



Tarborough,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1827.

Cotton.—A small parcel of the Cotton of the new crop, was brought into this place a few days since, and sold for \$9 12½cts. per hundred—it was said to be from the Mexican seed, and of a superior quality. We understand that in this vicinity, the Cotton crop of this year will perhaps average half the quantity of that of last year, notwithstanding its unpromising appearance a few months since. The abundant crop of Corn, and the superabundant quantity of Brandy made this season, will doubtless amply compensate the planters for the loss sustained by the partial failure of the Cotton crop.

Accounts from South-Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, &c. state that the Cotton crop generally is much deficient when compared with that of last year.

Gen. Jackson and Mr. Clay.—The Hon. J. C. Isaacs, member of Congress from Tennessee, recently addressed a letter to the Editor of the Sparta Review, in answer to a public call upon him in behalf of his constituents, "to communicate any facts of which he might have knowledge, in regard to the *overture* made to Gen. Jackson, previous to the last Presidential election, touching the Secretaryship of the State Department." In this letter Mr. Isaacs gives the following as the substance of a conversation held with Mr. Markley, in the morning of the same day on which Mr. Markley urged Mr. Buchanan to call on Gen. Jackson:

"Mr. Markley introduced the subject of the approaching Presidential election, and spoke encouragingly of Gen. Jackson's prospects of success, to which I very readily assented. Mr. Markley however proceeded further, and with more than ordinary interest and earnestness (as I tho't) insisted that Gen. Jackson, if elected, *ought to appoint Mr. Clay Secretary of State, and urged to me the necessity of having the thing so understood*; and said that he wished to see Mr. Eaton about it. In answer to that, I spoke of my own high regard for Mr. Clay; but told him that as from Gen. Jackson I could say nothing. I did not know what his intentions were upon the contingency mentioned, and consequently had no authority to communicate any thing."

Mr. Isaacs also says, that after the adjournment of the House, on the same day, he met with Mr. Buchanan, who said that he had been talking with Mr. Markley, and after repeating the conversation, "Mr. Buchanan suggested that he thought the subject ought to be well considered—that an answer would be expected." Whence this anxiety on the part of Mr. Markley? could it have been for *his satisfaction* that he so strongly "urged the necessity of having the thing so understood?" Unquestionably not. But why is Mr. Markley's statement to Mr. Buchanan suffered to pass unnoticed? no contradiction, no qualification, no construction is given to his assertion, that previous to the Presidential election "some of the friends of Mr. Adams had already been holding out the idea, that in case he were elected, Mr. Clay might probably be offered the situation of Secretary of State." If this fact be admitted, what further evidence can be required to substantiate the charge that there was a *bargain* made, when ocular demonstration has been afforded that Mr. Adams was elect-

ed by the influence of Mr. Clay, who was *immediately* thereafter appointed Secretary of State. Since the appearance of Gen. Jackson's letter, in which he declines being considered a "public accuser," Mr. Clay and his friends offer no explanation or no contradiction to the powerful circumstantial evidence produced against them. Have they read their condemnation in the result of the elections in Kentucky? Mr. Clay says that "truth is omnipotent, and public justice certain"—at the last Presidential election Kentucky was nearly unanimous in favor of the pretensions of Mr. Clay—now, both her Senators, and seven of her Representatives in Congress, are openly and avowedly in the ranks of the "opposition"—the *united* interests of Mr. Adams as President, and Mr. Clay as Secretary of State and heir-apparent, claiming but five of the delegation, and three of these opposed the Woolen Bill, the van-guard of Mr. Clay's "American System."—We ask every unprejudiced mind what are the indications of these "signs of the times?"

New Cotton.—A load of new Cotton consisting of nine bales, the first for the season, was received in Savannah, Geo. on the 14th ultimo. The quality was termed good. It sold for 10½ cents immediately on its arrival—strictly prime Cotton, it is said, would have brought more.

In the Charleston Courier of the 24th ult. Cotton is quoted at from 9½ to 11 cents. The same paper says, "the few sales of uplands, of last year's crop, are at 9½ to 10½ cents: and two or three wagon loads of new Cotton, of very handsome quality, have been sold at 11 cents."

Life of Washington.—Mr. J. Sparks, of Boston, has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, "The works of George Washington, with historical notes and illustrations." This work will be comprised in no less than eight, nor more than twelve volumes. It is stated, that the most valuable parts of the entire collection left by Gen. Washington at Mount Vernon, both of a public and private nature, are to be prepared and published."

Worthy of Record.—The Warrenton Reporter, of the 27th ult. observes: "We are informed by good authority, that there is now, within two miles of this village, a Pear tree which has yielded once, this season, a quantity of good fruit—is again bearing a *second* growth, nearly half matured, and is also in full *bloom*, for the *third* time. There are several trees in this place, which now exhibit fruit the second time this season, and others that are *again* in bloom—but the above is the only instance we have heard of, where a second growth has been borne, and the same tree again in bloom."

Indian War.—We regret to discover, (says the Richmond Compiler,) that the Winnebagoes have refused reparation for the wrongs they committed, and that Gen. Atkinson is advancing with his troops to chastise them for the murders they have perpetrated. It is to be lamented, that they are so infatuated as to draw down such a calamity upon their own heads—but the Winnebagoes have been represented to us, by an U. S. officer who knows them well,

as the most abandoned desperadoes of all the Indian tribes—despotic almost of hope—as a sort of Ishmaelites, "their hands against every man, and every man's hand against them."

Shocking Brutality.—A correspondent in Montgomery county informs us, (says the Salisbury Carolinian,) under date of 17th September, that a Mrs. Hannah M. Cassels, while squatting down in an indigo patch, cutting that plant, was barbarously shot at—one shot passing through her nose and right cheek, two others thro' the back part of her head, one in her right breast, lodging under her arm, and one in her left hip: there were thirteen shot-holes in her handkerchief and about her head. She survived at the date of our information. Although she did not *see* the person who shot her, she suspected her husband, and charged him with being the perpetrator of the brutal deed; upon which he was apprehended and committed to jail.

Foreign.—Accounts from Liverpool to the 25th August, have been received at New-York. The extracts given are not particularly interesting. At the time of the sailing of the packet, uncertainty rested still upon the determination of the Ottoman Divan relative to the propositions made by the three allied powers in behalf of Greece—and from the Peninsula, likewise, important news was momentarily anticipated.

Much disquietude existed in the city of Lisbon on the 17th August, and the people were kept in subjugation only by being made to believe that the Emperor Don Pedro might be daily expected to arrive from Brazil, to relieve them of their troubles. Whether the government resorted to this expedient to quell the discontent, or really expected the immediate arrival of the Emperor, is uncertain, but they were preparing to receive him in a pompous manner.

The city of Jassy, the capital of Moldavia, has suffered a great calamity. The fire broke out in the afternoon of the 31st July, and more than one third of the city has been reduced to ashes. About 300 houses are in ruins, including the Palace of the Hospodar, and the palaces of the Boyars almost all the warehouses, fifteen churches, and the Catholic convent. Fifty dead bodies were dug from the ruins on the 1st of August. More than 10,000 persons had no roof to shelter them. A part of the city was again in flames on the 1st. The storm was raging with unabated fury, and the writer says—"Omnipotence alone can save us from utter destruction."

Law Intelligence extraordinary.—Yesterday at the Court of Sessions now holding in this city, (says the Philadelphia Sentinel of 22d ult.) Garrett Simmons, a stout and rather good looking white man, was arraigned for stealing a *chemise*. At the same time, Susan Grew, a bold-faced damsel, was arraigned for stealing a pair of *pantaloons*. The eccentric taste of these rogues excited no

little merriment in the audience which was much enhanced by the sheepish manner in which Simmons plead guilty of his ungallant crime, and the brazen-faced boldness with which Mrs. Grew admitted she took the breeches, but denied she stole them.

African Colony—Liberia.—At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, a committee of three members, viz: Rev. Dr. Laurie, Dr. Thornton, and Dr. Henderson, was appointed to superintend the outfit of the emigrants immediately to be sent to Liberia.

In consequence thereof, notice is hereby given, that applications from those disposed to emigrate are solicited without delay.

The present season is the most proper one for embarkation. The colony is in a happy, healthy, prosperous condition.

The committee wish to charter a vessel to carry out about one hundred and twenty passengers. Ship owners will please be specific in their proposals.

Applications to be made to the committee or to Mr. Gurley.

By order of the Committee.
Washington, Aug. 29, 1827.

Africa.—The Rev. Mr. Ashmun, the Superintendent of the U. States African Colony at Liberia, in Africa, in one of his communications to the Society remarks: "I think it nearly capable of demonstration, that the African tribes may be civilized without expulsion from their chosen settlements and villages, and without that fearful diminution which has, from causes which do not exist here, as in regard to the Indians of America, accompanied the march of civilization in that hemisphere.

"An excursion of one of our people into the interior, to the distance of about 140 miles, has led to a discovery of the populousness and comparative civilization of this District of Africa, never, till within a few months, even conjectured by myself. The same individual is now absent on a second journey; the particulars of both, I hope to be able to present to the Board by the next conveyance. In the meantime, it may not be without interest to observe, that we are situated within fifty leagues of a country, in which a highly improved agriculture prevails; where the horse is a common domestic animal; where extensive tracts of land are cleared and enclosed; where every article absolutely necessary to comfortable life, is produced by the soil, or manufactured by the skill and industry of the inhabitants; where the Arabic is used as a written language to the ordinary commerce of life; where regular and abundant markets and fairs are kept; and where a degree of intelligence and partial refinement distinguishes the inhabitants, little compatible with the personal qualities attached in the current notions of the age to the people of Guinea."

Daring Robbery.—The storehouse of Mr. H. Webb, merchant of this place, (says the Fayetteville