formerly the property of Durant Hatch, Esq. This Plantation is situated about 16 or 17 miles from Newbern, and is in a high state of improvement, having on it a large and comfortable Dwelling House, & all necessary Out Houses.

WILLIAM J. HANCOCK Has just received per Schooner Susan Mary from New York, A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF GINGHAMS, QUEEN ADELAIDE STRIPES, A beautiful Article for Dresses.

TOWN TAXES. THE subscriber having been appointed to receive the lists of taxable town property for the present year, gives notice, that he will attend at his Store on Middle-street, the last twenty working days in the present month, for the purpose of receiving from all concerned their respective lists. JAMES DAVIS. Newbern, 6th July, 1831.