

pression of public opinion, which has for the time put down the despotism of nullification, may produce a lasting effect throughout the whole country. I know full well, that popular copies may be urged against the Proclamation. I know it may be said, in regard to the law of the last session of Congress, that if such laws are to be maintained, Congress may pass what laws they please and enforce them. But this argument forgets that members of Congress are but the agents of the people, chosen at short intervals, and always removable at pleasure by the people, whose servants in the national legislature, are as much subservient, and as willingly obedient, as any other of their servants. It is easy for those who wish, and who pursue measures calculated to break up the Union, to raise the cry of consolidation. But I repel it. I am no consolidationist—I disclaim it. I wish to preserve the constitution, without addition or diminution of one jot or tittle. For the same reason that I would not add, I would not withdraw. Those who have placed me in a public situation, placed me there, not to alter the Constitution, but to administer it—If a change be desired, our masters must make that change—if alterations are requested, you and the rest of your fellow citizens must make the change.—The Constitution is our power of attorney—our letter of credit—our credentials—we are to act accordingly, without interpolation or alteration, honestly and truly. The people of the United States—they, and they alone, can tread it under foot, but their servants have no such power.

Gentlemen, I take occasion to remark, that after much reflection upon the subject, and after all that has been said about the encroachment of our general government upon the rights of the States, I know of no one power exercised by the general government which was not admitted by the immediate friends and foes of the constitution to have been conferred upon it by the people when that instrument was adopted. I know of no one power which every body did not agree, in 1789, was conferred on the general government. On the contrary there are several powers, and those too, among the most important for the interest of the people, which were then allowed to be conferred by the constitution of the U. States, which are now ingeniously doubted, or clamorously denied. Gentlemen, upon this point I shall detain you with no further remarks. It does however, give me the most sincere pleasure to say, that in a long visit through the state west of you, and in a great state north of you, as well as in a tour of some days duration in the respectable state to which you belong, I find but one sentiment in regard to the conduct of the government upon this subject. I know that those who have seen fit to entrust to me, in part, their interests in Congress, approve of the measures recommended by the President. We see that he has taken occasion, during the recess of Congress, to visit that part of the country, and we know how he has been received. No where have hands been extended with more sincerity of friendship; and for one, gentlemen, I take occasion to say, that, having heard of his return to the seat of government, with health rather debilitated, it is among my most earnest prayers, that Providence may spare his life, and that he may go through with his administration, and come out with as much success and glory as any of his predecessors, [great applause.]

Gentlemen, those of you who have taken any pains to inquire into the history of that part of the country to which I belong, know, that in a quarter with which I am more immediately connected, the people were not early to urge upon the government protection by high duties. Indeed, candor obliges me to acknowledge, that, when the act of 1824 was passed, neither he who now addresses you, nor those with whom he acted, were ready or willing to take the step which that act proposed. They were not prepared to act; they doubted the expediency. It passed, however, by the great and overwhelming influence of this central section of country, N. York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. We acquiesced; we yielded to it, adopted it, and gave to our capital and labor, such direction as would enable us to conform to the policy of the country. We have become wedded to it, and identified with it, till I know of no shade of difference between the interests of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. We shall not yield it without a struggle. Neither shall we yield the principle of protection without a severe struggle, under any circumstances whatever. And who would choose to yield it? Who, standing here and looking round upon this community and its interests, would be bold enough to touch the spring to so much industry and so much happiness? Who would stop the mouths of those vast coal pits?—arrest the cargoes that are now running down a river, the noblest in the world, and which stretches over the finest territory possessed by any government? Who would quench the fires of so many steam engines? It cannot be done, without great public calamity, and great private distress.

NEXT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—There is probably no newspaper editor in the Union who has been engaged in this delectable vocation for the last twelve months, who has not expressed the opinion, that there is nothing connected with our system of government so dangerous (always saving and excepting Nullification and Secession) as the business of Presidential-making. There is not one, whether victor or vanquished, who did not either in his personal intercourse or in his columns, congratulate himself and the public, at the close of the late contest—that the struggle was over—that the whirlwind of passion had subsided—and that a season for the more congenial and peaceful occupations of the press had arrived.

These professions have scarcely died upon our ears before we find many who were loudest in their utterance, again in the field, ready to throw the country into confusion, by beginning the battle nearly three years too soon. Newspapers are springing up for the undisputed purpose of sustaining some favorite leader, and who set up claims to public patron-

age on the ground of their being the partizan of this or that candidate. Among the most prominent of those who have within a few weeks commenced the publication of new journals, are Dr. Davis of South Carolina, who has established a press at Washington under the title of "The Examiner," to support the claims of Mr. Webster—and Maj. Noah of New York, who goes for Gov. Cass, and against Mr. Van Buren.

Some of the Virginia presses have put in nomination two Virginia candidates, Mr. Leigh and Judge P. P. Barbour. The other candidates already spoken of, are Mr. Van Buren, Judge McLean of Ohio, Secretary McLean of Delaware, Mr. Calhoun, and Amos Kendall. We make mention of these facts to show our readers who they are that are thus prematurely brought before the public—in connection with our unqualified disapprobation of all discussion at this time upon this exciting and dangerous question.

The remedy for this evil, like all others that spring up in Republican governments, is in the hands of the people. Their disapprobation alone corrects it; and that can only be evinced by discountenancing every press that discusses this subject, either originally or by extracting into their columns the arguments of others. We are as much opposed to muzzling or impairing the liberties of the press as any man that breathes. Let it be free—free as the most liberal construction of our wise Constitution makes it; but there are evils connected with its licentiousness, like evils in the moral world, which can only be restrained and corrected by public opinion. The premature agitation of this question, both as it regards our political institutions and domestic quiet, we solemnly believe to be one in which the people should act in some form or other—but what that form ought to be, we are unable to advise. We know that it is much easier to find fault than to find a remedy; but to our brethren of the press we would say—in the name of peace, let us have a respite from this turbulence for at least two years and a half to come—let not our land be one continued strife, neglecting our domestic improvement—our internal policy—our husbandry—our every thing that can make us happy and contented, for the sake of keeping down a hated opponent, or building up a political favorite. "Sufficient for the day be the evil thereof."

Lexington (Rockbridge) Union.

From the United States Gazette of Saturday.

EXECUTION OF CLOUGH.

Yesterday was the day appointed by the authorities of New Jersey, for the execution of JOEL CLOUGH for the murder of Mrs. Mary Hamilton. The extraordinary atrocity of the act, and the circumstances attending the trial, and the recent escape of the murderer, had given more than common interest to the execution; and at an early hour in the morning of yesterday, the streets of Mount Holly, were crowded with persons who come to witness the end of the unfortunate man.

The Rev. Mr. Wilner, and one or two religious laymen, were with Clough all the night previous to his death. He attended to their instructions until about midnight and then lay down and slept composedly for about three hours. About 20 minutes past noon, the Sheriff brought the culprit from the prison. He was attended by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Doane, Rev. Mr. Wilner, and several other clergymen. He was placed in an open dearborn, in which were the sheriff and the clergymen, and conveyed to the place of execution, about 2½ miles from Mount Holly, near the Rancocas bridge. The sheriff adjusted the rope, in which he was aided by Clough. After the rope was placed over the gallows, Clough desired that it might be taken down—he then measured with his arm the length of rope necessary to allow him sufficient fall, and after some other regulations, in all of which the prisoner seemed to take an active part, his arms were pinioned, and the white cap placed on his head, and drawn over his face. In this position he stood a few minutes, when the sheriff struck down the support of the platform, and Joel Clough was launched into eternity. A slight muscular convulsion was all the movement visible in the body while it was suspended. In about 30 minutes after the execution, the body was taken down and placed in a coffin.

Notwithstanding the immense number of persons assembled, nearly twelve thousand, there was no disorder to mar the solemnities of the occasion.

The Confession of Clough, written by himself, and read from the scaffold, to the surrounding multitude in a remarkably distinct, and impressive manner, by Bishop Doane, embodied a brief outline of his life, from his infancy, to the period of his imprisonment. In reference to the crime for which he has suffered, he made some disclosures which place the subject in a different light from that, in which it has been heretofore viewed. He states, after appealing to the God before whom he was about to appear, for the sincerity of his story, that Mrs. Hamilton had made an engagement of marriage with him. She subsequently manifested a change, and eventually declared it impossible for her to fulfil her promise and in various ways shewed that her affection had cooled. He was exceedingly hurt and irritated by her conduct, and declares that his object in visiting New York was to withdraw himself from her society; that after having been, while there, led into some discredit scenes, which he looked upon as completing his disgrace, he returned to Bordentown, saw Mrs. Hamilton, and informed her of his misfortunes. On learning that he had lost his money, she offered to give him all she had in her possession, and in addition to give him her gold watch. These offers he declined, but renewed the subject of their engagement, and told her that if she would consent to be his wife all would be well, and they should be happy. She refused, he says, to give him any encouragement, and in a manner calculated to wound his feelings.

From that time, he observes, the idea of destroying her entered his mind. He acknowledges that her death was premeditated; that his intention was to destroy her, and then com-

mit suicide. From declarations which he had made to Mrs. H. she had reason to suppose, that he intended to destroy himself, and it was from a feeling of anxiety, arising from her apprehensions on his account, that she probably entered his room on the day of the fatal Murder. He says he did not call her. She came in of her own account. When he saw her he advised her, for her own safety, to leave the room. She did so, but immediately returned. On her second entrance, he had left the bed on which he had been lying, and was on the opposite side of the room. He was faint and she observing he looked ill, went to him and offered to assist him to the bed. While doing this, and while his left hand rested upon her shoulder, he drew the dagger which was concealed about his person, and gave her a severe stab. At that instant consciousness forsook him, and he repeated the stabs with great violence. He was actuated by jealousy, pride and revenge.

It was his determination that if she would not be his, she should never be another's. The love which was at first pure and ardent, became changed at times to a feeling of hatred.

The trial, he says, was fair and impartially conducted, and he is aware that the verdict and sentence were perfectly just.

GAMA GRASS.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

SAMPSON COUNTY, July 20, 1833.

Mr. Hale: When we were together, a short time since, I promised to send you some account and description of the GAMA GRASS, with the result of such experiments as I had made with it.

The first notice of this Grass, was by Doctor Hardeman, of Missouri; whose account of its wonderful production, and valuable properties, may be found in the 8th vol. of the American Farmer, page 244. I considered the calculations he made of results, visionary, and had forgotten it.

It, however, attracted the attention of Mr. James Magoffin, of Alabama, who procured some seed, and has, now, been cultivating it several years. The result of his experiments may be seen in the 13th vol. of the American Farmer, pages 50, 143, and 215. Also in the 4th vol. of the Southern Agriculturalist, pages 312 and 475.

Further experiments with this grass are detailed by Mr. Wm. Ellison, in the 4th vol. of the Southern agriculturalist, page 404, and the 5th vol. of the same work, page 5. To these several communications, I would refer such of your readers as have those works, for a better and more particular description of the grass, than I can give them. [N. B. Such Farmers as can afford to pay the cost of the American Farmer and Southern Agriculturalist, and neglect to subscribe for them, or one of them, do not deserve the benefit of any improvement or discovery in Agriculture.]

The combined results of the experiments of these gentlemen shew, that the quantity of hay which this grass yields, is far greater than any heretofore tried. That the quality of the hay is equal to any other; and that both when green and when cured, it is greedily eaten by stock of all kinds. Mr. Magoffin informs us, he has actually made at the rate of ninety tons of green hay per acre in one year—equal to between 20 and 30 tons of cured hay. Dr. Hardeman states, that a single root, covering a circle, the diameter of which was two feet, yielded at one cutting 52 lbs. of green hay, which when dried weighed 20 lbs.; and consequently, that an acre of ground, filled with roots equally productive, would yield more than 270 tons of hay. However exorbitant these accounts may appear at first, the high standing of these gentlemen leaves no room to doubt their accuracy. My own experiments induce me to believe, that under circumstances, in all regards favorable, they may be realised.

Of the immense value of this grass, to us, in a hot climate, and on a sandy soil, no doubt can exist.

I have ascertained the following facts, with certainty. That it grows spontaneously and luxuriantly, in our country, on alluvial bottom and rotten lime stone lands. I have planted it in a poor sandy loam on a clay foundation, (such as is the general quality of the stiff pine lands of our country, and on a sand hill, originally as barren, and as arid, as the desert of Arabia. These soils, well manured, produce it abundantly. Even the long drought of 1832, (which with me continued from 23d May to 1st August, with the exception of one slight rain on the 9th of July,) did not materially affect its growth. It may be cut as early as the 1st of May, and the cutting repeated every thirty days, until frost. It ought to be planted in drills three feet apart, and two feet space between the roots. An acre will then contain 7,350 roots. A single root of the second year's growth, (on the dry sand hill,) at three cuttings, has this year already yielded 7½ lbs. of green hay, and will without doubt yield at least as much more before frost. At that rate, an acre of pure sand hill, well manured, would yield 55 tons of green hay, equal to about 18 tons of cured hay, of a quality as good as the best blade fodder.

In January last, I drilled some seed, in drills two feet apart, with seed dropped at intervals of six inches, intended for transplanting next fall. The whole ground is now covered with a mass of grass 2½ feet high. On the 10th of this month I cut and weighed the product of one drill 35 feet long. It yielded 25 lbs. of green hay, which when cured, produced 8 lbs. of delightful forage. At this rate, an acre would yield 15,750 lbs. at one cutting. It may yet be cut three times more, and consequently, the product would be 63,000 lbs. of green hay, from seed planted in Jan'y last. The product of old roots is from two to three fold. These seeds are planted on pine land, with a poor sandy loam on the surface, with a clay foundation—well manured. I have not made any experiment with this grass, on any other soils than those above specified, but I know, it grows much more luxuriantly on alluvial bottom, and rotten lime stone lands.

Mr. Magoffin is certainly mistaken, when he supposes this grass is found indigenous only

in the western prairies. He furnished me with a few seeds of his own raising. I also procured some from Mr. Ellison of South Carolina, which grew in Fairfield District, and some from Gen. Owen, which grew spontaneously on his plantation in Bladen county in this State, on the alluvial soil of the Cape Fear.

They are all planted near each other; and are unquestionably the same species of grass. There is not the least difference between that found in this State, and that from South Carolina. That sent me by Mr. Magoffin, from Alabama, is a little different in colour, being of a pale hue, and of a little finer texture.

This grass is, without doubt, the "Tripsacum" of botanists. In Elliott's Botany of South Carolina and Georgia, vol. 2d, page 522, two varieties are described:

"1st. Dactiloides.—Root perennial.—Stem 4 to 6 feet long.—Leaves large, 3 feet long, 1½ inch wide.—Flowers, in terminal spikes.—Spikes numerous.—Very rare—have only seen it growing on the margin of the Ogeechee river.—Flowers from May to July."

"2d. Monostachyon.—Root, perennial.—Stem, 3 to 5 feet long.—Leaves 1 to 3 feet, long 1 inch wide.—Spike, solitary.—Flowers in terminal spikes.—Grows abundantly on the Sea Islands, (particularly on Paris Island) and along the margin of the salt water. Flowers from August to October."

For any practical purpose, there is no difference between these two varieties. They are found growing together.

The following characteristics will render this grass obvious to common observers: It grows in tufts or bunches, measuring about two feet across and three in height, which tufts are composed of numerous branches, springing from a common root, which is tuberous in its form for about three inches, and terminates in many small, but strong radicles. These branches, in their origin, form the common root, and have a peculiar arrangement; being produced from two opposite sides of the tuberous portion only, and departing from it at an angle in opposite directions, gives to this part of the plant a flat shape.

The leaves which (previous to the period of flowering) all issue from the root, are of a deep green colour, from 2 to 3 feet long, and from 1 to 1½ inch wide, are shaped like a blade of fodder, but are sawed or rough on the edges, particularly towards the point. The leaves commence in a sheath, at the bottom, which incloses and covers the origin of several other interior leaves. About the last of May, a number of flower stems shoot up from different parts of the bunch, and grow from 3 to 7 feet high, and terminate in one, two, or more finger-like appendages (called by botanists spikes.) The upper end of the spike, resembles a single spike of the tassel of Indian corn, and has a blossom (farina) on it. The seeds, (which vary from 3 to 6 on each spike) are imbedded immediately below this tassel, and when flowering, each has a single tag, of a deep purple colour, resembling the silk of Indian corn. The tassel drops as soon as it has shed its pollen, and then the seeds ripen, one by one, and drop off. The seeds are imbedded on opposite sides of the stem, and attached together, after the manner of the rattles of a rattle snake.

The flower stem is joined and clothed with leaves, much shorter than those which proceed from the root, the sheaths of which embrace the stem, to within a short space of the next joint. It is channelled on alternate sides like a stalk of corn. When full grown, it puts out branches at nearly every joint, which terminate and produce seeds like the main stem.

I have been thus particular in my description, to enable persons to search out this grass. I am satisfied it will be the source of much wealth and comfort in our pine country particularly. It is certainly the spontaneous product of our own State. I know it grows in New Hanover, Brunswick and Bladen Counties, and have been informed it is found in Craven and in Orange, and may, probably, on any of our alluvial bottoms. Now is the time to search for it. It is in bloom and more readily identified, by the peculiarity of the seed. When not in bloom, it very much resembles some other grasses which are different in their nature, and not so valuable. I might add much more regarding it, but again refer your readers to the essays above referred to.

Very respectfully, yours,
WM. B. MEARES.

* A well known writer in the Newbern Spectator of the 19th inst. (H. B. C.) states that during the last year he found the Gama grass on the shore of the Neuse river, and that a gentleman in Florida assured him that he had found it in that Territory.
Editor of the Observer.

Speculations Abroad.

"If there be any of us who wish to dissolve this Union, or change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it."—JEFFERSON.

The slaves of Europe begin to speculate upon the consequences of a dissolution of the Union. They are already counting upon the division of the spoil. What says the Revue Encyclopedique de Paris?—"The French masters of Louisiana and of New Orleans at the South, and of course of the St. Lawrence at the North, have been, and will be still in possession of the most important outlets for the interior of America, and of the streams that are most necessary to it, for communication with the sea. And although the French have lost Canada and have ceded Louisiana, yet it can be said, that they have not ceased to possess these two countries." The Baltimore American says, "The New Orleans Bee has noticed these foreign views with a proper spirit, and while it denounces the "treasonable" attempts which gave our watchful enemies such grounds for insulating projects of gain by our distraction, pronounces all ideas that are based upon a probable desertion of this government by the Creoles of Louisiana, for any other, to be "chimerical and wild."

But how can politicians abroad avoid weaving some such speculations when they listen to the language of some of our factious prints on this subject? The Columbia Times, for example! It speaks of the indifference which

S. Carolina felt on the late Anniversary of our Independence—of the "unsavory fruits from a tree of so much promise as our government was in the beginning"—and asserts that many had been heard to say, that "the 1st of February, 1833, (the day of the Nullifying Ordinance going into effect) would have been a more appropriate day for the national festival of South Carolina."

NEWBERN PRICES CURRENT.

BEESSWAX, lb. 16 a 18 cents	Butter, do. 20 a 25
CANDLES, do. 12 a 15	COFFEE, do. 12 a 13
CORRAGE, cwt. \$15 a \$16	COTTON, do. 13 a 14
COTTON BAGGING—Hemp, per yd. 15 a 20	Flax, do. 10 a 15
FLAX, per lb. 10 a 15 cts.	FLOUR, 7 lb. \$6.50 a 7
GRAIN, Corn, bush. 70 cents	Wheat, bush. \$1
IRON Bar, American, lb. 5 a 5½ cents	Russia and Swedes, do. 6 a 6
LARD, lb. 9 a 10 cents	EATHER, Sole, lb. 15 a 25 cents
Hides do. 10 a 12 cents	LUMBER, Flooring, M. \$12
Inch boards, do. 8 a 9	Scantling, do. 8 a 9
Square Timber, do. 20 a 25	Shingles, Cypress, do. 15 a 20
Staves, W. O. hhd. do. 16 a 20	Do. R. O. do. 8 a 10
Do. W. O. barrel do. 8	Heading, hhd. do. 18 a 22
Do. barrel, do. 8 a 10	MOLASSES, gallon, 33 cents
NAILS, Cut, all sizes above 4d. lb. 6 a 6½ cents	4d. and 3d. do. 9 cents
Wrought, do. 15 a 20 cents	NAVAL STORES, Tar, bbl. \$1.40 a 1.50
Turpentine do. \$1.80	Pitch do. 1.40
Rosin do. 1	Spirits Surpentine, gallon, 25 cents
Varnish, gal. 25 cents	OILS, Sperm, gal. \$1 a 1.20
Whale & Porpoise do. 35 a 40 cents	Linseed, do. \$1.20 a 1.30
PAINTS, Red Lead, lb. 15 a 18 cents	White Lead, ground in oil, cwt. \$10 a 12.12
PEASE, Black eyed, bushel, 75 cents	GROY eyed, do. 45 a 60
FROVIONS, Bacon, lb. 7 a 8 cents	Beef, lb. 3 a 4 cents
Pork, mess, bbl. \$15 a 16	Do. prime, do. 11 12
Do. cargo, do. 9	SALT, Turke Island, bushel, 45 a 50 cents
Liverpool, fine do. 60 a 70 cents	SHOT, cwt. \$8 a 10
SPRITS, Brandy, French, gallon, \$1.50 a 2	Apple, do. 50 a 60
Peach do. 80 a 100 cents	Rum, Jamaica, 120 a 150 cents
Do. Windward Island, 80 a 90 cents	Do. New England, 35 a 40 cents
GIN, Holland, gallon, 150 a 160 cents	Do. Country, 40 a 50 cents
Whiskey, 35 cents	STEEL, German, lb. 16 a 20 cents
Do. English, 10 a 12 cents	SUGARS, Loaf, lb. 16 a 18, Lump, 14 a 15 cents
Do. Brown, do. 7 a 9 cents	TEAS, Imperial, do. 1.25 a 1.30 cents
Gunpowder, do. 1.40 a 1.60 do.	

R. PRIMROSE

HAS just received from New York an extensive supply of
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
which he will sell at reduced prices.
ALSO ON HAND,
A few bbls. Prime PORK, and
LARD in kegs, suitable for family use.
July 26th, 1833.

FAMILY STEAMERS.

The subscriber has obtained the right of vending in the Counties of
Craven, Jones, Carteret & Hyde.

MORNING'S

CELEBRATED FAMILY STEAMER.

For Steaming BEDSTEDS, ROOMS, &c. This article is admirably adapted to the uses for which it is intended, and families will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of its benefits. Persons disposed to purchase, are invited to call and examine the machine, at the Washington Hotel, where it may be seen in successful operation.
JOSEPH BELL.
Newbern, August 2d, 1833.

Steam Mill at Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in Beaufort, on Tuesday the 27th August next, the Steam Saw and Grist Mill, situated at Lenoxville, in Carteret County, three miles from Beaufort. For further particulars, enquire of J. B. COMBARD, on the premises, or of the subscriber in Newbern.
OLIVER W. LUND.
August 2d, 1833.

GEORGE W. DIXON, MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAS the pleasure to inform his customers and the public, that he has just received from New York, by schooner Convent, A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Among which are the following:
Super Green, Brown, and Black CRAPPE CAMBLET,
Black BOMBASINE.
A handsome assortment of
Marseilles and Silk VESTINGS,
With a variety of other articles suitable to the Season.
June 21, 1833.

Osborne's Syrup,
PREPARED and for sale by CHARLES S. WARD, Druggist and Apothecary, next door to Bell's Hotel.—Newbern, Feb. 15, 1833.