

Electoral Law.—The editor of the Fayetteville Observer says he understands "it is in contemplation to make an effort, at the ensuing session of the Legislature to change the mode of choosing Electors of President and Vice-President, from the General Ticket to the District System." This effort, he hopes, will not succeed. Yet he admits the people are attached to the District System; that the change to the General Ticket system "was extremely unpopular,"—a fact too well known to be denied; still he hopes the system will not be changed—in other words, that the wishes of the people will not be complied with. Why? Because in the latter case, a large proportion of the votes of the state "no doubt would be lost, for want of unanimity among the electors"—that is, Gen. Jackson would not get all the votes, but a portion of them would be given to Mr. Adams! This may be a good argument to address to a party; but we doubt whether it will be deemed sound or weighty by the people.

We know not what authority the Observer may have, for the important disclosure he has made; but we suppose he considered it sufficient to justify him in sounding the alarm, and putting the people's friends on their guard, lest they should unwittingly do an act which would be most gratifying to the people, and perfectly in accordance with their wishes. And we will join the Observer in his laudable effort, and proclaim to the people that a most iniquitous project is on foot to restore to them their rights—to give them the substance instead of the shadow—to enable them to vote for men they know and approve, instead of men whom they know not, and consequently cannot judge of their worthiness or unworthiness:—we tell the people, on the authority of the Observer, that such a pernicious project has been conceived, and that their good friends, who are likewise Gen. Jackson's friends, are called upon to defeat it, otherwise a large portion of the people will be permitted to vote for the man whom they prefer! Is not this a plot, a most vile plot!

To be serious, if an effort should be made at the next session of the Legislature to restore the District System, that truly republican mode of choosing Electors, those members who oppose it, will hold at a cheap rate the wishes of their constituents. The District System is approved of by the people—the General Ticket System is not; of this there can be no doubt: there can be no uncertainty, then, as to the wishes of the people, to be plead as an excuse for voting against the District System. We hope, therefore, the effort will be made, and the line drawn.

The Observer says "it is possible, that in the event of the Electors being chosen by Districts, at the next election, three of them might be in favor of Mr. Adams." And it is, indeed, even so! So, then, the unwilling admission is at last made, that Mr. Adams has some friends in North-Carolina, enough even to carry three Districts. When we stated, some time since, that the "friends of the administration in this state include a large and respectable portion of the citizens," the idea was scouted at by the editors of the state paper; but we were charitable enough to attribute their scepticism to want of information; yet it is now admitted, that in electing by Districts, they might carry three of them. It would not be surprising, should subsequent facts compel a still more liberal admission.

No sooner is one slander, propagated by the combination, exposed, than another is sent forth on the wings of the wind, to poison the public mind. The charge against Mr. Adams,—first published in the National Palladium and immediately vouched for by the Richmond Enquirer,—of tampering with the federal party, through the agency of Mr. Bailey, is no sooner nailed to the counter as a base calumny, than another starts into existence. Mr. Ritchie, of the Enquirer,

nothing abashed, revives the charge, and sends it forth in a new dress; but it will be returned to him, as far as it implicates criminality in the President, a vile and malicious calumny. Here it is:

"We now come forward, to state that Mr. Webster *did state*, before the election in the House of Representatives, that he had in his possession a letter of his own in answer to one from his Correspondent, which had been read to, or by Mr. Adams, modified at his suggestion and finally approved by him, relative to the liberal policy he intended to pursue towards the Federalists—that Mr. Webster proposed to shew a member of the H. of R. the said Correspondence, if Mr. Adams should not be elected on the first ballot; and that that member declined seeing it."

The contents of the letter, whether criminal or not, are of course unknown!—and for the truth of this statement, Mr. Ritchie says he holds the voucher in his own hand. And suppose he does—the public have yet to learn that it is not as worthless as falsehood and malice can make it. He also held in his hand the voucher of "a distinguished member of Congress," for the truth of the East Room story; and does he expect the public will now place any confidence in his unknown vouchers? He has been convicted of endeavoring, by such means or agents, to palm a gross falsehood on the community, in order to injure the President; and does he imagine he can now play the same game more successfully? Let him produce his authority—let him give up names—or he will be suspected, and on the best grounds, of having set afloat another East Room story. The vouchers of the Enquirer, for whose respectability or existence, we have only the assertions of the editor, are not in good credit.

Dr. Cooper has addressed a letter to the editor of the U. S. Telegraph, in which he attempts a defence of himself; and among other things, says—

"Having lived from the year 1793, to the end of Mr. Madison's administration, with the politicians of early times—with the men who, having assisted in framing our Constitution, well knew the principles on which it was based—I have imbibed their opinions, their prejudices, their modes of construction, and their views of its meaning. With their exposition of it, I know of nothing so good, and I expect to see nothing better. It contained them, it contained me, and I believe it is fitted to content any reasonable and practical man."

A letter from Mr. Madison, which we publish in this week's paper, affords a striking commentary on the above. In addition to that, we give the subjoined article from a subsequent number of the Virginia, which puts the finishing stroke to the vain boasting of Dr. Cooper:—

FROM THE LEYBURN VIRGINIAN.

MR. MADISON.

"We have received a second communication from this gentleman, from which we learn, that, in disapproving of the "proceedings of the General Assembly of the State, which would limit the power of Congress over trade regulations having revenue alone for their object," he designed to give it as his opinion, that Congress HAS A RIGHT to impose a tariff of duties "having for its object the protection and encouragement of domestic manufactures."

From the foregoing, it will be perceived, that Mr. Madison, who "assisted in framing the constitution," and who doubtless knows the meaning of that instrument, and the powers it confers on Congress, at least as well as those who have recently favored the country with their profound expositions,—gives it as his opinion, that Congress "has a right to impose a tariff of duties for the encouragement and protection of domestic manufactures." Does Dr. Cooper agree with him, as he would have it believed? Very far from it. In whom, then, will the public confide? In the virtuous and patriotic Madison, whose whole life shows his attachment to the country and its admirable institutions—who bore a prominent part in framing the constitution:—or in Dr. Cooper, the author of the Columbia resolutions? It would be an insult to the people to doubt, for a moment, the answer they would give.

On this important topic,—the constitutionality of governmental protection of domestic manufactures,—we may say, in the language of a distinguished advocate of the American policy, that "Gen. Washington, Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, Alexander Hamilton, Mr. Lowndes, and two entire Congresses, of 1790 and 1796, are at least as safe guides, as Dr. Cooper, or Mr. McDuffie, or Mr. Hamilton, who denounce as unconstitutional, acts and doctrines which can plead the sanction of such illustrious authority." In short, the case stands thus:—In support of the constitutionality of protecting American manufactures, we can array

the following names, besides hundreds of others of high standing, viz:—

- WASHINGTON,
- JEFFERSON,
- MADISON,
- ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
- LOWNDES,
- MONROE.

And in support of the new doctrine of the unconstitutionality of such protection, we have,

- Wm. B. Giles,
- Thos. Cooper,
- George McDuffie,
- James Hamilton!

Let the one be compared with the other, and then say on which side the weight of talent and authority lies.

RM. MARKLEY.

The Philadelphia Democratic Press, of Oct. 30th, contains the following paragraph:—
"Mr. Markley's Address to the Public, we hope to publish to-morrow. If any thing were wanting, after Mr. Buchanan's letter, for a full and perfect acquittal of Mr. Clay from the accusations preferred against him by Gen. Jackson, it is to be found in the address of Mr. Markley."

The Telegraph, and other kindred publications, to divert the public attention from Mr. Buchanan's letter, have been calling upon Mr. Markley to "come out"—inferred, from his long silence, that their call would be unheeded:—they will now be most wofully disappointed.

Hill, who is now in jail for the murder of Morgan, has made a "confession;" but it is so contradictory, as to be unworthy of credit. But the reasons of his conduct are inexplicable. He is supposed to be an impostor.
N. Y. Com. Adv.

[In regard to the body found, recent accounts say, that the better opinion is that it is not Morgan's. Many circumstances are given, which render it altogether improbable that it can be. At all events, either Hill is an impostor, or the body is not Morgan's; for he declares he cut Morgan's throat himself. The body found had no marks of violence on it.]

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 1.

By a reference to another part of our paper, it will be seen that intelligence has been received from London of the 23d ultimo, and that its most important item is that which relates to the refusal of the Sultan to accede to the propositions of the Allied Powers for the pacification of Greece. Should the last statement, of the determination of the Ambassadors to quit Constantinople, turn out to be correct, war must, of necessity ensue. It seems to us that nothing but an infatuation of the most extraordinary character, can urge the Sultan to precipitate himself into the certain and disastrous consequences which will result from such a contest. For the good of mankind, for the advantage of freedom, we hope that the conflict will commence and continue, either until Turkey shall assent to the unconditional surrender of her sovereignty over Greece, or shall herself be compelled to withdraw her crescent standard from within the limits of Europe; to wave, hereafter, only over the benighted deserts of Asia.
Nat. Journal.

The New York Albion of the 27th ultimo, gives the following information.

"Treaty of Ghent.—The commissioners for settling the boundary under the seventh article of the above treaty, have, after much labor and patient investigation, this day closed their labors and made their final reports to their respective governments. It is gratifying to state, that the fore-said commissioners have amicably determined by far the largest portion of the line; two points only have been referred to the governments, viz: one affecting St. George's Island, below the Sault de Maria, in the water communication between lakes Huron and Superior, north west of that lake, and Luc La Pluie. The commissioners, it will be recollected, are Anthony Barclay, Esq. and General Porter."

The Letter of Mr. MADISON, which we have the pleasure to transfer to our columns, is of deep interest, when we consider its subject and the source whence it emanates. We consider it as settling forever the absurdity of the Virginia Resolutions concerning revenue and manufactures. Here is the Father of the Constitution, rescuing it from the unhallowed hands which have been laid upon it, under the influence (too much so, at least) of mere party spirit. So carefully has Mr. M. guarded his retirement, that the sight of his name to a public paper has a refreshing and even soothing effect. It comes upon us as a strain of music long unheard, bringing, with it delightful reminiscences, which will ever attend the names of MADISON and LOWNDES.
Nat. Intel.

The Editor of the Warrenton Reporter states, in his last paper that he has stricken from his subscription list, some dozen or fifteen persons, who from their dishonesty, seem to be insensible, that "punctuality is the soul of business." Really, the conduct of some who call themselves honorable men, is shameful, in regard to debts of this description. We have known instances, not of very rare occurrence either, where a man after regularly receiving a paper for years, pleaded that he only intended to take it for one year and would not pay for a longer period; and we have known others plead the statute of limitation in bar of a just claim. There is no money more

hardly earned, than the subscriptions to Newspapers, and it is disgraceful for any one who has the ability, to hesitate to discharge his account when demanded.
Raleigh Register.

NEW JERSEY.

The Legislature of New Jersey commenced its annual session at Trenton on the 22d inst. The President of the Council or Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and all the Clerks and Door keepers were chosen from amongst the friends of the Administration. In the Senate, the parties stand—For the Administration 10—for Jackson 4; and in the House of Representatives—For the Administration 28—for Jackson 15. In joint meeting there are, of course, two to one in favor of the administration. The Editor of the New Brunswick Freonian says, that the majority for Mr. Adams, in 1828, will exceed Ten Thousand.
Phenix Gaz.

Maple sugar.—We smiled, some time ago, at the great discovery made in Europe, that Sugar might be made from the sap of the maple, and stated that the process was familiar to the whole American population. This it seems, has put a Southern Editor into a furious passion. He maintains that the Southern population is entirely ignorant of it, because they never saw a "Sugar Maple tree." He might as well say that the same population is ignorant of the existence of the Chinese Empire, because they never saw a Chinese.
N. Y. Enquirer.

Original Anecdote.—A comical fellow lately travelling in the stage through Connecticut and Massachusetts, had for his companions a very taciturn set of fellows, and to amuse himself he thrust his head out of the stage at every man he met, and hallooed, hurra for Jackson! A strange sound in Yankee Town. Passing a brick yard, he sent forth his accustomed vociferation at Hodge, who let fly, in return, the handful of clay he was moulding, which completely masked the countenance of the unfortunate wag. He took in his bespattered face, when one of his fellow travellers, who had not spoken for fifty miles, observed, "that man must be a Clayite."
N. Y. Adv.

Among the premiums offered by the Agricultural Society of Salem, New Jersey, is one of \$5 to that laboring man, who can give satisfactory evidence that he has been strictly honest and faithful and sober during three years which he has lived with any family or farmer; and another of one dozen silver spoons or \$5 to that woman, of the same character.

An old fellow, 60 years of age, living near Montreal, lately went to Quebec to get a dispensation to marry his niece, a pretty girl of 18. But unfortunately, just as he was in high hopes of attaining his object, he fell from a plank, (on passing from a steam boat to the shore) and was drowned.—What mischief Cupid does!

It is constantly urged by those opposed to Mr. Adams, that he came into office by intrigue; but if the development are considered, which have been made since the Carter Beverly letter, it can be said with much stronger evidence, that he came into office in spite of intrigue.
Georgia Courier.

Some of our laughter-loving readers inquire "Where are your anecdotes?—You used to give us a column." That was in the *little summer*, when we had nothing else to do. This is now no time for laughing; days are short—no room—look at the advertisement—they are more profitable than jokes—though it would be a good joke, if we get pay for all of them—a sad joke, if we do not.

Foreigners may well complain of the difficulty of our language, when they attempt to pronounce similarly, words that are spelt alike. For example—who could possibly know, that *cough*, *plough*, *although*, *cough*, *thought*, &c. were all to be so differently pronounced? We are very unreasonable to suppose it possible. Look again at *plague* and *ague*, and no one can say that the English is a very easy language.

BALTIMORE OCTOBER 27.—We learn, that in passing from New Castle to Frenchtown, last night, one of the stages upset, by which accident a number of the passengers were injured, among whom, Bishop Kemp of this city, is a severe sufferer; but is not apprehended that his wounds are dangerous. A gentleman had his collar one broke, and a lady several of her ribs. It is understood that the driver was drunk, and in endeavoring to pass another stage, drove off the road and caused the accident.
Pat.

[Bishop Kemp as has since died from the injury received.]

HED.

In this county, on the 6th inst. Mr. John Garrison Alexander, age about 39 years, leaving a helpless and distressed family. As an upright and amiable citizen, he enjoyed the confidence

of those who knew him. He was for many years a member of the Presbyterian Church, and manifested a uniform attachment to the duties and ordinances of religion. His removal from this life presents a very striking instance of the uncertainty of human prospects and endearments. Few men possessed more firmness of constitution or vigorous health than he enjoyed. The disease which terminated his days was comparatively the whole sickness of his life.

Who can secure his vital breath
Against the bold demands of death,
With skill to fly or power to save?

In this county, on the 15th inst. Mr. James Potts, aged about 50.
At Memphis, Tennessee, on the 27th Sept. last Doct. George Franklin Graham, son of Gen. Joseph Graham, of Lincoln county, N. Carolina. Dr. Graham, after graduating at our university, and receiving the honours of the Medical College in New-York, removed directly to the West; and by his attainments and energy, took high rank in his profession.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE young ladies and little misses of this Institution will be examined on Thursday, 22d instant. Parents, patrons, and friends, are requested to attend.
The exercises of the school will be resumed on the 1st of January, 1828, and continue until the last of July, including a term of seven months. Terms as heretofore, in proportion to the time.
R. I. DINKINS.

Notice.

ON Tuesday, the 20th day of November, I will proceed to sell the balance of the personal estate of the late Jacob Julien, deceased, viz:—
Seven or eight likely negroes, one of them a blacksmith; Corn and Cotton; an excellent metal Clock, and a good Road Wagon.
One fourth part of the price of the negroes will be required to be paid down.
W. M. BOSTWICK, Admr.
October 29, 1827.—3r57.

Negroes for Sale

ON Tuesday, the 4th of December next, will be sold, at the late dwelling house of John Gilmer, the following property, viz:—
17 valuable Negroes; Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep; Corn, Cotton, Wheat, Rye, Barley and Oats, Household and Kitchen Furniture and farming utensils; and a good Road Wagon and a set of smith's tools.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and continue from day to day, until all is sold. Reasonable credit will be given, by
DAN ALEXANDER, Admr.
November 1, 1827.—4148.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of land, lying close to Capps' gold mine, containing about one hundred acres, on which there is 23 acres cleared, of good fresh land, well known to give good crops of Cotton, Corn, and remarkably good, for small grain. Its good Water and healthiness is not to be surpassed in this section of the country. It must also, from appearance, have rich mines on it, as there has been some gold found in different places. Any person wishing to purchase, would do well to take a view of the place and judge for himself, when terms of sale will be made known by the subscriber, residing on the premises.
MICHAEL O'FARRELL.
October 24, 1827.—3r57.

State Bank of North-Carolina,

SALISBURY BRANCH, OCT. 25, 1827.
ORDERED, by the Board of Directors, that a payment of one tenth of the principal be exacted upon all notes offered for renewal, from and after the first of January next; and that the Cashier give notice thereof to the debtors, by advertisement in the Western Carolinian and Catawba Journal.
A copy from the Minutes.
JUNIOUS SNEED, Cashier.
9162.

DR. T. I. JOHNSON,

HAVING positively declined practicing medicine in Charlotte any more, requests all those who are indebted to him to call and settle their respective accounts; and he would also add, that those who fail to avail themselves of the time intervening between the present date and November Court next, will find their notes and accounts entrusted to the management of an Attorney.
October 24, 1827.—54*

N. B.—Those having in their possession books, either medical or miscellaneous, belonging to the subscriber, will please return them.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of James Clark and Peter Campbell, are notified not to pay their debts to said Peter Campbell, as he has transferred the whole of his interest in the said firm to the subscriber; but they are requested to make payment immediately, either to the subscriber or Mr. Robert Carns, his agent.
JAMES CLARK.
Camden, Oct. 20, 1827.—3156.

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book-of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarks on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled, 'The Design and use of the Book of Psalms.' By BENNY RUFFNER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JONS M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.