

We publish to-day the letter of General Jackson in reply to Mr. CLAY. Let any unprejudiced man read this mild, dignified, and manly production, and if he has not finally resolved to enlist himself under the banners of Henry Clay, right or wrong he must acknowledge that it is a victory over his assailant within himself. There is nothing now wanting to confirm us in the belief that all the charges of corruption and ill faith, that have been alleged against Mr. Clay, are true as gospel writ.

A correspondent over the signature of "Glad Silver," in the Charleston Courier of the 10th inst. after giving a brief biographical sketch of Lord Bacon, Shakspeare, and Sir Isaac Newton, ventures upon that of Mr. Clay. The following are his conclusions:

"HENRY CLAY.—This man's character is very strongly marked with shuffling, prevarication, equivocation, and want of candor. The organ of selfishness must be very strongly developed in his head. It is astonishing how a man of Clay's vast intellect, should have become so distinguished. In proof of his prevarication and equivocation, we refer to his late speech before his constituents in Kentucky. A man of great respectability told me that a distinguished member of Congress told him that Henry Clay was never known to take a man in the face."

"If 'Glad Silver,' intended the above in ridicule, we think he has missed his point. If we have a right to spend an opinion on the subject, we would unquestionably think the caricature well and appropriately drawn, and as suitable as if seriously intended.

Collegiate.—At a regular meeting of the Medical Society of South Carolina, held on the 1st inst. Dr. JOHN WAGNER, was unanimously elected Professor of Pathological and Surgical Anatomy in the Medical College of this city.

We have been much pleased to notice the above appointment. The reputation of Dr. WAGNER, whom we understand has received his professional education immediately under the famous surgeon Sir Astley Cooper, must add weight and popularity to the new school of Charleston, where we have no doubt as good a Medical and Surgical education can be obtained by the students of the south, as by running off to the north and carrying there what little means the tariff has left us about here. It is time when the people of the south should endeavor to retain what little has been left them by the system of national plunder now in operation.

A report is in circulation that Mr. Thos. J. Randolph has been offered 100,000 dollars by a gentleman of Boston, for the manuscripts of the late Mr. JEFFERSON. We do not believe the report to be correct.

It is rumored, upon what authority we know not, that the ERIS sloop of war now fitting out with all expedition at New York, will carry out dispatches to the commanding officer of the West India station, directing him to order from the harbor of Key West our exiled and gallant countryman Commodore PORTER. We are not at all surprized at this move; and have not the least doubt that the present malignant hostility and that which has so long existed on the part of our magnanimous chief magistrate J. Q. Adams, has prompted this measure. We have heard something in relation to a protest on the part of the Spanish Minister at Washington touching this matter. Had such protest been entered, which we doubt would have afforded an opportunity presented to remind the said minister of the conduct of the Spanish authorities of Florida who gloried in affording the British naval force that was on our coast, during the late war, an asylum whenever an opportunity presented.

We are well convinced, however, that such is the hostility at Washington to Commodore P. that the slightest pretext would be all sufficient to enter into measures to render his prospects as hopeless as possible.—We hope Mr. Adams will at least have fellow feeling enough to assemble a sufficient force to keep Commodore Laborde in sufficient subjection and not suffer him to proceed after the little squadron until the number of hours allotted by the laws of nations shall have expired.

We are happy to find that the Commodore's friends are still so numerous. This was never better exemplified in any instance than by his reception on his arrival at New Orleans, the citizens of which place manifesting their gratitude for his distinguished services by every demonstration of respect and a public dinner.

Our Columbia readers, no doubt, have read with astonishment, "A Bulletin from North Carolina" which was printed in a hand bill and industriously circulated in our town by a few of the advocates of the Tariff, sycophants of the administration and enemies to southern rights residing amongst us. This famous bulletin is taken from the Columbia Journal of the 31st July.

We deem it unnecessary to make any comment upon the ungenerous interference of any of our citizens, in giving circulation to slanders, hatched and matured in a neighbouring town, against a high-minded, candid, and truly worthy citizen of our own, for expressing his sentiments openly and boldly in a public meeting, upon a subject which

affects vitally the interests of the state that sustains him.

As the sign officer of the Journal has happened so freely upon Washington's farewell address, we would take the liberty of asking him, where was this inestimable address when his Yankee brethren of the Hartford Convention were sitting in conclave, plotting and devising schemes to sell their country to the British; and making open declarations that a treaty with England could not be effected during the republican administration of Mr. Madison?

Did the chaplain of that august assembly ever take his text from Washington's farewell address? We would advise you Mr. Editor, in future, to pay attention to the concerns of your own state, and we will manage our.

[COMMUNICATIONS.]

Messrs. Editors.—I observe that the very moderate and considerate convention of manufacturers who met lately at Harrisburgh, propose as a substitute for the woollens bill which was brought forward at the last Congress, the following duties. My authority is, the National Intelligencer of Monday August 6, 1827.

All woollen goods between 50 and 250 cents to be rated at 250 cents.

A duty on these goods of 40 per cent. to be gradually increased to 50 per cent.

Suppose a planter furnishes his negroes annually (as the case is) with at least five and a half yards of woollen plains averaged at 80 cents per yard invoice price, these are to be valued at the custom house at 250 cents per yard. Forty per cent. on 250 cents, amounts to 100 cents; and this multiplied by five and a half will make the duty now recommended five dollars and a half on each negro, besides his blankets and hat.

By the rejected bill of last year, the proposed tax was two dollars a head, it is now proposed to be lessened to five dollars and a half.

Where is the mistake in this calculation? C.

Messrs. Sweeney & Sims.—I sent you some time ago, some calculations on the amount of taxation which the projected woollens bill would impose on South Carolina. Not being satisfied to trust my own judgment, I sent to a northern merchant, a dealer in such articles, the following queries:

1st. Suppose a negro is furnished with five yards and a half of coarse woollen for clothing, every year, at 50 cents per yard, wholesale price, what amount of taxation will the proposed woollens bill, come to, per head?

2. Suppose a negro is furnished with a four-point blanket of good quality every year, what additional price will the woollens bill be likely to lay on this article?

The answer is as follows:

English plains costing 144d. to 20d. sterling the yard, the average would be 17 1/2 pence per running yard, 28 inches wide; which would be equal to 22 1/2 pence sterling per square yard; or a fraction over forty one cents. Now, as all goods over 40 cents are by that projected bill to be valued at 150 cents, if under the existing law 41 cents would pay (as it actually does by our mode of calculating the duty, that is by adding ten per cent.) 37 1/2 per cent. this, under the proposed valuation would be increased, to 135 per cent. making a difference of 97 1/2 (near 100 per cent.) on the value of the article. Or 5 1/2 yards of average quality of plains, this would be an increase of tax of about two dollars on each negro.

I cannot get satisfactory information about blankets. This information and indeed that about plains too, I should think you could get more accurately from Charleston: you can at least get information there, whether my calculations are correct. I am &c.

So far my correspondent. I submit this extract to the consideration of all the middle class of people who wear woollen plains, as well as to the planters who hold negroes.

P. S. I had just written thus far, when a friend of mine, a planter, came in, and I read it to him. The following dialogue took place:—

C. How much state tax do you pay on your house, plantation and negroes?

P. My state tax, poor tax, and road tax altogether, amount to \$150 a year, of which, each negro is assessed at 75 cents.

C. How much according to the foregoing statement, will the tax laid on you by the woollen manufacturers amount to?

P. To 200 dollars a year, calculating 5 1/2 yards of plains annually to each negro; besides hat and blankets.

C. Then the woollen manufacturers alone, propose to tax you fifty dollars a year for their exclusive benefit beyond all the amount of your state taxes of every description?

P. Yes. But all this is to no purpose; for who can believe that such a bill will ever be sanctioned by Congress?

C. Why not? Did not this very bill pass the house of representatives triumphantly last year, and was postponed in the senate by one vote only? It will be brought forward at next Congress with greater force, and a more determined spirit. All the manufacturers are now confederated and combined together, to assist each other to tax the south in every way for their own benefit. Is not this the avowed object of the Harrisburgh meeting? They come on in one solid column, resolved to bear down all opposition, and what they cannot force down our throats one session, is brought on again the next; our battle will never be ended while we thus fight in detail: we must insist on the PRINCIPLE being abandoned; or their perseverance and management will surely conquer in the end.

P. But can the buyers and consumers be persuaded that it is for their interest to give a northern manufacturer two dollars for an article that has hitherto been imported for one?

C. Yes they are in fact so persuaded in this most enlightened nation upon earth! The lawspast, seems to be past by the representatives of the manufacturing interest, and the consumers cheated by the words American System, are quite in love with the patriotism of the men who are combined to rob them. But as it was in the beginning, it is now, and I fear ever will be, that men are apt to applaud the dexterity of the juggler, in proportion to his skill in cheating them.

Noah Webster is publishing a new and improved dictionary of the English language. He will define in the language of Daniel Webster and Mr. Edward Everett of Massachusetts, as follows:

Enlightened: an enlightened man. One who can dextrously transfer the money of a southern into his own pocket, and persuade the southern that it is for his benefit.

Consistency. A word applied to that language and that conduct which is uniformly guided by self-interest; so that it is quite allowable to unsay to-morrow what you solemnly declare to-day, provided it be your interest to do so.

P. The planters will begin to feel these oppressions and then they will take a firm stand.

C. Aye; when the steel is stolen, shut the door. When the wealth of the south is drained away to add strength and power to the north, you will take your stand too late. The yoke will be fixed on your neck, and the manacles on your hands. You have no time to lose. Object to no protecting duty in detail. Object to the principle, and insist on its absolute abandonment. If you ask for less, you give up your cause. Those who persuade you to be content with less, are not your friends, but your enemies. C.

From the London Courier of Jan. 31. INDIGO.

As the article of Indigo appears to attract considerable attention at this time, the following account of the crop, as published in the Calcutta Gazette, in the years below stated, may be interesting to our readers. I should be noticed, however, that the quantity stated in the year 1826 must only be considered as the estimated growth of the year, the latest accounts which have arrived in this country, and which we published on Saturday, being dated about the middle of August last, a period too early by nearly three months, for any accurate estimate to be made, as many circumstances may operate in favor of the crop within that time. We also give the stock in the East India Company's warehouses in the middle of each year.

Table with 3 columns: Year, The crop in chests for each year, Stock in chests in each year. Data for years 1815 to 1826.

Messrs. Editors.—I find from late information that the failure of the Indigo crop in Calcutta has been more extensive than was expected. Dyers in London, Manchester, and Yorkshire, are sending yarn to the East Indies to be dyed blue in the liquor as drawn off from the fermented Indigo, and the goods so dyed are to be returned to England, or sent to Canton.

The following notes of experiments on Indigo may afford some hints to those who mean to recommence the culture of that article:

I took this year about 2lb. of wild Indigo cut about the last week of June. I covered it with water, keeping it under by a weight. The weather out of doors then ranged from eighty-two to eighty-five. In four days, in a room about eighty of the thermometer, bubbles ascended in abundance and the liquor began to have a strong odour. I poured off one half into soup-plates, and one half into a stone ware vessel about 10 inches deep. The shallow liquor in the soup-plates gradually formed and deposited a copper coloured scum of fine Indigo, which when broken and stirred fell to the bottom. The deep vessel made little or no deposit for upwards of a month, though the top exhibited a fine skin of copper-coloured Indigo.

The liquor in the soup-plates in three days became of a yellowish brown colour: in the deep vessel, it continued green for five weeks. It did not smell offensively though the thermometer during this last month, ranged from 85 to 90. One five hundredth part of oil of vitriol added to the liquor will do good rather than harm to the Indigo, and will prevent the liquor running into the putrid fermentation if it should be desirable to preserve it for some days. In St. Domingo the wild Indigo, Indigo maron, is considered as affording the best coloured sediment.

I took five grains of common Bengal Indigo, and exposed it to a red heat on a thin plate of copper by means of a spirit lamp. The residuum that would not burn, and which therefore was earthy dross, amounted to one grain and a half, or thirty per cent.

I took a favorable specimen of South Carolina Indigo, and on exposing it in like manner to a red heat till all the real Indigo, was burnt away, the dross amounted to three grains out of five; of which three grains, one half was lime stone earth.

I took five grains of Flora Indigo, which when burnt, left two grains of incombustible dross, or forty per cent.

I took another parcel of wild Indigo; fermented it, and dyed some cotton with it; this process is easy because the liquor is drawn from the Indigo plant when fermented, exactly in the state necessary for dyeing. The country people call this, mud-dyeing; and it is beyond all doubt the most economical way of using the Indigo plant. But whether it would be worth the while of a planter to buy yarn, or the muslins which when dyed blue, are usually sold in the African market as blue guineas in prodigious quantities, I cannot tell. All I know is, that to bring the Indigo of the market into the state in which it is, when dissolved in the liquor drawn off from the fermented Indigo plant, is a troublesome and expensive process, that might be saved if the Indigo-maker was a dyer.

T. C. Columbia.

Messrs. Editors.—I find the new fashioned, patent Legislators at Harrisburgh, are met, and have let out some of their precious confessions. Every thing now, is to be taxed; the manufacturing Millennium is close at hand; and the consumers are to pour their wealth into the pockets of the manufacturers. I thought at one time, that great man Matthew Carey was the greatest man in the world, for he publishes a folio every year of his own composition; but they have got among them at Harrisburgh a much wiser man than Matthew Carey, if such a thing can be; to wit: the LUSTROUS Mr. Hopkins of New York; who tells us how the manufacturers of the north can make every body

feel the effects of their oppressive and ungenerous measures. He will define in the language of Daniel Webster and Mr. Edward Everett of Massachusetts, as follows:—

Enlightened: an enlightened man. One who can dextrously transfer the money of a southern into his own pocket, and persuade the southern that it is for his benefit. Consistency. A word applied to that language and that conduct which is uniformly guided by self-interest; so that it is quite allowable to unsay to-morrow what you solemnly declare to-day, provided it be your interest to do so. P. The planters will begin to feel these oppressions and then they will take a firm stand. C. Aye; when the steel is stolen, shut the door. When the wealth of the south is drained away to add strength and power to the north, you will take your stand too late. The yoke will be fixed on your neck, and the manacles on your hands. You have no time to lose. Object to no protecting duty in detail. Object to the principle, and insist on its absolute abandonment. If you ask for less, you give up your cause. Those who persuade you to be content with less, are not your friends, but your enemies. C.

Pumping the human stomach. Messrs. Editors.—The instrument for pumping poisonous substances from the stomach was used last week, we understand, by the physicians of this town with the most complete success.

It was employed on a gentleman who had swallowed a prodigious dose of muriatic mercury or corrosive sublimate and laudanum, and that too, four hours after the poison had been swallowed, and after he had been in a state of convulsions and total insensibility for at least two hours. He was in a deep state of insensibility when the tube was introduced into the stomach. A pint and a half of lime water (the antidote to the poison) was first injected, and it was pleasing to witness the immediate good effects. It was suffered to remain a few minutes; and even before it was withdrawn from the stomach the convulsions had ceased and the patient articulated several words as distinctly as the apparatus in the mouth would permit, and rationally. The lime water injected was as limpid and as pure as lime water always is; but when it was pumped out, it had assumed the orange colour testing the presence of the muriate of mercury. This test, however, was unnecessary, as a quantity of the poison that had not been swallowed proved the nature of it. We are happy to state that the patient has recovered from the effects of this dose.

We the more readily publish this case because we are rather inclined to believe that this may have been the first instance in which the instrument has been employed in this state. And as we understand that the operation is so easy both to the operator and the patient, we cannot but think it very important that the employment of it should be widely extended. Melancholy instances of poisoning are but too frequent. The action of poisons are often so speedy, and the discovery of having swallowed them is frequently so late as totally to preclude all relief by swallowing remedies, in consequence of the insensibility of the patient. This operation is then the only resource left; and it is consolatory to know that it is so very practicable and so efficacious. A Citizen.

Messrs. Editors.—Permit me through your columns to say to "Amicus Candidus," that he has given in his last the declaration that was wanted viz: a full and public denial of the holy scriptures, which with "he that believeth shall be saved, and he that believeth not &c." I now bid him farewell as I am not disposed to cast pearls before swine. God save the state. PAUL.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of Darlington, on the 6th of August, 1827, to protest against the bill commonly called the "woollens bill," introduced at the 2nd session of the 19th Congress. Timothy Dargan Esq. was appointed chairman, and J. C. Dubose nominated secretary.

After some prefatory remarks stating the object of the meeting, Mr. George W. Dargan submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That this meeting regards it as the unalienable right of man, as well as the chartered privilege of American citizens, to remonstrate against any aggression upon their rights by government.

2. Resolved, That this meeting entertains an undiminished attachment for the government of the United States, as confined to the limits and objects fixed by the convention of 1787, but, that it entertains feelings of jealousy and alarm on account of the extraordinary powers assumed of late by the general government; powers, no where conceded in the constitution, and which can only be claimed by a mode of construction which tends to render that monument of state rights a feeble and worthless protection.

3. Resolved, That among the powers thus claimed and exercised, there is none more odious and oppressive than that of regulating the revenue law of the country, with the avowed object of protecting domestic manufactures.

4. Resolved, That this meeting is friendly to domestic manufactures when conducted upon the responsibility of those who embark in the system, and who reap the profits, but can see no propriety in the law that would tax the consumer to insure the impudent speculators of those who embark in the system before the country is mature for it.

5. Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the "woollens bill" is not only unconstitutional but unjust and oppressive in a high degree in its operations—that it weighs with peculiar hardship upon the southern states which suffer all the inconvenience and the loss, but receive none of its benefits.

6. Resolved, That this measure is at war with the best established maxims of political economy, and should be discarded from the policy of every liberal and enlightened government—while the most enlightened nations of Europe are throwing aside the shackles which ages of prejudice and ignorance had fastened upon them—it is humiliating to think that our government is destined to pursue a retrograde course.

7. Resolved, That all branches of honest industry are equally entitled to protection, and that every attempt to tax one for the

benefit of another is an interference with the natural rights of the citizen, and is a violation of the sacred principles of justice and equity.

8. Resolved, That protection and allegiance are relative and mutual rights, and that whenever the state withhold the other ceases to be a duty.

9. Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to draft a memorial to Congress expressive of the feelings of this meeting upon this important and hazardous question.

10. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to our representative in Congress, and that these proceedings be forwarded to the editors of the Charon Spectator and Columbia Telescope for publication.

11. Resolved, That Timothy Dargan, Esq., Wm. H. Cannon, Edmund Lee, Geo. W. Dargan, Hugh Lide, John D. Witherspoon, and Robert Ervin, Esqrs. be a committee to carry the 10th resolution into effect, to report at an adjourned meeting on the 3rd Tuesday in October. T. DARGAN, Chairman. J. C. DUBOSE, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Orangeburgh and its vicinity this day, Monday the 6th of August 1827, Gen. Wm. Rowe was called to the chair, and Sanders Glover appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by the chair, viz: an expression of opinion on the proposed tariff on woollens. Upon motion of John M. Felder, Esq. the following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft a memorial expressing the sense of the citizens of this district, respecting the proposed tariff on woollens, and report said memorial to an adjourned meeting of the citizens on the 1st. Monday in September next, and that said committee do take such steps as will ensure a general meeting on said day.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee:—S. Glover, J. M. Felder, T. W. Glover, Dr. E. J. Felder, Joseph P. Donald Rowe, and Wm. Murrow.

Adjourned to the first Monday in September next.

WM. ROWE, Chairman. S. Glover, Secretary.

From the Nashville Republican. TO THE PUBLIC.

A letter addressed by me to Mr. Carter Beverley, of Virginia, has lately, without any consent, agency, or wish on my part, found its way into the newspapers, accompanied by a statement over the signature of H. Clay, contradicting and denying, not any thing I have written, but that which he himself makes me to say. It is not the interpolation given by him to my letter, but my own language and own statement, that I am called upon to defend, and expect to vindicate.

To explain the manner in which my opinions have found their way into the journals of the day, seems, in the first place, to be due both to the public and myself. Mr. Beverley, being on a visit at my house, requested to know of me, other gentlemen being present, whether the overtures heretofore imputed to Mr. Clay were well founded; and if I had a knowledge of any of the facts myself. I answered him candidly; being unable, as well as unwilling, to refuse telling things I had heard, and knew to be true.—A letter detailing our conversation shortly afterwards obtained publicity in the "North-Carolina Journal," printed at Fayetteville.—On the 15th of May last, from Louisville, Kentucky a communication was addressed to me by Mr. Beverley, stating what before I had not known, that he was the writer of this Fayetteville letter. He explained the reasons for his having repeated the conversation, and requested to be informed if in any thing he had misquoted or misconceived my meaning. Under such circumstances, concealment and silence might have seemed mere affectation, or indeed something of a different and even worse character. Publicity having been given to the conversation, and an appeal made to me for its accuracy, I felt it to be due to Mr. Beverley, that nothing of fabrication should be imputed to him, and to myself, that what I had stated should be correctly understood. Accordingly, on the 6th of June, and in reply to his of the 15th of May, I addressed him a letter of which the public are already possessed. How, and by what means, it found its way into the columns of a newspaper, Mr. Beverley has explained; he states to me that he gave it into the hands of Mr. Noah Zane, of Wheeling, Virginia, at his earnest request, for perusal, under a pledge of honour that it should be returned; and with no expectation that any copy of it was to be retained; that on his applying for, and demanding the letter, it was refused to be restored until two copies should be made. He proceeds to say:—

"Mr. Zane, an old and most respectable gentleman, asked the loan of your letter as a favour; and, contrary to all custom and propriety in such cases, he, in conjunction with Mr. Clay and his friends, took copies of it, without my knowledge or privity in any way, and without asking my leave to do so. Soon as I understood that such was the use they were making of it, I demanded of Mr. Zane the letter, and remonstrated against the unprecedented course they were taking. He refused to restore it to me, most peremptorily, until they had satisfied themselves by furnishing to Mr. Clay one copy, and reserving another for their own use."

The original conversation referred to, and the above extract of a letter from Mr. Beverley, at Wheeling, dated 25th of May, are presented to show that I have not, as is charged, "placed myself in the attitude of a public accuser," and that whatever publicity has been given to this transaction, has arisen from no agency or procurement of mine; and that Mr. Clay, in fact, has himself held the matter up to public gaze. In doing this, he should have quoted what I had written accurately and fairly; for then, the text and his commentary would have suited together; at present, his contradiction is a something suggested by himself, and is not contained in my letter.

The statement contained in my letter to Mr. Beverley is this: That, in January, 1825, a member of Congress of high respectability, visited me one morning and observed "he had been informed by the friends of

the measure, that it was the sense of the meeting that the "woollens bill" is not only unconstitutional but unjust and oppressive in a high degree in its operations—that it weighs with peculiar hardship upon the southern states which suffer all the inconvenience and the loss, but receive none of its benefits. That among the powers thus claimed and exercised, there is none more odious and oppressive than that of regulating the revenue law of the country, with the avowed object of protecting domestic manufactures. That this meeting is friendly to domestic manufactures when conducted upon the responsibility of those who embark in the system, and who reap the profits, but can see no propriety in the law that would tax the consumer to insure the impudent speculators of those who embark in the system before the country is mature for it. That it is the sense of this meeting that the "woollens bill" is not only unconstitutional but unjust and oppressive in a high degree in its operations—that it weighs with peculiar hardship upon the southern states which suffer all the inconvenience and the loss, but receive none of its benefits. That this measure is at war with the best established maxims of political economy, and should be discarded from the policy of every liberal and enlightened government—while the most enlightened nations of Europe are throwing aside the shackles which ages of prejudice and ignorance had fastened upon them—it is humiliating to think that our government is destined to pursue a retrograde course. That all branches of honest industry are equally entitled to protection, and that every attempt to tax one for the