

Politics of the Day.

From the Fayetteville Observer. The Address of Mr. Berrien to the Public, to which we devote so much room, will be read by all parties with great interest; and we are much mistaken if it does not work a greater revolution in public sentiment than any disclosure that has been made for years. Mr. Berrien's character is so fair--so perfectly free from reproach--he has been so little of a party man--that upon his own unsupported testimony we think the public would place entire reliance. In the course of a pretty long and distinguished public career, not a syllable has ever been breathed, so far as we know, to the prejudice of his public or private character. But when he is so fully sustained by Messrs. Ingham & Branch--the latter of whom is too well known in North-Carolina to admit a doubt of his word upon a matter of fact--can there be a doubt upon the mind of any one? If not, how surely do the facts disclosed seal the fate of Andrew Jackson! Within the last six months, more circumstances calculated to bring our Government into contempt, disgrace and difficulty, have occurred, than during any entire previous administration. This last caps the climax. Here we have the President of the United States in a towering passion, like a roaring Lion, threatening the dismissal of three members of the Cabinet, because they did not oblige their families to associate with a woman of generally reputed bad character. We hear him swearing that he would do an act leading directly to a War, to revenge a supposed slight of this woman by the wife of the Dutch Ambassador. We see him charging a member of Congress with the dignified duty of treating with Messrs. Ingham, Branch & Berrien, for her admission to the parties at their houses. If it were not for the character of our country, we could be amused at the figure they cut. But looking at it in a National point of view, we are filled with regret. Let our readers reflect upon it, and then say whether they can longer support Gen. Jackson. Whether they would not be doing a kindness to him, at the same time that they would benefit their country, by allowing him to retire to private life.

From the Charleston Mercury. We commence to day, and shall conclude to-morrow, the exposition of Mr. BERRIEN, the late Attorney-General of the United States, in relation to the causes which produced the dissensions and the dissolution of the late Cabinet. It presents a humiliating series of facts well calculated to humble us at home, and to disparage us abroad, and we are constrained painfully to say, to bring the administration of our Government into contempt and reproach. The circumstances thus disclosed are the natural and bitter fruits of the existence of a secret cabal, destitute of all capacity and virtue, owing its origin to intrigue, corruption and favoritism, and exercising, without a just responsibility, all the high functions of Government. Mr. BERRIEN, we conceive as a man of honor, having a just regard (as he very correctly avows) to the best inheritance he can leave his children, (an unspotted reputation) was compelled by the overruling necessities of self defence to make this disclosure. He has accomplished a most painful task in a manner highly creditable to his ability, integrity, and honor. His narrative bears the stamp not only of the most scrupulous veracity, but of the most cautious accuracy of memory, and is sustained throughout by a moderation, dignity, and forbearance, which harmonize with uncommon felicity, with the elegance, grace, & power, with which as a literary effort, his communication has been conceived and executed. We refrain, however, from further comment; nor will we longer detain our readers from a portion of our history which they cannot fail to prize with intense and mortifying interest.

From the Baltimore Patriot. It is not conceivable that the three members of the Cabinet should all of them have misunderstood Col. Johnson. It is not possible to suppose that when a requisition of so extraordinary a character was made on them, that the whole three should not only entirely misconceive the main point which was pressed, but that they should all fall into the same error--that they should all totally misunderstand the agent of the President, yet all understand him precisely alike! Such a result is too unnatural to be believed for a moment. Had the recollections of the three members of the Cabinet varied--had they differed in their representations of the demand made upon them--there would have been some room for doubt, supposing that Col. Johnson should give a version of the affair substantially different from each of them. But we do not see how Col. J. can contradict the statement of the three, agreeing as they do in every important particular. However well he may be so inclined, he cannot discredit their united testimony. Should he attempt this, we agree with the N. Y. Commercial, that the attempt will be altogether futile. All three could not at once have misunderstood him and fallen into the same error.

From the Alexandria Phoenix. A correspondent requests us to suggest to the friends of Mr. CLAY throughout the Union--to the members of the National Republican Convention, and to the people of the U. States generally, WILLIAM WIRT, of Maryland, as a suitable candidate for the office of Vice-President of the United States. The People's ticket will then be CLAY and WIRT: they are worthy the confidence & support of their fellow-citizens, and will command the respect of all true Americans.

From the Same. The President's quarrel with the Telegraph has accused him of the sin of Nullification, and Gov. Hamilton in his recent speech at Charleston thus corroborates the Telegraph's testimony: "Pressed, as we are, to the wall, we have a right to sustain ourselves, by high authority wherever it is to be found. I have heard from the most authentic sources that however much our venerable President may condemn South-Carolina Nullification, he is in favor in fact, of Nullification in the abstract, and sometimes in the concrete too. For example, it is understood when the bill was before the H. of Representatives during the last session to repeal the 25th section of the Judiciary Act, it was honored by his favorable regard. The bill for this repeal, you know, provided, 'by act of Parliament' in effect, for Standing Nullifications, on the part of the States, of the Acts of Congress. He also sustained, as I have learnt from equally good authority, the Nullification by Georgia, not only of the treaties made by the General Government, in pursuance, at least of the forms of the Constitution with the Indians, but as we well know, refused to execute these Treaties, and the Acts of Congress, consequent on them. I have also learnt that he approved of the recent Nullification by Georgia of the citation of the Supreme Court."

Major Hamilton thus relates in a late speech, a conversation of his with the President: "After the inauguration of Gen. Jackson, I received an intimation through a common friend that he desired to see me. In the course of a day or two after the message was received I sought the interview which had been desired. After the usual salutations, he told me that he had been exceedingly desirous of inviting me to take a seat in his Cabinet--that he had felt the full force of the obligations he owed to his native State for her zealous, able and gallant aid in his election; and was pleased to speak of my efforts, in behalf of the principle involved in his elevation to power, in a manner which does not become me to repeat. He, however went on to remark that particular exception had been taken by others to my being a member of the Cabinet, in consequence of the violence of my course on the Tariff, more particularly indicated by recent declarations in a speech which I had made to my constituents--the very declarations, fellow-citizens for which I now stand before you, the thrice honored object of your approbation and applause. What reply do you suppose I made to this? Do you think I told the old gentleman that I was sorry; very, very sorry for what I had done; that I had indulged in a thoughtless indiscretion in producing an unhappy excitement; that I would go home and use my best efforts to allay this excitement among my deluded constituents, which was so well calculated to bring our cherished Union into peril? If I did, may my tongue cleave forever to the roof of my mouth! No, I told him that however complimented and obliged I was by the honor he had intended me, I was infinitely more highly honored by the grounds on which I had been excluded from the Cabinet; and that I believed that this decision of his, which affected most of my colleagues, as well as myself, would occasion no disappointment, as I knew that one and all of the South-Carolina delegation (at least I could speak for those whose confidence I shared) neither expected, desired, or would take office."

I assume no credit to myself for this reply; I should have been unworthy to stand here under the circumstances in which I do, if I could have for any other than the impulse which dictated it."

From the Fayetteville Observer. A report having been current in this town, that Mr. DENNEY had recently declared himself in favor of the re-election of Gen. Jackson, a friend in this town addressed a letter to him, a few days ago, informing him of it. In reply, he says: "The report that I have come out in favor of the re-election of Gen. Jackson, is utterly false, and without the slightest foundation. You may be assured that I have not, to any man, used a single word which could authorize such a report. As to my views of the approaching Presidential Election, I confess that I have not yet made up a definitive opinion, believing it to be yet very far from being determined, who are to be the prominent candidates for that highly responsible office. I am led by recent political occurrences to doubt whether they are yet before the public. When the issue shall have been made up, I will choose for myself, and will give my individual vote in pursuance of such choice. But should a choice not be made in the electoral college, and the election devolve on the H. of Representatives, in the event of my having a seat in Congress, I will vote for the candidate who may be the choice of a majority of the people of the district."

From the Boston Courier. The following speculation from the London Times of June 9th, forms a proper appendix to Mr. Berrien's Appeal. We deserve to be shut out by all the wit-mongers of the United Kingdom. The Dutchess of St. Albans ought to be sent out as Minister Plenipotentiary, that we might have one foreign diplomatist, who would not be particular about the society at the Capital. There has been a great deal of speculation in the English, and a great lack of information in the American newspapers, on the cause of the sudden dissolution of the late Jackson Cabinet. No conspiracy has been discovered to burn the Capital,

or to blow up the Union, in which the President and his official helpers could take different sides--no new expedition has been planned or projected against the Indian tribes, in which the conscience or humanity of the Ministers would lead them to dissent from their Chief--and neither the abolition nor the increase of the tariff duties on foreign manufactures has been brought forward as a bone of contention. The twenty-and-odd States of the Confederation reposed in perfect safety under the Jackson sceptre, and no adventurous Aaron Burr had risen to divide them by attempting to usurp the honors of King-ships. The different Ministers, in their friendly letters of resignation to the President, beginning, "My dear Sir," never hint at any grave question of foreign or domestic politics which could separate them from each other or from an indulgent leader.

What then, could be the cause of their precipitate dissolution? That cause, as now explained, affords a curious illustration of American manners, and shows that our Republican brethren west of the Atlantic, are not exempted from those private influences in the management of their public affairs, which in their severer moods they ascribe exclusively to the old Courts of Europe. A woman was the cause of the Trojan war, and the slighted pretensions of a Minister's wife, occasioned the overthrow of President Jackson's Cabinet, "What dire offence from trifling causes springs! What mighty contests rise from little things!" It would appear that for some reason or other, (into which we forbear to inquire,) the lady was sent--not to Troy, but--to Coventry, by her fair co-equals in the official circle of Washington, and that being supported by her husband, as he was in duty bound, she formed a faction against her rivals. The President to show his impartiality, frequented her parties, as well as those of the other ministerial dames, and thus added jealousies to dislike. At last the ladies contrived to embroil matters so much, and to excite so many misunderstandings between their husbands, that no business could be done, and the President, in his continued impartiality, was obliged to dismiss the whole bath.

DOUBTIFIC.

It was stated some time since, that arrangements were in progress by the Post Office Department to establish a Mail between Charleston and Norfolk, along the sea-board of this State. By a letter from the Rev. Obadiah B. Brown, Superintendent of Mail Contracts, to the Post-master at Newbern, we learn that a regular line of Post Coaches and Steam Boats will be established on the first of October next, three times a week. The arrangements now made are:

1st. For establishing a steam boat mail from Edenton across Albemarle Sound in the mouth of Roanoke River, 22 miles to Plymouth, three times a week. This will secure both the mail and the passenger from the weather, and render this part of the line as certain and as agreeable as any other part. The steam boat will be in operation by the first of October next.

2d. For so expediting the mail on that part of the line, as to arrive at Plymouth, 160 miles from Norfolk, on the night of the same day on which it leaves Norfolk. This will secure its arrival at Newbern at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and give to the citizens of Newbern the opportunity of answering letters from the North by return of mail. It will also so expedite its arrival at Wilmington and its return from Wilmington, as to give the citizens of Newbern from 2 to 6 P. M. for answering by return of mail, all letters from the South; and give to the citizens of Wilmington the same time for answering letters from the North.

3d. For a more powerful engine to the steam boat between Wilmington and Smithville, and to perform three trips a week, so as to give the greatest certainty and regularity to this part of the line.

4th. For the establishment of a line of four horse post coaches three times a week between Smithville and Georgetown, where it will connect with the main daily line to Charleston. This, with the improvements already directed, will complete the tri-weekly line of four horse post coaches on the whole road between Norfolk and Charleston. The four horse coaches cannot be procured so as to get them in complete operation between Smithville and Georgetown before the 1st of October next. In the mean time, the two horse stage will run three times a week, and perform the trip each way in 33 hours.

The mail for Philadelphia and North of that place, and passengers for Philadelphia, are delivered from the Norfolk into the Philadelphia steam boat, in the mouth of the Patuxent River, so that they arrive at Philadelphia in the night of the same day, and about 9 hours after the arrival of the steam boat at Baltimore. The mail from Richmond for Newbern, leaves Petersburg every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, and arrives at Washington via Halifax and Tarborough, on the mornings of Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, in time for the mails of those days to Newbern, so as to arrive by 4 P. M. The same connexion is made in the return of that mail.

A SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.

The Jewels belonging to the Princess of Orange, in value nearly half a million of dollars, stolen about two years since, and advertised throughout the world, have at length been recovered in New-York. They were taken, in the first instance, in a mysterious manner, out of the Princess' dressing room in her Palace at Brussels, and were discovered at a house in Pearl Street, New-York, under the following circumstances as given in the American--

The Collector, Mr. Swartwout, having reason to believe that smuggled jewels were concealed in the house in question, applied to Mr. Justice Hopson to accompany him there with a search warrant. They went in the afternoon, and were compelled to break into the house. The smuggled jewels were found there--and were this morning taken for safe keeping to the Mechanics' Bank. The man who was their ostensible owner, made his escape. An examination of the circumstances is now in progress. A considerable reward was, if we remember rightly, offered by the Dutch minister here for the recovery of these jewels.

Since the above, we learn from the Marshal of the U. S. that the Cavalier HUYGENS, the Netherlands Ambassador, has identified the jewels found as part of those of the Princess of Orange--those found amount in value probably to 100,000 dollars. Some of the separate stones are valued at several thousand dollars each. The person in whose possession they were, is an Italian named Carrera, who has made his escape. A curious question will arise as to the disposition of these jewels, as they were smuggled into the United States, and thus are forfeited by the revenue laws. On the other hand, as stolen property, they will, of course, be claimed on the part of their owners. The advertisement of the Dutch Minister offering a reward for these jewels, is dated in December, 1829.

The New-York Gazette, speaking of the robbery, says: The value of the jewellery recovered is said to be at least one hundred thousand dollars. Among them is a sapphire weighing sixty-one carats, which is, as we learn, the largest sapphire in Europe. Thus has the most extensive robbery on record been discovered, after such a lapse of time, when the occurrence had been almost forgotten by all except those who were more immediately interested.

We learn that the individual in whose possession this property was found, arrived here on the 21st of June, in the packet ship Francois L. from Havre. He came on board the ship under the name of Palarrio, but after his arrival he assumed the name of Carrera. On examining his purses yesterday, it was discovered that he had between four and five thousand dollars about him in bank notes of various denominations, but none less than fifty dollars.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.--Under this head the Editor of the Ravenna Courier states a circumstance which we abstract as follows: "On the seventeenth of June last, three individuals, a Mr. Vial, his son and another person, were engaged in digging a well in the township of Copley, Medina County, and having been absent one hour, on returning the young man went into the well, and after descending a short distance, fell apparently lifeless to the bottom. His father immediately descended to his relief, and having arrived at the region of the damps, also fell to the bottom in a similar condition. On seeing them both apparently lifeless, the third person started in great haste for the Physician, (our informant) which resided at some distance from the place. During this absence, several ladies who were assembled at the place, determined to make an effort to raise the bodies from the well. One of them threw a pailful of water down--most of which fell on the face of Mr. Vial, who immediately caught breath, and raising on his feet, he seized the breathless and apparently lifeless body of his son, and with it in his arms succeeded in getting into the bucket or tub, in which situation they were raised to the top of the well, by the women. Water was immediately applied to the young man, which in a short time produced symptoms of returning life. Mr. Vial in a few hours attained his usual health and strength, and the young man by medical aid, had so far recovered as to be able to walk about on the succeeding day.

The experiment of letting down a candle was then tried, which went out at the depth of six feet from the top of the well--a live chicken was also let down, and at the depth of six feet animation became suspended, but by pouring down water on it, animation was immediately restored. From these experiments it appears that on inhaling this gas, life is not immediately extinguished, but suspended only, and that the application of water will restore it--whether by conveying atmospheric air, contained in the water, to the sufferer, or from some other cause, we are not sufficiently scientific to determine."

My Wake Forest Plantation

IS AGAIN FOR SALE, (The late purchaser not having complied with his contract.) It contains 617 acres of land, the most of it good. The buildings and improvements are good and the situation healthy and pleasant. It is within three hours ride of Raleigh and in a very excellent neighborhood. The price is 2500 dollars, and either the improvements or the land alone are worth much more money. Apply to CALVIN JONES.

A CAMP MEETING

Will be held by the Christian Connection, near John W. Rymms', Esq. in Chatham county--to commence on the 23d of September. Preachers and Brethren of other denominations are invited to attend. August 5. 39

NOTICE!

Save paying Toll and the trouble of hauling your Cotton from home! THE Subscriber has for sale in Warrenton, N. C. a remaining parcel of COTTON GINS, of John H. Davidson's best manufacture, consisting of different sizes, of from 35 to 51 Saws, 12 on Plate, at the reduced price of \$1 50 per Saw. August 4. GORDON CAWTHON, 39 6W

A. C. ALLEN,

NEW-YORK. 167 Maiden Lane, next door to South Street, OFFERS FOR SALE, FRENCH BRANDY, Otord, Dupuy & Co. Sugnette, London 3d proof and other brands. HOLLAND GIN, Swan Jni, Hour Glass, Weispe, & other brands. RUM, St. Croix, Jamaica, and W. I. Rum. WINES, Madeira, Sicily, Tenneriffe, Sweet and Dry Mosaga, Champagne, Laflite, St. Estopie Medic, Sauterne, Wines, in bond. OIL, SOAP, CANDLES, Winter, Summer, & Fall Sperm, Oils, warranted. Refined Whale Oil and Linsed Oils, Brown and Windsor Soaps, of various qualities. Sperm, Candles. The above Goods being on consignment and constantly on hand, will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, for approved paper. July 27. 39 1m

Raleigh Register,

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1831.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Warren--Gen. John H. Hawkins, S.--by a majority of 26 votes over Benjamin E. Person, John Bragg and Thomas J. Judkins. C. State of the Poll--Bragg 500, Judkins 453, Thomas H. Christmas 310. Nash--Willis W. Boddie S. Gen. Joseph Arrington and George Boddie, C. Granville--William M. Sneed, S. without opposition. Spencer O'Brien and James Wyche, C.--(not Charles Ridley as published in our last, through mistake.) State of the Poll--O'Brien 778, Wyche 707, Ridley 697, Parker 1, Stone 174. Currituck--Jonathan Lindsay S. John B. Jones and Benjamin Simmons, C. Wayne--Gabriel Sherrard S. by a majority of 26 votes over James Rhodes, John W. Sasser and John Broadhurst, C. without opposition. Beaufort--William S. Rowland S. R. H. Bonner and David C. Freeman, C.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the second, fourth, fifth, sixth, eighth, ninth, tenth, twelfth and thirteenth Congressional Districts of this State, there being no opposition, the following gentlemen are respectively elected, viz: John Branch, Jesse Speight, Robert Potter, James McKay, Daniel L. Barringers, Augustin H. Shepherd, Abraham Kenner, Samuel Carson and Lewis Williams. Of these, Messrs. Branch and McKay are new members. In the first District, it is almost reduced to certainty, that William B. Sheppard will be re-elected over his opponent John H. Wheeler. In Currituck, the only county heard from, the vote was for Shepard 543, Wheeler 214. In the third District, Doct. Hall is also doubtless re-elected over his competitor Joseph R. Lloyd. We have heretofore published the returns from Pitt and Edgecomb. In Beaufort, Hall received a majority of about 400 votes. The counties of Washington, Tyrrell and Hyde remain to be heard from. In the seventh District, the candidates are Edmund Debary and Leckwith Bellane. No returns yet. In the eleventh District, the candidates are Henry W. Conner and Bartlett Shipf. No returns yet.

Governor Stokes is at present absent from this city, on a visit to his seat in Wilkes county.

The appointment of Mr. McLANE, of Delaware, as Secretary of the Treasury, and of Mr. VAN BUREN, as Minister to Great-Britain, is officially announced.

An unusual quantity of rain has fallen within a few days, in this section of country. We anticipate much destruction to fences, mills and bridges, from the freshet. As a set-off, however, the Corn crop promises to be most abundant. It is believed by many, that the product this year, will exceed in amount that of the two preceding years.

We refer our readers to the eloquent extract, on the first page, from Mr. ADAMS' fourth of July Oration, in which he briefly reviews the doctrine of Nullification. A Smoke-house, in this city, was entered on Saturday night last, and robbed of a considerable quantity of Bacon.

It was remarked by Mr. ADAMS, in one of his Messages to Congress, that "the spirit of Internal Improvement was abroad upon the earth." We have an illustration of this in the first number of the RAIL-ROAD ADVOCATE, conducted by an association of gentlemen, at Rogersville, Tennessee. It is a quarto publication, handsomely printed and devoted to subjects indicated by the title. It is stated in a recent number of the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, that Mr. CLAY

FORD was among the most prominent of the early friends of Internal Improvement, and that it was through his influence and his eloquence, the first bill proposing aid to a Canal, on a large scale, passed the Senate. The same paper furnishes an extract from a speech by Mr. CRAWFORD in 1811, in favor of renewing the Charter of the Bank of the United States. From the day of the delivery of that speech, says the Intelligencer, "this gentleman was looked to by a large number of his fellow citizens to whom he was previously almost a stranger, as a candidate for the Presidency, after the retirement of Mr. Madison.

We trust if the Anti-tariff Convention spoken of, does meet at Philadelphia, in September next, its members will take especial care not to connect their proceedings, in any way, with party or Presidential politics. The Tariff question is one of the most exciting subjects which has ever risen up in this country. If its opposers link their destinies with the political preferment or denunciation of any man, they will injure their own cause and distract the country. It is impossible to make a Tariff that will suit all parties--that will please every section of the country. A near approach to such a thing, is all that can be expected. It is a matter which must be settled exclusively, by the moderation, the forbearance, the magnanimity and the wisdom of Congress. Violent partisans, on either side, increase, instead of diminishing, the evils that grow out of the excitement, to which this subject gives birth.

It is a lamentable proof of the superiority of the thorough-going Administration prints, that but few of them have published Mr. BERRIEN's powerful Appeal, and still fewer have had the independence to speak of the conduct of the President as it deserves. Conscious of the commanding attitude in which he is placed by the concurrent testimony of all the witnesses appealed to on the occasion, they endeavor to stifle the expression of public sentiment, by artfully intimating that further developments may alter the circumstances of the case, and place the President's conduct in a less disgraceful point of view. Such Editors, if they would but honestly repeat their political creed, would exhibit a confession unendingly what in the following strain--"It is to boast of this paper to be devoted to Gen. Jackson and his Cabinet; and as it is our duty to second and justify every measure which they undertake, so we make it our point to disclose only what they wish to be made known. Unlike the Opposition, we do not search for events in order to publish them, but with a decent regard to the prosperity of the Administration, we conceal whatever is unfortunate, we suppress whatever is improper, and present only to our readers the bright and sunny prospect of national happiness. Look to us therefore, gentle patrons, for good news from every quarter, for glory abroad and for tranquility at home. View in us a cheering mirror of this print the beautiful portraits of a President and Cabinet, without fault and without reproach--who have been uniformly virtuous, wise and of upright political faith, and who have the good fortune to be opposed by men who nobody knows,--by such men, as MARSHALL, WEBSTER, BURROUGHS, GARDNER &c.--men, who have every thing to gain and nothing to lose."

The Philadelphia Gazette contains second protocol from another set of "original Jackson men," assigning the reasons for deserting the President in his utmost need." As we said before, Straus &c.

We mentioned some weeks since, the Premium offered by Mr. Patten, for the best original Tragedy, had been awarded to Mrs. CAROLINE HENNING, formerly of Chapel Hill, and now residing in Kentucky. The Philadelphia Chronicle states, that the Play is possessed of extraordinary merit, and that no drama which has been produced for the last 20 years, can stand a comparison with it. It is composed in blank verse. It will be brought out by Mr. Pelby, who takes such interest in its appearing to the advantage, that he has actually gone to New-York to Kentucky, for the purpose of consulting its authors, *in person*.

The Elections in Virginia take place this month for members of Congress and of the Legislature. We have had partial returns only. Mr. Sargent was re-elected without opposition. In the Fairfax District, Mr. MACKENZIE has probably beaten his opponent Colonel SON. Mr. NEWTON we are pleased to see, bids fair to be re-elected.