

"Ours are the plans of fair, delightful peace,
"Unwarped by party rage, to live like brothers."

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We find in the National Intelligencer, a speech delivered in the House of Representatives, by General Jesse Speight, one of our Members, on the Resolution submitted by Mr. Anderson, proposing a partial modification of the Tariff. We are surprised to see any Member from North-Carolina professing a willingness to cooperate in a scheme of forcible resistance to a settled law of the country—and such a profession we deem fairly deducible from the concluding paragraph of General Speight's speech. He closed as follows:

"But, Sir, let me ask gentlemen to pause and solemnly pause and reflect on the course they are pursuing. A respectable portion of the Union have remonstrated against the unjust system of taxation under which they are made to labour, and this House on all occasions set at naught their petitions. Their remonstrances against an unconstitutional exercise of power towards them has been indignantly kicked out of doors. I ask gentlemen if they suppose the wounded pride and patriotism of the South will tamely submit to such treatment? Sir, we want no disunion, and the charge is a foul aspersion, and I indignantly throw it back. The wish of the South is to cherish unimpaired the principles of the Constitution, venerate its sanctity, and hand it down to posterity unimpaired. But, Sir, when we see that hallowed instrument, subverted to answer the most unworthy motives, when we see that instrument which was made to protect us, and secure to us our liberty, used as an engine to oppress, we have but little to hope for. For my own part, I have no hope that the present Congress will do any thing to relieve the grievances of the South, nor do I believe any thing will ever be done, until we take a bold and independent stand. Sir, I shall advise no harsh measures, but my own opinion is, from the cruel and unprecedented treatment the South has received, he would be justifiable in throwing her ports open, and declaring the Tariff unconstitutional. And until some such measure as this is adopted, we are doomed to a state of vassalage. When the South acts as one man, and assert their injured rights, they will be speedily redressed, and not until then. Sir, gentlemen may say this amounts to treason or disunion. But I think not. It would be the exercise of a power reserved to the State Sovereignities, and the only alternative which is left an oppressed people driven to desperation by the usurped powers of the General Government. It would, in my opinion be that step which if taken by any one of the States would lead to a speedy repeal of the Tariff. And I have no doubt if this house should persist in the high toned career, which has characterised their proceedings this session in relation to this subject, it will sooner or later inevitably lead to it. And I hope when this is the only alternative left us, there will not be found in the whole South a man to collect the duties for the General Government: Sir, I have devoutly prayed that this 'cup might pass us,' should it not, and we are forced to drink it, the consequences be upon them, and not upon us."

It is true, that in the above extract, there is a direct disavowal of any wish to dissolve the Union. But what would avail the declarations of a person detected in applying the torch to a powder magazine, that he had no intention of producing an explosion. At a time when principles are advocated dangerous to the future prosperity, if not to the present peace of our community—when politicians, infuriated with passion, are urging the most desperate measures—when even the chord of Union is attenuated by discordant strife, and the sword seems poised to sever it in twain—he who assists in exciting, rather than in allaying the popular ferment, will have much to answer for, if momentary irritation should triumph over sober reason. We confess we have no fellowship with that testy Patriotism, which, on every difference of opinion, indulges in language, the tendency of which is, to familiarize the People to that greatest of all calamities—the dissolution of the Union. For General Speight, personally, we entertain sentiments of respect, and there is no man in the country who deserves greater credit for the improvement which he has made of his time and opportunities. He is literally a self-made man, and if he does not permit the enthusiasm and ardency of his feelings to usurp the place of sound judgment, he may become a distinguished one; for he possesses some of the requisites in an eminent degree. We therefore regret the more, that he should have so far mistaken public sentiment in this State, as to suppose that his remarks will find any thing like a general response. There may be individuals, who, rather than pay a tax of one dollar on their superfine broad-cloth coats, are willing to "stand by their arms," but if there be such, they are "few and far between." No! North-Carolina has always been distinguished above all the other States, for her unbroken loyalty to the Federal Government, and her citizens can never be brought, by any management, to adopt those words of delusion—"Liberty first and Union afterwards." But, in the beautiful language of Mr. Webster, they will "hug to their bosoms, that other sentiment, dear to every true American heart—Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!"

The Columbia (South-Carolina) Telescope contains the following language: "The day has at last arrived beyond precipitation, for South-Carolina earnestly to look forward to the great crisis before her, & prepare for that event. It cannot be disguised that we are on the very eve of some most interesting and important political struggles. It may now be set down as settled, that all hopes founded on the new Congress and on General Jackson have

been baseless. The protecting system—in other words, the system of plunder and robbery, on a great scale, by unconstitutional law, is triumphantly proclaimed by that "Many Headed Despot," to wit, the plundering majority, both in and out of Congress, as the permanent law of the land. General Jackson also, doubtless with an eye to his own re-election, has thought it his best policy to forget right and justice—peace and the general welfare, and throw the weight of his influence into the hands of the "protecting system" party. In his message, he vauntingly intimates the propriety of some reduction of the tariff on some articles, but is perspicuously, and in bold relief, in favor of the extension of it beyond the authority of the Constitution."

The most violent opponents of the President of the United States have never assailed him with more virulence than is here manifested by one of the most zealous of his late professed partizans and supporters.

National Currency.—Gen. Smith, from the Committee of Finance in the Senate of the United States, who were directed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a uniform National Currency for the U. States, made a Report on the 29th ult. entirely opposed to the adoption of any such scheme. The resort of a Nation to the issue of paper money, says the Report, is a desperate expedient; and in the present condition of the Public Treasury, with a Revenue far beyond its wants, a debt almost nominal, such a measure is not needed. Of such an issue, the Executive would be the natural fountain, the Agents of the Executive the natural channels, the States, corporations and individuals, who borrowed it, would be the debtors to the Government; & the inevitable consequence would be, the creation of a *monied-engine* of direct dependence on the Officers of the Government, entirely at war with our free institutions. To prove a plan of this sort is unnecessary, and that nothing can excel our present currency, which consists of gold, silver, and Bank notes, equivalent to gold and silver, the Committee states, that for the last ten years, though the Government has in employment 9,000 Receiving Officers, dispersed throughout the Union, from whom, during that period has been received a Revenue amounting to upwards of 230 millions of dollars, portions of which have been disbursed at points a thousand miles distant from the places where it was collected, it has nevertheless been collected and paid away, without the loss by depreciation of a single dollar!

SMALL-POX.—Dr. James F. M'Ree, Magistrate of Police of Wilmington, notifies the public, officially, that that town and its vicinity are now entirely free from the Small-Pox, no new case having occurred within twenty Days.

The Fredericksburg Arena, states that Mr. RIVAPINOLI, chief director of one of the large mining companies of London, attended by three other gentlemen in the employ of the same company, was lately in that town, for the purpose of making an examination of the Gold district, with a view of ascertaining its mining capabilities. They intend visiting North-Carolina also, and should the report which they will make, as to the indications of Gold in either State, be favorable, the company in London will proceed forthwith to invest a large capital in the erection of suitable buildings and machinery.

The election in Virginia, for Members of the State Legislature, has just taken place. At the same time, the voters expressed their opinion on the question to adopt or reject the new Constitution.—So far as we have heard, there seems scarcely any opposition to its adoption.

The Editors of the Louisville Focus, speaking of Mr. Chilton's recantation, makes the following apposite application of a passage in Hume:—

"A Court Lady, daughter of the Earl of Devonshire, having turned Catholic, was asked by (Archbishop) Laud, the reason of her conversion. 'Tis chiefly, said she, because I hate to travel in a crowd.' The meaning of this expression being demanded, she replied, 'I perceive your Grace and many others, are making haste for Rome, and therefore to prevent being crowded, I have gone before you.'"

Mr. Crockett, in a late speech in Congress, against the project of a national road from Buffalo to New-Orleans, observed— "It reminded him of a man in Ohio who was proceeding to his home with a bag on his back, and who being met by a neighbor, was asked what he was carrying in the sack upon his shoulder? Put in your hand & see, said the man, and the inquirer, doing so, was bit by a raccoon, and

on complaining and asking again what it was, answered, that it was a bite."

Fire.—The store of Thomas J. Southall & Co. near Mrs. Dupree's, in Northampton County, was destroyed by fire, on Monday night last. The origin of the fire is unknown; but there are some circumstances attending it, which induce the belief, that it was the work of an incendiary. The loss of the stock is almost total, and is estimated at \$4,000.—Romeoke Adv.

Fire.—The Gin-house belonging to Mr. Noah Partee, of Rowan County, was destroyed by fire, on the night of the 25th ult. We have not heard the amount of Mr. P.'s loss. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.—Cal. Jour.

Melancholy Occurrence.—Mr. Francis Newby, of Perquimans County, received a kick on the head on the 22d ult. from a horse which fractured his skull so badly that he died in three days after, leaving a widow and many friends to lament his death. Mr. N. was a soldier of the revolution, and after having escaped the bullets of the enemy in our struggle for independence, and lived to the good old age of 73 years, was killed by a kick from his own horse.—Elizabeth City Star.

Gold Mines of North-Carolina.—A neighboring print in the "South State," in speaking of our Gold Mines, says there is "great cry and little wool." Now, aside from the inelegance and inaptness of the quotation, we should think that one hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars (the amount reported at the Mint as having been received from North-Carolina during the last year) worth of the precious stuff, was not a *Fleece* to be sneezed at. The cry is indeed "great;" but it cannot be denied but what there is also much wool.

There are continually new developments in the Gold Region. A mine was recently discovered on 2d Broad river, in Burke, which is said to be as rich as any heretofore worked—(always excepting Harris's, in Mecklenburg; which, by the way, is said to have greatly fallen off, of late)—and has been purchased by Gen. Bryan, at \$4,500. In Rutherford county, it is thought by the Spectator, that a large extent of country is rich in gold. Many mines have been, and are continuing to be opened; and are worked with various success: the hands average from 3 to \$4 each, per day.—West. Carol.

An amusing scene (says the National Journal) occurred in the House of Representatives on Thursday. Mr. Wm. B. Shepard, of N. C. took occasion, in his speech on the Buffalo and New Orleans Road-Bill, to allude to the story of 'bargain and corruption' in the election of Mr. Adams, and very frankly (though a friend of the present Administration) avowed his belief that there was no foundation for it, and that it never was believed by intelligent and honorable men. His colleague, Mr. Carson, doubtless supposing that such a sentiment, from such a quarter, was calculated to injure the cause of the Combination now in power, undertook to assure Mr. S. that he believed the story true, and that it was in that faith he began his opposition to Mr. Adams's Administration. Mr. S. replied, that what he had stated was said in good faith, as at the time he supposed the story was not believed, but was only used as an electioneering topic, for effect. As, however, his colleague declared that he believed the story, Mr. S. must admit he was in an error.

Mr. Clay.—This distinguished citizen of the West, our readers are aware, has been lately on a journey of business to New Orleans. He left that city for Natchez on the 9th March, on his return home. The Cincinnati papers give some account of his departure from New Orleans, and of his arrival at Natchez. When he had embarked, and "the boat left the port at New Orleans, the levee and tops of the steam boats, a great number of which were in port, exhibited a crowded and almost unbroken mass of spectators, and the elevation of the flags and the roar of cannon which burst from the whole crowd of surrounding vessels, together with the repeated acclamations of the people as the boat moved off, taken altogether, presented one of the most cheering and animating spectacles possible to behold."

At Natchez, persons "from 150 miles round," were waiting to meet him. The press of the crowd into the Caledonia steam boat threatened "serious injury," and the mass collected on the wharf was so dense, that much time and exertion was required to make a way through it. On the 12th he attended a Ball given to him by the citizens of the county and city. On the 13th he partook of a public dinner, of which a correspondent at Natchez gives us the following account, in a hasty letter written the same evening:—

"Mr. Clay must be highly gratified at his reception in this city. I do not exaggerate in saying that the collection of the people, at the entertainment from which I have just returned,

was equal if not greater than that given to Gen. Jackson, and not much inferior to the one in honor of Lafayette. It was a subscription, at \$5 a ticket, therefore not that kind usually held in the western States in order to draw great numbers. Previous to the toast in honor of Mr. Clay, an address was made by Judge Turner, one of the oldest citizens of the State, to which Mr. Clay replied, in a manner that filled every breast with enthusiasm, although many Jackson men were present."—Nat. Int.

Important Mistake.—It appears by the proceedings of Congress, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual Report, made a mistake to the small amount of \$2,000,000, as to the expenses of the Government for the last quarter of the year 1829. Adding this item, it appears that the expenditures of the last year exceed those of the year 1829 by more than twelve hundred thousand dollars; the payments on account of the public debt, and under the Ghent Treaty, being deducted in both years. This makes another serious joke in the grand farce of Retrenchment.—Com. Adv.

The Cotton Cleaner.—This is a machine invented by Mr. James Gilliam, of Greenville, for removing the dirt and trash from Seed Cotton, and for which he has obtained a patent. The purposes of this invention are thus explained by the Patentee.

"The Cleaner may be attached to the gearing of a Cotton gin, at the same time that the gin is at work, as it requires only about half horse power to clean from 3000 to 6000 lbs. per day.— It separates the dirt and trash from the Cotton, and prepares it for the Gin; and it has been observed that the Gin does not cut the staple of the Cotton so much to pieces after passing through as it does without it. Therefore, this machine preserves the staple of the Cotton and brushes off the stain that collects on it from remaining in the field under heavy falls of rain—consequently it is restored to its natural state, and in market it will command a higher price. The farmer can have at least one-third more picked out per day, with the same number of hands."

Mr. Gilliam has disposed of the right of using the machine in the States of South-Carolina and Georgia, to Mr. Nathan Berry, of Reedy Fork, Greenville District, S. C. who offers the right to individuals, Districts, or Counties, at a price so low as to place it within the reach of almost every farmer. Information respecting the utility of the machine, &c. may be obtained by addressing Mr. Berry, at Reedy Fork.—Charleston Cour.

American Silk.—The silk alluded to in the following certificates, was sent to Baltimore as a specimen to try the market.—

There was enough of it for the purpose, as well as for establishing the fact of the practicability of the culture of silk in the United States, beyond doubt. It establishes another fact, that in the art of reeling from the cocoon, there is no insuperable difficulty; for the Miss Waties say in their letter, that their servants reel the silk "with great ease." There were 21 ounces of silk; it was of the kind used by the coach-lace weavers, which commands ten dollars a pound in the Philadelphia market.

The following certificates on Miss Waties' Floss Silk will show its excellence:—

Philadelphia, March 17, 1830.—I have examined a skein of Floss silk, said to have been made by the Miss Waties of S. Carolina, which I pronounce to be equal in quality to any imported Floss Silk, I have seen.
HENRY KORN,
Coach Lace and Fringe Manufacturer—Philad.
I agree with Mr. Lorn in the opinion of the excellent quality of the Silk made by the Miss Waties.
Wm. H. HORSTEMANS,
Coach Lace and Fringe Manufacturer
Philadelphia, March 29th 1830.—We have this day examined with great pleasure, the skein of Floss Silk made by the Miss Waties, and pronounce it excellent. Congress could not more effectually encourage the culture of Silk in S. Carolina, than by enabling the above named ladies, to become the teachers of a certain number of persons to Reel cocoons and make Floss Silk.
C. F. HOBCKLEY,
C. F. FISHER,
Manufacturers of Coach Lace & Fringe—Philad.
American Farmer.

Elopement.—Much excitement and a amusement was exhibited at the ferry, in this village, on Monday afternoon last, which was occasioned by the following circumstance. A hackney coach, with a man and woman entered the ferry boat, on the New York side, for Brooklyn. A man also entered just as the boat started off, who proceeded to the carriage, and in presence of the people claimed the lady as his wife, who was running away with a Frenchman. He started the man out of the carriage and took his place, and commanded the driver to stop at the ferry tavern of Cook and Concklin. He wished to apprehend the Frenchman, but was afraid to leave his wife, and the man started off followed by the mob. The husband refused to pay the hackman, whom he censured for carrying off the runaways.—"My dear, did you contract with this driver?" said the affectionate fellow. "No my dear, I did not," was the equally affectionate reply. The driver was discharged, and another procured, and the lady with her handboxes taken in, to be transported back to New-York.
Brooklyn (E. I.) Star.

Moulding a Bust.—We understand an Italian artist of this city has secretly disinterred the body of Elias Hicks, the celebrated Quaker Preacher, and moulded his bust. It seems he had applied to the friends of the deceased to take a moulding previous to his interment, but was refused. Suspicion being excited that the grave had been disturbed, it was examined, and some bits of plaster were found adhering to the hair of the deceased.—The enthusiastic Italian was visited, and owned that, as he had been denied the privilege of taking a bust before interment, he had adopted this only method of obtaining one. We have heard nothing more on the subject, except that the bust is a most excellent likeness.—N. Y. Post

One of the strangest circumstances took place to-day that I ever heard of: about twelve or one o'clock, a very black cloud came over, from which fell a moderate shower of something that was as black as ink; and as the ground was covered with snow, I for the first time saw black snow. Since it has dried, the cornstalks are covered with something like ashes and gunpowder. The rain was accompanied with a thick smoke, which smelled like the smoke of stone coal. After the shower (which lasted but a few minutes) was over, it commenced snowing part of which was likewise black. It has created some little alarm; some attribute it to a volcanic eruption.—Union (Kentucky) Gaz

FROM THE NEW-YORK AMERICAN.
BISHOP HAVENSCROFT.
"For he was a good man."

The good old man is gone!—
He lies in his sandy rest;
And his labours all are done,
And the work that he loved the best.
The good old man is gone
But the dead in the Lord are bless'd!

II.
I stood in the holy aisle,
When he spoke the solemn word,
That bound him, through care and toil,
The servant of the Lord;
And I saw how the depths of his manly soul
By that sacred vow were stir'd.

III.
And nobly his pledge he kept—
For truth he stood up al, e,
And his spirit never slept,
And his march was ever on;
Oh! deeply and long shall his loss be wept,
The brave old man that's gone.

IV.
There were Heralds of the Cross,
By his bed of death that stood,
And heard how he counted all but loss
For the gain of his Saviour's blood,
And patiently waited his Master's voice,
Let it call him when it would.

V.
The good old man is gone!—
An Apostle's chair is void,
There is dust on his mitre thrown,
And they've broken his pastoral rod,
And the fold of his love he has left alone,
To account for its care to God.

VI.
The wise old man is gone!—
His honored head lies low,
And his thoughts of power are done,
And his voice's manly flow,
And the pen, that, for truth, like a sword, was
drawn,
Is still and soulless now.

VII.
The brave old man is gone!—
With his armour on, he fell;
Not a groan nor a sigh was drawn,
When his spirit fled, to tell:
For mortal suffering, keen and long,
Had no power his heart to quell.

VIII.
The good old man is gone!—
He is gone to his saintly rest,
Where no sorrow can be known,
And no trouble can molest;
For his crown of life is won,
And the dead in Canaan are bless'd!
G. W. D.

Boston, March 15, 1830.

The Rt. Rev. JOHN STARR HAVENSCROFT, D. D. of North-Carolina, was consecrated in St. Paul's Church, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 22d of May, 1823. He died in Raleigh, N. C. on the 5th of March, 1830. "without a struggle or distorted feature."

The Rt. Rev. THOMAS CHURCH BROWNELL, D. D., Bishop of Connecticut, and the Rev. William Richmond, Rector of St. Michael's, St. James' and St. Mary's churches, New-York, on their return from a missionary tour through the valley of the Mississippi, were in Raleigh on the 25th of February, and found the dying Bishop "humbly waiting for deliverance from pain and sin, through the merits of an all-sufficient Saviour."

† The Bishop was at that time, ten days before his death, employing the little strength he had in revising his MSS. for publication. By them, though dead he will yet speak!

Married.

In Washington, N. C. by the Rev. Philip B. Wiley, Mr. Thomas W. Patrick to Miss Dorcas W. Howard.
In Beaufort county, Mr. Benjamin Patrick, to Miss Dicey W. Hill.
In Mecklenburg county, John Knox, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth M'Run.
In Cabarrus county, by the Rev. R. H. Morrison, Dr. James F. Gilmer, of Mecklenburg, to Miss Sarah Harris, daughter of the late Dr. C. Harris. Also, Mr. Abraham Dry to Miss Polly Harkey. Also, Mr. Calvin M'Graw to Miss Lovina Wagner.
In Rutherford county, Mr. Abraham Irvine to Miss Louisa Beam.
In Salisbury, by the Rev. Jesse Rankin, Mr. William Henderson, of Cabarrus, to Miss Sarah C. Wilkinson.
In Iredell county, Mr. James J. Turner to Miss Margaret Rosebrough.
In Orange county, on the 15th of Feb. John M'Cauley to Miss Margaret B. Blackford. Also, Mr. William Piper to Miss Sarah Harris. Also, Mr. Robt. Hall to Miss M. An Watkins.

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