

Communicated for the Tarboro Free Press.

BY REQUEST.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

In North-Carolina—see Act of 1819, establishing a Board and creating a Fund for Internal Improvement. The following, from an official source, will shew the

Receipts and Expenditures of the Board for Internal Improvements, since its organization in 1819.

RECEIPTS.

In Cash and Notes for Cherokee Lands, at four per cent sales,	110,174
For dividends in the Newbern and Cape Fear Banks,	83,619
	\$193,794

EXPENDITURES.

On the works below Wilmington, and on the Dredging Machine, Subscribed to the Cape Fear Company, to improve the River above and below Fayetteville, (only expended in part)	34,000
On the Clubfoot and Harlow's Creek Canal,	25,000
On the River,	7,500
On Lumber River,	2,543
On the Lumber River,	427
In making roads, principally to the westward,	14,672
Salary and expenses of the Principal Engineer,	29,861
Do. do. of Assistant do.	8,430
Services and travelling of the Board,	4,798
Contingent expenses,	1,154
	\$128,890

* Besides this expenditure on this Canal, the Legislature, at the last session, directed a loan of \$12,000 to be made to the Company.

The tendency of the system of Internal Improvements by Congress, since its commencement in 1824, may be somewhat understood from the following extracts from a Speech of Senator Dickerson of N. J. in the last Congress, on a bill to distribute part of the revenue of the United States among the several States:

"A grand national system of Internal Improvements already presents a front that is truly formidable. If not arrested, it will destroy what remains of the federative principle of our Constitution—it will obliterate the lines by which State rights have been heretofore defined, and reduce our union of confederated States to a consolidated government. Projects are already on foot for expending more than a hundred millions of dollars, by the arm of the General Government. Our desks and tables groan with the number and weight of applications for, and reports on, roads and canals.—This district, it seems, is to be the centre, to which many of these magnificent improvements are to tend. The great National Cumberland road is to be continued to this place—a great national road is to be made from this place to New-Orleans—a great national road from this place to Buffalo; and a very great national canal from this place to the waters beyond the Western mountains, with more than three thousand feet of lockage; and a great National Tunnel, of four or five miles, through the rocky summit of the Alleghany, by which the waters of the Youghiogeny are to mingle with those of the Potomac—to cost twenty or thirty millions of dollars—and how many more roads and canals, from this place, I know not."

Speaking of the Cumberland road, Mr. Dickerson says: "this road was commenced in the year 1806, when it was thought it might possibly cost one hundred, or one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. By a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the 19th of February, 1823, it appears that the road at that time had cost \$1,718,846 35—and there was appropriated for the Improvement of the road, \$25,000—making in all to that time, \$1,743,846 35. The road is 130 miles long, and has cost more than \$14,000 per mile. By a report of the 29th of April last, it appears that the road is in an extremely bad condition, and that many parts of it are impassable—and the further sum of \$167,680 are required for putting it in repair."

From a report of the U. S. Board of Engineers we learn, page 62 of that report on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, that its estimated cost is \$22,375,427 69.

The following is taken from a communication in the Richmond Enquirer, which goes to shew the tendency of the same system in Virginia:

"But all experience has shown, from the foundation of our government, that estimates always fall short of actual expenditures, and in a majority of cases when estimate have been resorted to, experience has shown the necessity of doubling them to complete the designated work. Let us resort to a more just stand-

ard, the expense of cutting the Canal to Maiden's Adventure; and taking the expense by the mile, of executing this work, and applying to each mile of the unexecuted work the same ratio of expenditure, we shall obtain the following result:

This section of about 25 miles has caused an expenditure of one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, a cost of \$50,000 per mile. The distance to Covington is 248 miles. This at \$50,000 per mile, will require \$12,400,000, which is double the estimate of the present Engineer, and near seven times the amount of that of the former."

Where is all this money to come from? There is but one source—the pockets of the people.

COLOMBIA.

We have been favored with a copy of the "Reconciliator, Extra" of June 20th—the title of a new paper printed at Caracas.—It contains a letter from Vice President Santander, dated at Bogota, April 30th, to the Liberator, urging his immediate return to the Capital for the purpose of resuming his executive duties, and of allaying the difficulties that exist.—This is followed by a reply of Mr. Repenga, Secretary of State, dated Caracas, June 10th, which is subjoined. The remainder of the paper is occupied by a Proclamation of Bolivar, of which the following is a translation:—

Proclamation of SIMON BOLIVAR, Liberator, President, &c. &c.

Your enemies are threatening destruction to Colombia—it is my duty to save it. Fourteen successive years have found me at your head by the almost unanimous vote of the people. During all the periods in which glory and prosperity have fallen to the Republic, I have renounced the Supreme command in the purest sincerity. I have no stronger wish than to avoid the use of the instruments of tyranny which I abhor more than ignominy itself. Bought I to abandon you in the hour of danger? Would this be the conduct of a citizen and a soldier? No, Colombians. I am resolved to face it all, in order that anarchy may not usurp the place of liberty, and rebellion that of the Constitution. As a citizen, as Liberator, as President, my duty involves the glorious necessity of sacrificing myself for you.—I will march, then, to the southern confines of the Republic; to expose myself and my glory to liberate you from the perfidious wretches, who, after having trampled on their most sacred duties, have raised the standard of treason, to invade the most loyal departments, and those most worthy of our protection.

Colombians—The will of the Nation is opposed by the many pretors who have taken upon themselves to dictate the law to the sovereign whom they ought to obey. They have arrogated to themselves the supreme right of the nation: they have violated all principles—in fine, the troops which once were Colombians, the Allies of Peru, have returned to their country to establish a new and extraordinary government on the ruins of the Republic, which they outrage with more insolence than our old oppressors.

Colombians—I appeal to your glory and your patriotism. Rally round the National standard, which has waved in triumph from the mouth of the Oronoko to the summit of the Potosi. Do so, and the nation will preserve its Liberty.

The cry of Colombia is for the Great Convention—it is her most urgent want. Congress will doubtless convoke it. And in the hands of Congress will I place the staff and sword, which the Republic has entrusted to me, both as Constitutional President and Supreme Extraordinary Chief constituted by the people. I will not deceive the hopes of the country—You have acquired liberty, glory and laws against your former enemies. Liberty, Glory, and Law will we preserve in spite of atrocious anarchy.

Head Quarters, Caracas, 16th June, 1827—Independence 17th.

BOLIVAR.

Head Quarters, Caracas, June 19. To his Excellency, the Vice President of the Republic, acting as the Executive:—

Sir: On the 28th of May last, I had the honor to inform the Secretary of the Home Department that I had received from the Liberator the communication of your Excellency of the 30th April, inviting him to come

and take upon himself the executive department, in order to appease the divisions that threatened the safety and honor of Colombia, and informing of the alarm that existed in the southern departments in consequence of the insurrection of the third division of the auxiliary army of Peru. When the Liberator determined to renounce the Presidency, he thought those veterans would have abandoned their abominable projects and returned to duty; but their continued obstinacy has entirely changed the situation in which he stood. As President, and as a Citizen, the Liberator feels himself bound to prevent by prompt decision the divisions of the Republic and the subversions of its laws.

The many and various marks of confidence, which the Liberator has received from the citizens of Colombia make it the more imperious to fulfil the obligation which now determine him to march against the traitors, who, after having sullied the honor of the Republic, now attempt to destroy it.

The Liberator will immediately proceed to your city, and will not be satisfied until he sees the country in that state of peace which will enable it to act deliberately and freely for its future welfare.

By his Excellency's Order, I communicate the above, and remain, &c.

J. R. REVENGA.

From the Kentucky Reporter. MR. CLAY'S LETTER, in reply to the charges alleged against him by Mr. Carter Beverly.

TO THE PUBLIC.

On my arrival at Wheeling; on the 23d inst. I was informed that Mr. Carter Beverly, then at that place, had received the preceding night by mail, a letter from General Jackson, which he had exhibited to several persons, and left with my friend, Col. Noah Zane, for my perusal, and which I was told formed a subject of general conversation, and had produced much excitement in the town. The Captain of the Reindeer having kindly detained his steamboat for my accommodation, and as I was unwilling to delay his departure, I had only time to obtain a hasty, but, I believe, a correct copy of the letter, and I now seize the first moment, after my arrival at home, to present it to the public: together with a copy of another letter addressed by Mr. Beverly to Col. Zane.

I purposely forbear at this time, to make several comments which these documents authorize, and confine myself to a notice of the charges which Gen. Jackson has brought forward in his letter.

These charges are, 1st. That my friends in Congress, early in January, 1825, proposed to him that, if he would say, or permit any of his confidential friends to say, that, in case he was elected President, Mr. Adams should not be continued Secretary of State, by a complete union of myself and my friends, we would put an end to the Presidential contest in one hour; and,

2ndly. That the above proposal was made to Gen. Jackson, through a distinguished member of Congress, of high standing, with my privacy and consent.

To the latter charge, I oppose a direct, unqualified and indignant denial. I neither made, nor authorized, nor knew of any proposition to either of the three candidates who were returned to the House of Representatives at the last Presidential election, or to the friends of either of them, for the purpose of influencing the result of the election, or for any other purpose. And all allegations, intimations, and insinuations, that my vote, on that occasion, was offered to be given, or was in fact given, in consideration of any stipulation or understanding, expressed or implied, direct or indirect, written or verbal, that I was, or that any other person was, to be appointed Secretary of State, or that I was, in any other manner, to be personally benefited, are devoid of all truth, and destitute of any foundation whatever. And I firmly and solemnly believe, that the first of the two above mentioned charges is alike untrue and groundless. But if (contrary to my full belief) my friends, or any of them made such proposition or offer, as is asserted in that first charge, it was without my knowledge, and without my authority.

The letter of Gen. Jackson insinuates, rather than directly makes, the

further charge, that an arrangement was proposed and made between Mr. Adams's friends and mine, by which, in the event of his election, I was to be appointed Secretary of State. I pronounce that charge also, as far as I know or believe, to be untrue, and without the least foundation.

Gen. Jackson having at last voluntarily placed himself in the attitude of my public accuser, we are now fairly at issue. I rejoice that a specific accusation by a responsible accuser, has, at length, appeared, though at a distance of near two and a half years since the charge was first put forth thro' Mr. George Kremer. I will be universally admitted, that the accusation is of the most serious nature. Hardly any more atrocious could be preferred against a representative of the people in his official character. The charge in substance is, that deliberate "propositions of bargain" were made by my Congressional friends, collectively, thro' an authorized and distinguished member of Congress, to Gen. Jackson; that their object was, by these "means of bargain and corruption," to exclude Mr. Adams from the Department of State; or to secure my promotion to office; and that I was privy, & assented to those propositions, and to the employment of those means.

Such being the accusation and the prosecutor, and the issue between us, I have now a right to expect that he will substantiate his charges, by the exhibition of satisfactory evidence. In that event, there is no punishment which would exceed the measure of my offence. In the opposite event, what ought to be the judgment of the American public is cheerfully submitted to their wisdom and justice.

H. CLAY.

Lexington, 29th June, 1827.

For the Herald.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Messrs. EDITORS,

Although a discussion of the presidential question at this period may be considered somewhat premature, as no human sagacity can foresee the revolutions or alterations that the lapse of almost two years may produce in the political world, yet a fair and impartial examination of the merits of the two prominent candidates now before the public, John Quincy Adams and Gen. Andrew Jackson, might not be deemed unappropriate. These two distinguished individuals, come before the public with far different claims or pretensions to the highest most responsible, and most dignified office in the Union. The one eminent for his diplomatic talents, his profound and various learning, and his long experience in the councils of the nation. The other, eminent for his military achievements, his martial courage, and his numerous qualifications for the field. The former a firm and decided Republican, and an able, experienced, and unrivalled statesman. The latter a bold, daring, and intrepid commander. John Quincy Adams is a man whose pre-eminent talents as a statesman and diplomatist, have commanded universal admiration from the most polished courts of Europe. Europe the theatre of his noblest efforts, where he has conducted and concluded with reputation to himself and his country, the most complex and difficult negotiations. He came into office under the immortal Washington himself and enjoyed not only his confidence, but the confidence of all his successors in the Presidential chair, and was promoted by them from one office to another, until he attained the highest official station in the Union. The question then immediately occurs, if he was unworthy of confidence and preferment, why was he promoted to, and continued in office by the collective wisdom of the Universe? Why was he honoured with the confidence of these distinguished worthies? Men of massive, vigorous, and highly cultivated minds and of great political experience—and who as a body, possessed more wisdom, more moral worth, & more enlarged and philosophical views of human nature, than have ever graced before or since, the councils of this or any other nation. Patriots, who had pillowed their heads upon mountain snows, and had encountered the hardships and dangers of a dark and stormy revolution. Such a band of sages and statesmen; would have reflected splendor upon a Roman Sen-

* The author here alludes to Washington and Monroe.

ate in the zenith of her glory, and intellectual refinement. And why was he in 1816 recommended by General Jackson to Mr. Munroe as the very best man in the country (to use his own language) for the important office of Secretary of State, because he would stand firm in the hour of danger? Such facts speak his praise and pre-eminent worth, louder than the roar of Niagara.

It is universally conceded, that it requires much higher intellectual powers or endowments to constitute a statesman, than to constitute a general. A person cannot become eminent as a statesman, unless he possesses great natural, and highly cultivated abilities, a profound knowledge of the history of other nations, and an extensive acquaintance with the politics of his own and foreign governments. But a man may become eminent in the field, from the acquisition of a few victories, which perhaps are obtained as much from fortuitous concatenation of circumstances, as from superiority of military skill. Gen. Jackson appears to have been destined by nature, to move in a military sphere. His fiery temperament, boldness of conception, and inflexibility of purpose, all concur to establish this opinion. And the well known fact, of his having already resigned a number of civil offices, from an incapacity to fill them, as he himself asserted, goes to corroborate the same opinion. If military achievements are to be considered as a qualification for the Presidency, Generals Brown, Scott, Macomb, and many others, have strong and imperative claims upon the suffrages of their fellow citizens as well as Gen. Jackson. But the introduction or sanction of such a precedent, would be a death blow to our Republic. Like that of Rome under her Caesars, Gracchi, & Pompeys, it would soon sink into non-existence. A limited knowledge of ancient history will teach us, the fallacy and danger of placing military men at the helm of government. Intoxicated with ambition, the love of glory, and conquest; they have invariably, in ancient Republics, prostrated and trampled upon the civil power, and turned their swords against the bowels of their Country.

A few words by way of instruction to Alexander. Your inquiry, "does the Constitution of the U. States warrant us in forming alliances with other powers?" must be answered in the affirmative. The 2d article of the Constitution says—"That the President shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the senators present, concur: It is true it does not particularize what treaty; but this, whether it shall be a treaty of alliance of friendship, of commerce, &c. is left altogether at the discretion of the President and Congress. Alexander must acknowledge, that our treaty of alliance with France in 1778, (altho' it was before the adoption of the Constitution) was of infinite advantage to us, and contributed much towards the acquisition of our independence. A similar emergency might again occur, when an alliance with a foreign power, would not only contribute to our national interest, but likewise to our national preservation. You accuse Mr. Adams of having asserted that he has a right to send ministers wherever he pleases, regardless of the concurrence of the Senate." This charge is positively and unequivocally denied; and you are called upon to exhibit, sine mora the least shadow of evidence to substantiate this allegation. The constructive journeys of which you accuse Mr. Adams, are the production of your own prolific or rather disordered imagination. For, one would naturally conclude, from your deviating so widely from the truth, and wandering so far in the labyrinth of error and fiction, that your imagination or brain and perhaps both had become suddenly disordered. The fact of Mr. Adams' accounts having been audited, approved and paid by the Treasurer of the U. States, is a sufficient evidence of their genuineness and accuracy. As to Mrs. Jackson, whether she possesses all the chastity and purity of the Goddess Diana, or the wanton licentiousness and turpitude of Cleopatra, is entirely unknown to the author of this communication. But this much is known, that when an application is made for a divorce, both parties are almost invariably more or less to blame. But in this case, Mrs. Jackson is entirely excused by the partitions of the General, and all the blame is thrown upon Mr. Roberts