



Tarborough,

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1827.

The Crops.—The Wheat in this neighborhood has been harvested, and with the exception of a slight touch of the rust and smut, has realized the expectations of the agriculturists—the Cotton crop, we regret to state, cannot but be indifferent—the seasonable rains with which we were favored the beginning of the present week, will operate much in favor of the Corn, and a tolerable crop may yet be made.

The following paragraphs exhibit the prospects in the eastern and western sections of this State:

“We are sorry to learn, (says the Elizabeth-City Star,) that there will be almost an entire failure of the Cotton crops, in this and the adjoining counties, owing to the uncommon cool weather. Indian Corn has also suffered severely from the same cause, and late heavy rains.”

“A large proportion of the early Wheat was harvested, and saved in good condition, during last week: (says the Salisbury Carolinian) and the crop has proven to be a more abundant one than has been raised for a number of years past: the late wheat, however, has been greatly damaged by the rust. Of Oats, we never saw a more luxuriant growth than the fields generally present. Corn is remarkably thrifty, and will yield to those who cultivate it well, if the weather continues seasonable, large crops. Cotton looks well; and, if the after season is favorable, will be a good crop. Of Rye and Barley, there are also very good crops. In fine, there is nothing lacking to cheer and gladden the heart of the agriculturist, but *better prices for Cotton.*”

Signs of the Times.—The discussion of the subjects connected with the ensuing Presidential election, begins to occupy a considerable portion of the newspapers of this State, as well as those published elsewhere—Jackson or Adams is the cry—and, although one or two of our Editors assume the garb of neutrality, we conceive it not difficult to distinguish their bias on this all-engrossing topic. At the last Presidential election there were 14 papers published in this State—6 were decidedly for Mr. Adams, 4 for Mr. Crawford, 3 for Gen. Jackson, and 1 neutral. At the present time there are 18 papers—12 for Gen. Jackson, and 6 for Mr. Adams—two of the last established since Mr. A.’s election to the Presidency, (three of his former supporters oppose his re-election, and one of Mr. Crawford’s advocates is now in his favor.) If these *Signs* indicate that “the Administration is gaining ground in this State,” as our Salisbury correspondent would lately have us believe, its friends are justly entitled to all the encouragement they can derive from a knowledge of the above facts.

Newspapers.—The publication of the “Washington Herald,” has been resumed at Washington, in this State, by Messrs. Yeomans and Potter. The editors remark as follows, in reference to the Presidential question:

“It may be considered necessary, that we should give the public some idea of our political views, or of the stand we intend to take, with regard to the great political

question that now agitates our country, or in other words, whether we intend to support the present Administration and its measures, or the views of the Anti-Administration party.

“Whatever our own opinions on this subject may be, we think it would be unfair in a community like this, where there is but one public Journal, to give place to communications from one party, to the entire exclusion of the other; though we shall always reserve to ourselves the right of making such selections from other public journals, as may best comport with our own views of the subject.

“It is the wish of the Editors to act conscientiously independent, and while we refuse to promote the views of the present Administration, any farther than may be consistent with what we have just declared, yet we will carefully avoid introducing into our columns, any of that “*billingsgate slander*,” so often alluded to by the Administration prints, or in any way endeavor to

“Make the worse appear the better reason, to perplex and dash Maturest counsels.”

“Our columns are open to calm and dispassionate disquisitions on any subject that may tend to amuse or instruct our readers.”

The *Supreme Court* commenced its summer term in Raleigh, on the 13th ult.—all the Judges present. The following gentlemen, among others, have obtained licenses to practice law in the County Courts—*Wm. H. Hodge*, Edgecombe—*John M. Gee*, Halifax—*Richard Evans*, Pitt—*Hiram Houston*, Wayne.

Canal Navigation.—We have the pleasure of announcing (says the Newbern Sentinel) the arrival at this port of the packet boat Experiment, Capt. Harry, by canal from Beaufort, with several passengers, who had been present at the meeting of the waters, which event took place on the 4th inst. in the presence of a numerous assemblage of citizens.

University of North-Carolina. We had the pleasure, during the last week, of witnessing the Annual Commencement of this Institution, at Chapel-Hill; on which occasion thirty-two young gentlemen finished their collegiate course, and received the honors of the Institution. This occasion was rendered particularly interesting by the Address of Judge Murphey, delivered on the day preceding the commencement, at the request of the Dialectic Society, and in pursuance of a concurrent resolution of that and the Philanthropic Society. The known talents of the gentleman chosen, had led the public to anticipate a rich intellectual treat; and consequently an unusually numerous company, including much of beauty and fashion, were drawn together by the occasion. Public expectation, high as it had been raised, was not disappointed; and the intense interest with which the orator was listened to, evidenced the admiration which was afterwards universally expressed. We have the pleasure

to state, that the Judge has acceded to our request to allow of its publication, and has promised us a copy, which shall be laid before our readers as speedily as possible. [see advertisement.] That it will be as acceptable to them as to the auditory, we do not doubt; for it derived none of its interest from any attempt at oratorical display. It was delivered in a plain, unaffected, modest manner. The subject—the state of Literature in North-Carolina, from an early period of Colonial history to the present time, abounding, as it did, with most interesting reminiscences of her distinguished men—was one of all engrossing interest to a North Carolinian. And we thought that the high-minded student could not listen to the deserved tribute paid to the memory of such men as William Hooper, Archibald McLane, William R. Davie, Alfred Moore, William Duffie, Archibald Henderson, John Henderson, &c. without feeling those high aspirations, and forming those noble resolutions which, persevered in, may procure a like distinction for himself on some future occasion. These notices of those who have contributed to the literary character of the State, are calculated to do much good. They show that even in North-Carolina, though too modest to claim distinction for her sons, talents and worth do eventually receive their deserved meed of praise. They will make us better acquainted with the characters of men who have shone pre-eminent in their day, but of whom (so meagre are the details which have been embodied in any permanent form) the present generation can know little, except from tradition.... *Fayetteville Obs.*

Gen. Jackson and Mr. Clay.—A short time since, a letter appeared in the Fayetteville Observer, purporting to be from a Virginia gentleman in Tennessee, and stating that Gen. Jackson had made, in the presence of several gentlemen, some charges implicating the conduct of Mr. Clay in the late Presidential election. The friends of Mr. Clay, in his name, denied the allegations. Mr. Carter Beverly avowed himself the author of the above letter, and wrote to Gen. J. on the subject, which produced the following reply. The correspondence was published in the Washington City Telegraph. The General does not name the person who wished to negotiate with him; nor does the Telegraph supply the omission, though it is evidently informed of the name—but it states, that this individual, though a *professed* friend of Gen. Jackson, was wholly subservient to the wishes and interests of Mr. Clay; that he was the member of Congress who moved the vote of thanks to Mr. Clay in the House of Representatives in 1825, lost his seat as a member of Congress, and finally obtained from Mr. Clay an office worth \$3000 a year. We presume the charges will now be thoroughly investigated.

Gen. Jackson to Mr. Beverly.

HERMITAGE, June 5th, 1827.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 15th ultimo, from Louisville, Ky. is just received, and in conformity with your request, address my answer to Wheeling, Va.

Your inquiries relative to the proposition of bargain, made thro’ some of Mr. Clay’s friends to some of mine, concerning the then pending Presidential election, were answered *freely and frankly* at the time; but without any calcula-

tion that they were to be thrown into the public journals—but *fact* cannot be altered—and as your letters seem not to have been written for publication, I can assure you that, having no concealment myself, nor any dread arising from what I may have said on the occasion and subject alluded to; my feelings towards you are not the least changed. I always intended, should Mr. Clay come over his own name and deny having any knowledge of the communication made by his friend to my friends and to me, that I would give him the name of the gentleman through whom that communication came. I have not seen your letter alluded to, as having been published in the Telegraph; although that paper, as I am informed, is regularly mailed for me at Washington, still I receive it irregularly, and that containing your letter has not come to hand, of course I cannot say whether your statement is substantially correct or not—I will repeat, however, again the occurrence, and to which my reply to you must have conformed, and from which, if there has been any variation you can correct it. It is this:—Early in January, 1825, a member of Congress of high respectability, visited me one morning, and observed that he had a communication he was desirous to make to me—that he was informed there was a great intrigue going on; and that it was right I should be informed of it—that he came as a friend—and let me receive the communication as I might, the friendly motives thro’ which it was made, he hoped would prevent any change of friendship or feeling with regard to him. To which I replied, from his high standing as a gentleman and member of Congress, and from his uniform, friendly and gentlemanly conduct towards myself, I could not suppose he would make any communication to me which he supposed was improper.—Therefore, his motives being pure, let me think as I might of the communication, my feeling towards him would remain unaltered. The gentleman proceeded. He said he had been informed by the friends of Mr. Clay, that the friends of Mr. Adams had made overtures to them, saying, if Mr. Clay and his friends would unite in aid of the election of Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay should be Secretary of State. That the friends of Mr. Adams were urging, as a reason to induce the friends of Mr. Clay to accede to their proposition, that if I was elected President, Mr. Adams would be continued Secretary of State, (inveading there would be no room for Kentucky.) That the friends of Mr. Clay stated, the West did not wish to separate from the West; and if I would say, or permit any of my confidential friends to say, that in case I was elected President, Mr. Adams should not be continued Secretary of State, by a complete union of Mr. Clay and his friends, they would put an end to the Presidential contest in an hour. And he was of opinion it was right to fight such intriguers with their own weapons. To which, in substance, I replied, “that in politics,