

Lord Wellington, it will be perceived from the foreign news in this week's paper, has become prime minister of England. His Lordship's qualifications have wonderfully improved within a few short months. It is doubtless with the recollection of every one, that on the elevation of Mr. Canning to the Premiership, not quite a year since, the Duke of Wellington resigned his office of Commander in Chief of the army—from sheer disappointment, as his enemies said at the time, at not obtaining the office of prime minister himself, to which he aspired. From this accusation he defended himself in the House of Lords, in the following words:—

“Lord Wellington said he had been accused of ingratitude towards his majesty, and of aspiring to the situation of prime minister; and that, in consequence of his disappointment, he threw up the command of the army. These were absurd charges. Every one who knew him was aware that his being prime minister was out of the question; and no man ever spoke to him, to whom he did not express the same opinion. He declared that he had no wish, nor thought, of being prime minister—he knew himself disqualified for that office, & knowing also his fitness for the one which he had the honor to fill, he must have been worse than mad, could he have formed the insane project of placing himself at the head of the government!”

Yet his Lordship has now taken the very office for which he declared “himself disqualified;” and according to his own acknowledgment, he must now be “worse than mad,” in not only having formed, but achieved the “insane project of placing himself at the head of the government.”

Gen. Jackson's friends in the town of Wilmington, have formed a Society, which they have christened the “Jackson Association.” Its officers are a President, Vice-President and Secretary; and its object, the promotion of the election of Gen. Jackson. They have published an address to the public, which was no doubt meant to be spirited; but none but the authors will think it entitled to that character, unless the overflowings of rancor and a boisterous and blustering manner be mistaken for firmness of spirit and dignity of action. The founders of this Society, or rather the authors of the address, are filled with wrath at what they call the “vile, slanderous imputations of an unrighteous coalition;” and yet every line of these *Simon Pures*, in which the Administration or its friends are spoken of (& of there are very few in the whole production in which they are not,) is a libel. They claim to themselves great purity of motive and entire disinterestedness; but to the Administration and its friends they allow no merit; they class them all together as dishonest and unprincipled. But they themselves are “honest republicans,” patriots of the first water; they are “no factious;” “no unhallowed combination;” and their actions are open and free to the scrutiny of the world! Indeed! It is a pity each had not a glass in his breast, that “the world,”—the little world, we mean, in which these “honest republicans” move,—might observe the secret movements and workings within! So much political purity and disinterestedness, in these degenerate days, would be a sight worth beholding!

It will have been seen, from a notice in our last paper, that the authors of the Address of the Jackson meeting in Cabarrus, are invited to attend at the Court-House in Concord, on the last Saturday of May next, and support, if they can, by argument and proof, their charges against Mr. Adams. There is no doubt that those charges cannot be supported; and there is little less doubt, that the invitation to sustain them, will not be accepted.

In the meantime, without interfering with the proposed discussion, we wish to make a remark or two on a single sentence in that address. Speaking of the claims of Adams and Jackson, the authors of the address say—“We would be willing to weigh them in the balance, confident that the *meus, meus, tibi, vpharsin*, as explained by the prophet, would be applicable to the present incumbent.” The writing on the wall of Belshazzar's palace, quoted in the address, is thus “explained by the prophet.”

“This is the interpretation of the thing: *Meus*, God hath numbered thy kingdom, and finished it. “*Tibi*, thou art weighed in the balances, and art found wanting. “*Peres*, thy kingdom is divided, and given to the Medes and Persians.”

Thus the writing is “explained by the prophet;” and will any man have the presumption to say, that it is “applicable” to Mr. Adams? But why do we ask the question, when it has already been gravely asserted, in a public address, that it is applicable to him? Yes, it is publicly declared, that the hand-writing on the wall of the impious Belshazzar, as explained by the prophet, is applicable to our Chief Magistrate,—a man, whose moral character is unblemished, nay, unimpeached, and whose political character, say what his revilers may, will “stand the test of time, of scrutiny, and of talents.” To such a man, the explanation of the prophet is declared to be applicable! Can party prejudice and rancor go farther? We ask any serious, reflecting man, if such an

application of a striking and solemn portion of the Holy Scriptures, is not great, unwarrantable presumption? How can any man know the determinations of the Deity, farther than he has been pleased to reveal them in the volume of inspiration? That the affairs of nations are under the guidance of an over-ruling Providence, none but an atheist will deny; but it is the height of presumption for any one to say what are the counsels of Deity in regard to the puny political contests of mortals. Yet it is declared of Mr. Adams, that “God has numbered his kingdom, and finished it;” or, in other words, that he has determined, that at the end of his present political term, Mr. Adams shall be removed, and Gen. Jackson take his place! If the explanation of the prophet be applicable to Mr. Adams, it must be in this way.

Another part of the prophet's explanation is, that Belshazzar was weighed in the balances, and found wanting. This, too, is applicable to Mr. Adams—so it is, in a moral sense, to every individual, when judged by the law of his Maker; but the use made of it by the authors of the address, is unwarrantable. They passed the limits of human knowledge, and professed to reveal what no man can know, without a special revelation; and to this, we presume, they will not pretend.

Again. The third and last explanation of the prophet to Belshazzar is—“thy kingdom is divided, and given to the Medes and Persians.” To discover the application of this to Mr. Adams, has sorely puzzled us; but we suppose the committee would apply it somewhat in this way: by the *Medes and Persians*, we are to understand the heterogeneous combination against the present Administration; and the “kingdom” to be “divided,” is to be “given” to the leaders of this motley aggregation of opposing principles. Thus, the office of Secretary of War, will be given to the latitudinarian *Bentons*; that of Secretary of State, perhaps, to a stickler for literal construction, as *Tazewell*, for instance; and so on, through the whole list of offices to be “given” on the division of the “kingdom,” taking especial care to divide the spoils impartially among the *Medes and Persians*, or, to drop metaphor, among radicals and anti-radicals; tariff and anti-tariff men; democrats and federalists; bucktails and Clintonians; quiddites and nothingites; who are found in strange harmonious concord joined in the ranks of the “Combination.” This is our application: whether it be correct or not, the authors of the address can best say. But perhaps it would be better for them to publish a commentary, particularly on this latter part of the prophet's explanation, so that none of their readers may be at a loss to understand how the dividing of Belshazzar's kingdom, and giving it to the *Medes and Persians*, applies to Mr. Adams.

The publication of a new paper, entitled “We the People,” has been commenced at Washington. As might very readily be inferred from the title, it supports the Administration, which is assiduously devoted to the promotion of the best interests of the country.

We perceive, by an article from the Boston Statesman, an opposition paper, that a meeting of federal gentlemen, in favor of the election of Gen. Jackson, was held at the Exchange Coffee House, in Boston, on the 6th of March. They resolved to support Gen. Jackson, because he is a firm and consistent democrat—a most singular reason, truly. Who can doubt now, that the General is the candidate of the democratic party? The General's democracy, however, must be different from that of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe; for those men were firm and consistent democrats; yet the federal gentlemen of Boston liked them none the better for that. We find fault with no one, on account of an honest difference of opinion; but we detest hypocrisy in every shape, in politics as well as religion.

Swinin's Panacea.—The Doctors of Philadelphia have denounced this medicine, in a late number of the Medical and Surgical Journal. They represent it as a highly dangerous compound, and assert that great mischief has ensued from the use of “this so much and so factually lauded nostrum!” But can they deny, that it has performed many extraordinary cures?—that it has effected perfect cures in cases which they themselves had pronounced incurable, after having exhausted all their skill upon them?

As to its injurious effects, we have never before heard of them; but many persons in this section can testify to its healing virtues, and all the denunciations of all the Medical Societies in the country, cannot change their belief that it is, in many diseases, a most invaluable medicine. If it have, in some cases, proved injurious, there are few physicians in the Union, of whose prescriptions the same may not be said.

New-Hampshire.—This is one of the States in which, it was pretended, a great reaction in favor of the Combination, had taken place; and at the late election for State officers, the friends of the General brought out their forces. Their boasted strength was shown at once to be perfect weakness—they were routed on every side, overthrown, dispersed. Mr. Woodbury, who has so long misrepresented the sentiments of his constituents, in the Senate of the United States, may now prepare himself for retirement

From the Essex Register.

THE PROSPECT.

The prospect of the triumphant re-election of Mr. Adams, which we have never doubted, but respecting which some of our friends have entertained fears, now brightens on every side. In addition to the cheering information contained in the extract of a letter given below, we are enabled to state, that a letter was received at Boston Saturday morning from a decided and intelligent partisan of Gen. Jackson at Albany, which states “that the death of Gov. Clinton has dissolved the coalition of adverse parties in that State who had determined to support Jackson—that the prospect of securing the vote of New York for Jackson was at an end—that the state would undoubtedly give the Administration a decided support, and that the re-election of Mr. Adams was no longer doubtful.”

Extract of a letter dated Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 9, from a gentleman of the highest standing, respectability and talents, to his friend in Salem.

“And now, my dear Sir, though in great haste, I will simply say one word on a subject in which I am sure you feel a deep interest. It is that of the Presidential election.—I left home the middle of January, went all through New Hampshire, into the extreme north part of Vermont; then down the Canal to Albany, attended the Legislature there in session a few days; then went to Buffalo upon Lake Erie; thence through the western part of the State of Pennsylvania to Pittsburg; thence through the western part of Virginia, a part of Kentucky, and am now in Ohio, where I daily see gentlemen from all the Western States. Although I have not time to give you my reasons in detail, yet I tell you with perfect assurance, that John Quincy Adams, is certainly to be our next President. I will write you shortly upon this subject more fully, and give you all the particulars. But depend upon what I say. Nothing can be more astonishing than the reaction already produced in favor of Adams.”

Extract of a letter from a Virginian, now in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 5. “The persons high in office here, speak of the re-election of Mr. Adams with unqualified certainty, and their estimates I give you at the foot of this letter.—The tariff is under full discussion in the House of Representatives. Mr. Mallary is the only speaker, who has yet exhibited himself. The prospects I understand for its passage, are extremely doubtful. It is not likely that Congress will adjourn sooner than 1st June.—The Jackson men here are as sanguine for the Hero, as their adversaries are for Mr. A., and although they boldly say that he will have 60 votes to spare, they do not pretend to go into any details to show how they arrive at the result. The truth is, that I am in better hopes and spirits from what I have heard since I came here, than I was when I left Virginia, for after having despaired of Mr. A's re-election, I now feel confident of his success. In the estimates which I annex, I understand from the best authority, that there is not the least doubt, I now give it to you as follows:

Six New England States	51 votes.
Ohio 18, Indiana 5	23
Kentucky 14, Illinois 3	17
Missouri 5, Louisiana 5	8
Delaware, 6, Jersey 8	11
	110 votes.

being 21 less than is required; to make up which, they count with equal certainty upon 7 in Maryland and 14 in New-York, and probably 8 from Maryland and 24 from New-York.”

Richmond Whig.

New-Hampshire.—The general election of New-Hampshire—the Granite State, as it has been figuratively called from the beautiful building stone of that description with which it abounds—took place last week. This is the only State in New-England where the Jackson men have seriously hoped to make an impression. In this State they had the advantage of having a Jackson Governor in office—a popular old revolutionary man, who succeeded last year. They had also the advantage of having Isaac Hill on their side—a man to whose rule the State has implicitly submitted for years—who has heretofore never lost an election himself, when a candidate—and who was last year elected a Senator over the administration candidate. Never were such preparations made by any party in that State for an election before. And never was any party more completely overwhelmed at an election before. The Hon. John Bell has been elected Governor by a majority of four or five thousand; the whole twelve senatorial districts have elected administration senators, beating Isaac Hill in his own district, and leaving not a man among them. And of fifty-three members of the House of Representatives, (whose elections have been heard from,) forty-seven are friends of the administration.

[From the N. E. American of Monday.]

Every hour develops the influence, greater much than we (who did not, nevertheless, lightly estimate the personal weight of Mr. Clinton) anticipated, which

the sudden withdrawal of the late Governor from the scene has exercised, and is exercising, upon men and opinions.

A friend who came from Albany within a day or two, and whose habit it is not to see his own side in very bright colours, assures us, nevertheless, that at no period, have the indications been so clear and strong, of a popular current, setting with more and more force in this State, in favour of Mr. Adams' re-election.

Virginia.—The “Signs” from Virginia continue to brighten and enlighten, and, we may add, to warm too, those whose hopes have been too easily chilled by the confident tone, which has been most politically held by the opponents of the present Administration. In the County of Frederick, in which there will be as animated a contest, perhaps, as in any other in the State, we observe that there is a Committee of Correspondence and Vigilance established, consisting of three members, whose names are among the most substantial and respectable in the State, and of which Alfred H. Powell, (the late Representative in Congress,) is Chairman, and Thomas A. Tidball, Secretary.

In the neighboring County of Hampshire, in the same State, the Winchester Republican informs us, “the Magistrates are thus divided on the Presidential question: Adams, 23; Jackson, 5; neutral, 1. There are about 800 voters in the county, of which, it is believed, Mr. Adams will obtain a majority of 100—(many well informed gentlemen say 200.) At the election in 1824, Gen. Jackson received 70 votes; Mr. Crawford 43; Mr. Adams, 4; Mr. Clay none; and had the election been a full one, it is believed that the same proportion would have been retained.” In many of the other Western Counties, the Republican says, the change has been equally great.

[Nat. Intelligencer.]

It is a fact worth noticing, that of 40 Revolutionary Pensioners, who received their semiannual allowances here on Tuesday last, 38 were decidedly in favor of the re-election of Mr. Adams.

N. H. Journal.

We publish to day the remarks made by Mr. McDuffie on the passage of the bill making appropriations for Internal Improvements. We think the course taken by Mr. McDuffie, in separating the items of Internal Improvement from the other appropriation bills, and throwing them into a distinct bill, under its proper title, a perfectly correct and meritorious one. Indeed, it is an act of justice which we most cheerfully render to Mr. McDuffie, when we state that his general conduct since he has been Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, has been such as to entitle him to the respect even of those who feel themselves compelled, by their sense of duty, to differ from him in relation to the present state of our domestic politics. He appears to us to have acted throughout with a determination to suffer no feelings arising out of his views of the Presidential contest, to interfere with the confidence and support which the Executive has a right to expect from the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means; and it is in a similar spirit that we will not suffer the difference which separates us from him on the same question, from offering to him this responsive tribute of approbation.

Nat. Journal.

Remedy for Laziness.—At the late term of the Superior Court in Bibb county, the grand and petit juries found Nathan Bridges, grievously afflicted with that lazy disease called vagrancy; upon which the presiding physician, in accordance with the highest authorities prescribed for him the tonic system of steady labor for 4 years in the Milledgeville hospital vulgarly called the penitentiary; in which he will no doubt receive from the apothecary, nurses, &c. every attention which can promote his recovery and ensure him the enjoyment of the usual standard of health.

Geo. Statesman.

The Rochester Post Office, established in 1812, and the first quarter's receipts of which amounted to but \$342 cents, is now the third in the State of New York! The receipts last year, (\$5,051 18,) as shown by the post-master general's report, more than treble those of Buffalo, exceed the receipts of Geneva and Auburn united, exceed those of Utica upwards of \$500 amount, to \$1000, more than the postage of the same period at Troy, and treble the receipts of the city of Hudson.

The following Letter, addressed to a gentleman in this City, offers rather a gloomy view of the present state of things in the Eastern cities, which, we apprehend, has but too much foundation, though we cannot foresee consequences so disastrous as the writer predicts from it. The pressure, we hope, is momentary only.

Nat. Intel.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 7, 1828. “We are now realizing some of the blessings of our present system of Foreign trade, and that to a degree that makes our very bones ache. The course of exchange with England has been long against us, and for several months has been draining us of specie.—Many millions have already been shipped and the drafts not only do not diminish, but have been steadily increasing; until within a week the pressure has become excessive, and the banks are all alarmed.—On the great Leviathan itself is not exempt from

the general feeling. All the usual accommodations have been suddenly suspended, and the usual consequences have ensued; great sacrifices have already been made, and greater must be—and ruin now stares many in the face, who, a fortnight ago, thought themselves above its reach. The auctions are crowded with goods from England, direct, and from New York, and sales were yesterday made at full ten per cent. below the prices of last week. English manufacturers will suffer, to be sure, but it will be on a small remnant of their stocks, while the American importer, and the American manufacturer, feel the depression upon all that he imports, and all that he manufactures. The effects have hardly yet begun to disclose themselves, but they cannot but be serious to all, and will probably be fatal to many. I incline to think that an anti-tariff meeting would not be very fully attended, were it called just now.”

We have before us a file of papers from the Mexican capital, down to the 15th ult. inclusive. The person of General Bravo was assigned to the Supreme Court of Justice. The latest advices from Central America bear date the first of February. The troops of Guatemala proper had been completely defeated by those of San Salvador, and the city of Guatemala was threatened with a siege. Horrible excesses are reciprocally imputed by the belligerent parties. Constitution, law and humanity have all been trampled under foot in this furious civil war.

Nat. Gaz.

Iron.—It is a singular fact, that the value of the iron annually produced in England greatly exceeds the value of the silver annually produced in Peru.

State of North-Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law. Fall Term, 1827.

Jane Bain vs. Andrew Bain.—Petition for Divorce.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not a resident of the State:—It is Ordered by the court, that publication be made 6 weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Mecklenburg county, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1828, and answer, plead or demur to petitioner's petition; otherwise it will be heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

JAS. M. HUTCHISON, c. s. c. l.

681—per. adv. \$2 50.

State of North-Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1827.

John Weeks, Adm'r. vs. Tho: G. Polk, Ex'r. and others.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard Sadler and Mary his wife; Thomas Robinson and Rebecca his wife; Moses Aiken and Jane his wife; Osborne Robinson, Jane Robinson, Alexander Robinson, Nancy Robinson, James Robinson and Thompson Robinson, defendants in this suit, live beyond the limits of this state: Ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that they appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1828, and plead to the bill of complaint of John Weeks, Administrator with the will annexed, of James Robinson, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against them.

D. R. DUNLAP, Clerk.

April 1, 1828—per. adv. \$2 50.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.



BEING desirous to remove from this country, I offer for sale my HOUSE and LOTS in the town of Charlotte, where I at present reside. On the premises is a good dwelling house, large and convenient Store House, and all other out buildings necessary for the comfortable residence of a family; together with a Wall of most excellent water. The lot is in good repair, all the fences having been made new within a few months past. The situation is one of the most desirable in the village, either as regards health, a stand for business, or good neighborhood.

I will also sell a tract of land adjoining the town. The land is of good quality, well timbered, and what is cleared, under a good fence. The price will be made to suit the time. Apply to the subscriber.

GREEN KENDRICK.

Charlotte, March 12th, 1828.—74th.

NOTICE.

THE noted JACK, formerly the property of Mr. Hundly, of Virginia, will stand at my plantation, two miles north of Charlotte, under the management of James Murphy, sen. Jack is in fine order, and will be let to mares at five dollars the season; ten dollars to insure, and two dollars the single visit. The season has now commenced, and will end the last of July. This Jack is considered as sure as any other, as all the mares, with very few exceptions, put to him last year, are with foal.

WM. DAVIDSON.

March 15th, 1828.—74th.

6 1/2 CENTS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, R. William Boyd, an indentured apprentice. Any person that will deliver the said apprentice to me at my house, shall receive the above reward.

JACOB LEAK.

Lincoln County, March 16 1828.—377r.

Constable's Warrants.

For sale, at the Journal Office.