STAR, AND NORTH CAROLINA STATE GAZETTE.

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THE STAR,
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TERMS. Subscription, three dollars per annum. No paper will be sent without at least $1 50 is paid in advance, and no paper discontinued, but at the option of the Editors, unless all arrears are paid. Advertisements, not exceeding fifteen lines, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.—All letters to the editors must be post-paid.

Notice.

The subscribers are authorised by the Rev. Robert T. Daniel to sell a four acre lot of ground in the south east part of Raleigh. The situation of the lot and the quality of the soil render it suitable for Agricultural purposes. The lot is enclosed by a ditch. Negotiable paper at the Newbern Bank at Raleigh will be received in payment.

In the absence of the subscribers, apply to Sherwood Haywood, Esq. for terms.

WILLIAM DANIEL,
J. W. BUNUM.

Sept. 18, 1827. 39-tf

State of North-Carolina,
Halifax County.
Court of Equity.—Fall Term, 1827.

William Rawles, adm'r of Nathan Mayo, dec'd, vs. Collen Mayo, Edwin Mayo, and Lancinda, Evelina, and Nathan Mayo, *infants*, by John L. Mayo, their guardian.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Edwin Mayo, one of the defendants in this case, is a resident of the State of Georgia: It is ordered that publication be made in the Star and North Carolina State Gazette, published in Raleigh, for three months, that unless he appear and put in his answer on or before the first day of next term, it will be taken *pro confesso* and set for hearing *ex parte* as to him.

Witness, Edmund B. Freeman, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for the county of Halifax, at Office, the fourth Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1827.

EDM. B. FREEMAN, C. & M.
43-8m

State of North Carolina,
Montgomery County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—October Term, 1827.

William Lawder and others vs. Peter Hefler and Amy his wife. } Petition for partition.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants reside beyond the limits of this State; ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Star for six weeks, that unless the defendants appear at the next County Court to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in January next, then and there to answer or plead, the petition will be heard ex parte as to them.

Test. JOHN B. MARTIN, Clk.
48-6w

State of North-Carolina,
Richmond County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—October Term, 1827.

Hugh M'Coll, adm'r of Mary M'Coll, dec'd. vs. The heirs of said Mary M'Coll.

Petition by the admr. stating that the said Mary M'Coll is indebted to the administrator the sum of $80 and that there is no personal property whereby he can be paid, that there is 150 acres of land in the county of Richmond, and that John Camron, James Camron and Hugh Camron are the legal heirs of the said Mary M'Coll, and that they are not inhabitants of this State; It is ordered that publication be made in the State paper for six weeks, that the said heirs or next of kin appear at the next Court to be held for the county of Richmond on the first Tuesday after the 3d Monday in January next, in the Court House in Rockingham, and defend the said petition; otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Martin D. Crawford, Clerk of said Court, at Rockingham, the first Tuesday after the third Monday in October, A. D. 1827.

M. D. CRAWFORD, Clk.
48-6wpd

State of North Carolina,
Chatham County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—November Term, 1827.

Sarah Stinson, widow, vs. The heirs of John Stinson. } Petition for Dower.

Whereas it appears to the Court, that Jane Stinson, wife of Minajah Elliott, Sarah, the wife of Thomas Coggin, and Aaron Stinson, defendants in this case, are inhabitants of another State; ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Star, for three weeks, that they appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Pittsborough, on the second Monday of February next, then and there to answer, plead or demur; otherwise a decree will be entered against them.

Test. THOS. RAGLAND, C. C. C.
48-3t

State of North-Carolina,
Person County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—September Term, 1827.

William Evans and wife vs. Simeon Cochran, and James M'Mullin, administrators. } Petition for distributive share.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Simeon Cochran, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Star, giving notice to the said defendant to appear before the justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at Roxborough, on the 3d Monday of December next, and plead, answer or demur; otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso, and a decree entered accordingly to the prayer thereof.

Test. JESSEE DICKENS, C. C. C.
46-6w

Jailor's Notice.

Taken up and committed to the Jail of Wilmington, North-Carolina, as a runaway, a negro fellow who says his name is GEORGE WILLIAMS; he also says that he was born and brought up in [illegible], his parents live there and he is free; but there is no doubt but that he is a slave, and belongs to some person at the South. The said fellow is about 5 feet 6 inches high, 20 years old, has a large nose, full eyes, and very black. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take said fellow away.

CHARLES B. MORRIS, Jailor.
Wilmington, April 10, 1827. 17-tf

Constables' Warrants.
Kept constantly on hand at this Office.

A Runaway.

Taken up and committed to the jail of this county, on the 25th of September last, a negro man, who calls his name CHARLES, about [illegible] years of age, brown complected, five feet one inch high, and says that he belongs to Henry Daling, of Montgomery or Rowan county. The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward and establish his title, as the law directs.

DANL. M'NEILL, Jr.
Sheriff of Moore county.
Carthage, Nov. 5, 1827. 47-tf

Jailor's Notice.

Was committed to the Jail of this place, on yesterday, the 9th, a runaway negro, who says his name is JOHN, that about 18 months ago he was sold by John Jones, of Beaufort, in this State, to Wm. Judd, who took him to Columbia, where Judd was taken sick, and John left him. John is a likely young fellow, tall and well formed. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

J. T. C. WIATT, Jailor.
Raleigh, Wake county, July 10, 1827. } 29-6m

Jail Notice.

Was committed to the Jail of this place, on the 9th inst. a negro man named ARTHUR, who says he belongs to the estate of William Pettis, dec'd, of York District, South-Carolina, and has been runaway for nearly eight years. He is a low, well made fellow. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

J. T. C. WIATT, Jailor.
Raleigh, N. C. Oct. 18, 1827 44-6m

JACKSON MEETINGS.

From the Newbern Sentinel.

TOWN MEETING.

Agreeably to previous notice, a meeting of the citizens of Newbern opposed to the re-election of John Quincy Adams, and in favor of Andrew Jackson, was held at the Court House in this town on Saturday evening the 24th inst. In asserting that the meeting was by far the most numerous of any heretofore holden in this place, we fear not contradiction. It presented one of the most cheering prospects of the ultimate success of the JACKSON TICKET, even in this supposed strong hold of the Administration; where it has often been asserted by the friends of Mr. Adams, our numerical strength was too weak to be noticed.

His Honor John R. Donnell was called to the Chair and George Wilson, Esq. appointed Secretary.—The object of the meeting was then stated in an eloquent, dignified, and energetic address from the chair.—On motion of Thomas S. Singleton, Esq. preceded by a few very sensible and appropriate remarks, the following gentlemen were appointed by the chair, a committee to prepare a preamble and resolutions, viz: Gen. Durant Hatch, Col. Nathan Tisdale, Thomas S. Singleton, Esq. Freeman Woods, Esq. Major Alexander F. Gaston, and Col. John S. Ellis, who having retired for some time, returned and reported the following Preamble & Resolutions;—previous to the adoption of which, Mr. Gaston addressed the Meeting in a very able and energetic speech, that called forth the plaudits and admiration of all present.

REPORT.

Your Committee have seen with astonishment and unfeigned regret, the publication of the proceedings of a meeting of the Citizens of Newbern, friendly to the re-election of John Quincy Adams, who would seem to arrogate to themselves the distinction, of being the exclusive "Friends of Civil Government," who are pleased to characterize those who may differ from them in opinion as "a violent and relentless opposition," neither "admiring our free Institutions" or "valuing the blessings of law and order." We do not concur in the sentiments expressed by that Meeting; and earnestly as we would have preferred a different course, yet as Citizens of Newbern, and the County of Craven, and "as Freemen having made *our* choice," we feel, that to be silent now, "would indeed be criminal." We believe, that the durability of our Republican Government, must depend, on the unsuspected purity of our elections, the virtuous and able administration of our General Government, and the sacred preservation of those balances of power, between the General and State Governments, so happily adjusted by the illustrious survivors of the Revolution, in the plain language of the Constitution of the United States.—And we are firmly persuaded, that for the attainment of these inestimable ends, General Andrew Jackson should be preferred to John Quincy Adams, at the next Presidential Election.

Your Committee would cheerfully try the claims of these rival candidates, by the republican test, "is he honest, is he capable, is he faithful to the Constitution." That Mr. Adams is "an honest politician," or at any time since 1807, has deserved that character, your Committee do not believe; nor can they well conceive, how the most zealous of his admirers can seriously assert it. The son of John Adams, the reviler of the illustrious Jefferson, the friend and supporter of Hillhouse and of Pickering, the strenuous opposer of the purchase of Louisiana, and of every act to give effect to the Laws of the United States within that Territory, or for the government thereof after it had been acquired; in fine, the active, zealous, leading federalist, during all that period, from 1800 to 1807, when the line of party was so distinctly drawn; in the full maturity of years and understanding, we behold him, suddenly deserting his party and his former friends, abandoning his previously adopted and long avowed principles, and at once metamorphosed into the firm republican—the supporter of the reviled Jefferson—the obsequious follower of his new leader, who, "when the president recommended on his high responsibility, would not deliberate, but would act."—A desertion of his Party too, not when they were triumphant, but in the most gloomy period of their minority. In adhering to his former friends and principles, Mr. Adams could scarcely have indulged a hope of office or emolument from the General Government; and although his new adherence obtained him no appointment from Mr. Jefferson, yet when Mr. Madison became President, he received the mission to Russia, to Ghent and to England. And can the most credulous of Mr. Adams' supporters believe, that this was a sacrifice offered by him, at the shrine of principle?

We appeal to the sober judgment of every honest man, and more particularly, to the recollection of those, who took an interest in political events, during the long and arduous struggle of parties, which agitated the country for more than twenty years, and ask of them, to say, did they ever know of one such political somerset, in the circle of their immediate acquaintance? and if they did, was it then believed, as it now believed, honesty dictated the course?

In Mr. Adams' administration of the General Government, both in the manner in which he was brought into office, and the discharge of the duties of that high trust, your committee have seen much to confirm the opinion of his want of political honesty, which his previous conduct had produced. Placed in the Presidential chair, by that great Political Intriguer, who had before denounced him as "an apostate Federalist," by that "conscientious" Friend of "safe precedents," between whom and Mr. Adams, there had been previously, (as your Committee have ever understood,) few points of union, and even an unsettled controversy, on matters connected with their mission to Ghent, from the discussion of which, important Disclosures were promised and expected;—immediately rewarding this new friend, with the first and most important place in the gift of the President, and this too, when it had been asserted in the Newspapers of the day, previous to the election, that such was to be the disposition of the two offices, as understood and arranged between themselves, or their friends, your Committee will not assert that this was the result of a 'corrupt bargain,' capable of full proof by witnesses, (both were too well versed in the intrigue of political management to have afforded the means of such proof,) yet the whole character of the transaction, sifted and discussed as it has been, forces upon our minds the conviction that each party was acting with a single eye to the advancement of his own ambitious views, each aware, and directly, or indirectly assured, of the motives and expectations actuating the other, and each as little regardful of the honor or the interest of his country, as of the whisperings of "conscience."

In the very first production, from the pen of this Congressional President, your committee have seen the same want of manly candor and sincerity, in the publishing declaration, that he "should not hesitate to decline the acceptance of this eminent charge, and to submit the decision of this momentous question again to the determination of the people, could his refusal to accept the trust, give them an immediate opportunity to form and express, with a nearer approach to unanimity, the object of their preference;"—in the anti-republican doctrine, avowed by Mr. Adams in his first Message to Congress, "that while foreign nations less blessed with that freedom, which is power, than ourselves, are advancing with gigantic strides in the career of public improvement, were we (the President and Congress) to slumber in indolence, or fold up our arms, and proclaim to the world, that *we were palsied by the will of our constituents* it would be to cast away the bounties of Providence, and doom ourselves to perpetual inferiority"—In the assertion by Mr. Adams of the Executive right to institute Foreign Missions, and appoint Ministers to the Congress of Panama, without the advice and consent of the Senate—in his "accepting" an invitation given to the United States to be represented at that "Congress of American Nations," when a delay of a few days, until the sitting of our own Congress, would have enabled him first to have consulted his constitutional advisers, the Senate of the United States, as to the expediency of the measure; and in the whole character of that splendid, but abortive mission, which extended the patronage of the Executive, but has been productive of no other effect to the country, than a waste of the People's money, in useless and extravagant salaries and outfits, your committee have seen a disregard of the Constitution and true interests of his country, and the same exclusive devotion to the promotion of his own ambitious views, which had marked the previous political course of Mr. Adams.—To Mr. Adams' appointment of Mr. King as Minister to the Court of St. James, after he had publicly avowed his inability to discharge the duties of a less laborious trust or to the want of the requisite instructions in relation to our West India trade; and to the anxiety of Mr. Adams and his friends in Congress, to secure by treaty, (and thus entitle *him* to the exclusive credit of the measure,) that, which there is much reason to believe might even then, have been effected by legislation, your committee believe, may be justly ascribed the loss of our trade with the West India Islands, which is now so severely felt by the state of North Carolina.

That Mr. Adams' qualifications as a rhetorician, a scholar, a foreign minister, and a well read statesman, are highly respectable, we are not disposed to deny. Born, in affluence, educated at a distinguished seminary, his character and habits almost formed, in representing his country at Foreign Courts, and "grown gray in the (*profitable*) service of his country," he justly holds a conspicuous place among the statesmen of our country.—But all the learning of the schools, the labours of the student, and the most intimate acquaintance with the forms of office, and the etiquette of Foreign Courts cannot give, that, in which, we believe Mr. Adams to be lamentably deficient—the incorruptible integrity of the *true* patriot—the enlarged knowledge of human character—the sound judgment and plain practical good sense which are necessary to constitute the *truly* great man. And whether we advert to the extra official situations, in which Mr. Adams has occasionally presented himself, which though comparatively unimportant, may often serve to pourtray the character of the mind; whether we call to recollection his letter upon etiquette, addressed to the Vice President of the United States, in which the forms of visiting between himself, his family, and the Senators of the United States are so fully discussed—his celebrated 4th of July Oration, or his more recent classical "ebony and topaz," we can perceive no better claim he has, to the latter qualification, than a review of his official life, would have given him to the former.

In the latitude of construction, given by Mr. Adams to the constitution of the United States, in his doctrine of constructive powers "for promoting the general welfare," by which that sacred compact between Independent States, so cautiously penned, and so reluctantly entered into, ceases to be any thing but a name, your committee see as little evidence of distinguished qualification, and "sound political principles," and are, therefore, forced to the conclusion, that Mr. Adams is not an honest politician, that he is deficient in some of the most essential qualifications" for a President of the United States, and that in his political doctrines, he is not "faithful" to the true spirit of the constitution.

In General Andrew Jackson, we believe, will be found an "honest" incorruptible patriot, "capable" of discharging the duties of the high station to which we would exalt him; and incapable of being "unfaithful" to the constitution of his country. A "statesman" sufficiently "practical," who is eminently distinguished for his firmness and decision of character, stern integrity, sound discriminating judgment, and that

'Good sense which only is the gift of Heaven;'

—whose whole life has been marked, by an exclusive devotion for his country, and whose services to that country, in their inestimable value, surpass those, of any man now living—one, who in the language of the illustrious Jefferson, "is an honest, sincere, firm, clear-headed, and strong minded man—of the soundest political principles, and who, if brought into office, to correct the alarming tendency towards formidable and otherwise irremediable evils, beginning to develope themselves in the administration of the General Government, would be entirely faithful to that object." A review of General Jackson's life, will afford much to contemplate with pleasure. In his early youth, we find him in the army of the Revolution, fighting the battles of his country.—The Independence of his country secured and peace restored, we see him in the western section of our own State, without patronage, and without influential friends or relations, devoting himself to the practice of the law. Removing to the then Territory of Tennessee, he is distinguished by President *Washington*, with the appointment of District Attorney for that Territory.—He is afterwards seen, as a member of their Convention, engaged with other distinguished men, in the formation of their state constitution—a member of the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States—one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of his adopted state—and representing that state in the Senate of the United States. After a long period thus passed, in the occupations of civil life, his country is again engaged in war, with the most formidable power of Europe. Then it was, that the patriot soldier, in a very delicate state of health, exchanged the comforts and ease of a peaceful home for the hardships and privations of the camp, and in the language of the virtuous Graves "he who had been a participator in the first War of Independence, becomes the Hero of the second." Then it was that by his valor and skill, with an army of undisciplined militia, hastily collected together, he was enabled to meet, and defeat a superior force of the chosen troops of Wellington to preserve from threatened contamination and capture, the "Beauty and Booty" of his country—to win for himself the proud appellation of "Hero of New Orleans," and to cast around his name, a blaze of military glory, which, obscuring his civil distinction, has produced on many the erroneous impression, that his claims are purely military. Thus could War of Independence ended, we see General Jackson, the Governor of the newly acquired Territory of Florida, declining the appointment of Secretary of War, and refusing to accept a proffered foreign mission, with its splendid salary and outfits, because *he* as "an *American*" Envoy, would not bow at the feet of a "Tyrant" Emperor, least "he might add to his strength," and thereby aid him "in riveting the chains of despotism upon that country, which of right ought to be free."

After a life thus devoted to the service of his country General Jackson retires to his farm, and like the Great Washington, "having filled the measure of his country's glory," is found, actively engaged in agricultural pursuits.

But the great Benefactor of his Country is not permitted long to enjoy the quiet and repose of private life. His State again requires his services in the Senate of the United States, and by the spontaneous offering of a free people, at the next Presidential election, he is returned to the House of Representatives, by the Electoral Colleges, with 99 electoral votes, (the highest on the list,) when his present competitor had but 84.

Such have been the public life and services of General Jackson—Yet, say his Opponents, his claims are "purely military."—He is "a military chieftain"—and will his countrymen forget, that the same objection might have been urged against the election of our first President, the Father of his country? *He* had filled few, civil offices. *He* was no "practical statesman." *His* 'military' services too, great and splendid as they were, cast all others in the shade, and it was a recollection of those services, and the sacrifices he had made for the good of his country,—his incorruptible integrity, well tried Patriotism, decision and firmness of character, which placed Washington "the first in the hearts of his fellow countrymen," and above all competition.—Let it then be no longer asserted, that the claims of the illustrious Jackson, are purely military.—In *him* his country has already found her greatest living Benefactor, she will *ever* find him, the pure, high minded, disinterested Patriot, regarding above all earthly considerations, *her interests, her honor* and *her glory;* and capable of discharging with ability, the highest duties of any office, to which that Country, in her wisdom, may exalt him. Your Committee therefore respectfully submit the following Resolutions.

1. *Resolved*, that this Meeting, viewing the circumstances attending the election of John Quincy Adams, as calculated to excite suspicions of its purity, deeming him a dishonest politician, destitute of some of the most essential qualifications of a great Statesman, and unfaithful in his political doctrines, to the true spirit of the Constitution, and believing his administration, in many of its most important measures, to have been destructive of the true interests of the country, will not support him at the next election of President of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, that in the opinion of this meeting, the present crisis calls for the election of a man, whose honesty and integrity are above suspicion, whose firmness of principle, and devotion to the interest and honor of his country, will stop the advances of corruption, and restore the government to its former simplicity and purity—and that we believe in General Andrew Jackson will be found such a man; in whom, in the words of the illustrious Jefferson, "seems the only hope left of avoiding the dangers manifestly about to arise out of the broad construction now again given to the Constitution of the United States, which effaces all limitations of power, and leaves the General Government altogether unrestrained."

3. *Resolved*, That thirty-one persons be appointed a Committee of Correspondence, who shall be authorised on behalf of this Meeting, to communicate with our Fellow Citizens throughout the State, opposed to the re-election of John Quincy Adams; and to cooperate with them, (or such Committees as they may appoint) in forming a JACKSON Electoral Ticket; and to adopt such measures as may be calculated to promote the success of that Ticket.

4. *Resolved*, That this Meeting, not arrogating to itself the right of "nominating an Elector for this Electoral District," we recommend to constitute a Candidate, request their Committee of Correspondence to confer with the Citizens of the other Counties of the District, friendly to the election of Andrew Jackson, (or with their Committees) on this subject, and to unite with them, in recommending to the Citizens of the State, a Person as Elector for the District of Newbern, friendly to the election of Andrew Jackson.

On motion of Thomas S. Singleton, Esq.

Resolved, that the following Gentlemen be appointed a Committee of Correspondence: Hon. William Blackledge, Hon. John Stanly, Hon. John R. Donnell, Hon. Richard Dobbs Speight, Gen. Durant Hatch,* Col. Nathan Tisdale, Col. John M. Bryan, Col. Eli W. Ward, Col. John S. Smith, Col. John S. Ellis, Major Alexander F. Gaston, Freeman Woods, Marcus C. Stephens, Moses Jarvis, Wright C. Stanly, George Wilson, John S. Hawks, James C. Cole, Abner Pasteur, Samuel Whitehurst, John D. Dawson, Charles J. Nelson, John Templeton, Michael H[illegible], Thomas Sparrow, Nathaniel Waples, Chapel M'Clare Churchill, Henry Dewy, Platt L. Wicks, John Harvey, Jun. William W. Clark.

On motion of Col. John S. Ellis,

Resolved, That the name of Thomas S. Singleton, Esq. be added to the above committee.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Carolina Sentinel, and that the Editors of other papers, printed in the State, friendly to the election of Andrew Jackson, be respectfully requested to republish the same.

JOHN R. DONNELL, *Chairman.*
George Wilson, *Secretary.*

* The name of General Hatch was, without his approbation, placed on the Adams Committee, at the late Administration meeting in this town. He is the avowed and active supporter of Andrew Jackson.

CARTERET JACKSON MEETING.

The friends of General ANDREW JACKSON, in the county of Carteret, are respectfully invited to meet at the Court-House in Beaufort, on the second Saturday in December next, (the eighth day of the month,) to adopt measures in his behalf relative to the ensuing Presidential Election.

Meeting of several of the citizens of the county, having convened to-day at Beaufort, in conformity to a public invitation by the friends of John Q. Adams, to form resolutions in his behalf, for the ensuing Presidential contest, and about seventy of those friendly to the cause of General JACKSON being present, some of whom suggested the propriety that steps should be taken to shew their preference of the General, at a notice of a few minutes, (after the meeting of the friends of Mr. Adams had adjourned, and many had left the town for their homes,) met and called Jaconias Pigott, Esq. to the Chair, and appointed Henry M. Cook, Esq. their Secretary; when a committee was formed, consisting of Jaconias Pigott, esq. Ambrose Jones, Wallace B. Styron, Bridges Arundell, Esq. Col. Thomas Marshall, Dr. James W. Hunt & Mr. Levi Oglesby, who directed that handbills be circulated through the county, inviting the friends of the HERO OF ORLEANS to attend on the 2d Saturday of December next, to take such steps as may be thought most conducive to his elevation to the Presidency.

This Committee are not willing to state any thing disreputable of their Chief Magistrate, because *as such*, they ought to respect him—but as a perogative with which they are blessed in these happy States, of being permitted to enjoy a privilege of choice of a Chief Magistrate, and as their selection to that office is General ANDREW JACKSON, they briefly state a few of their reasons for such preference, viz: His brilliant Military Genius and achievements—His unrivalled patriotic devotion—his unsurpassed honesty of purpose—his undeviating integrity—his unequalled constancy and firmness of resolution—His distinguished intelligence and strength of mind, being deeply versed in the knowledge of man, extensively acquainted with the interest of his country, soaring above local prejudices—regarding all parts of the republic as his home, dear to him as the life he has so often exposed in her service; and recoiling *from* the breath of corruption. Mr. Jefferson has often said of him, "he was honest, sincere, firm, clear-headed and strong-minded—of the soundest political principles—and that he had no doubt, if General Jackson should be brought into office to correct the alarming tendency towards formidable and otherwise irremidiable evils, beginning to develope themselves in the Administration of the General Government, he would be entirely faithful to that object."—Besides, he has discharged faithfully, honourably, and greatly to the interests of his country, many very important public stations.

As Americans, feeling the glow of patriotic zeal, the Committee cannot hesitate in their preference of General Jackson, who during the revolution as well as in the late war, risked his life, fortune and every thing dear to man in defence of the rights and liberties—the homes and firesides—the wives and the children of his countrymen.

Your Committee hope, that those possessing similar ideas as expressed above, will unanimously turn out and meet on the day before stated.

JACONIAS PIGOTT, *Chairman.*
Henry M. Cooke, *Secretary.*
Beaufort, November 17, 1827.

JACKSON MEETING.

At a meeting of the friends of general ANDREW JACKSON, held at the Clarendon House on Tuesday evening, November 27th, Gen. E. B. Dudley was called to the Chair, and P. W. Fanning appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being stated by the Chairman; it was

Resolved, That this meeting, reposing full confidence in the ability and patriotism of Gen. Jackson, and feeling grateful, for his eminent services rendered his country in times of great peril, will use all fair and honorable means to secure his election.

Resolved, That this meeting recommend a general meeting of the friends of Gen. Jackson, in New-Hanover County, to be held at the Court-House in this town, on Tuesday the 11th of December, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Cape-Fear Recorder.

E. B. DUDLEY, *Chairman.*
P. W. Fanning, *Secretary.*

FOR THE STAR.

ANTI-JACKSON MEETING.

A meeting of the citizens of the county of Franklin, adverse to the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson to the Presidency, was held at the Court House at Louisburg on the 1st December, 1827. The meeting was organized by calling the Rev. William Arendell to the Chair, and appointing Nathan Patterson, Esq. Secretary.

After a few explanatory remarks from the Chair relative to the object of the meeting, on motion, the following persons, John S. Raboteau, Elish Brewer, James R. Glenn, Henry Y. House, William S. [illegible] and John Perry, were appointed a committee to prepare a Preamble and Resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. The committee retired a short time, and reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, by the Constitution of the United States we have a right, not only peaceably to assemble, and freely [illegible] the measures of the General Government, but collectively, to express an opinion that shall be regarded in the selection of those who are to administer it.

Whereas, we believe, a great national crisis is approaching, when the principles which have heretofore governed the freemen of this Republic, in the selection of their Chief Magistrate, will be subverted, or rendered [illegible].

Whereas, in all the past elections of the President of the Union, the last election excepted, we believe the voters to have been influenced by well known and generally admitted qualifications of their respective candidates, and in no case whatever, to have voted for a candidate, whose claims to their suffrages, were, in this point of view, much below those of his competitors.

Whereas, we believe, to be [illegible] in fact *disqualifications*, all claims to the Presidency, founded solely or principally on Military exploits, however brilliant those achievements may have been, or serviceable to the nation.

Whereas, in our opinion, a President with qualifications rather of the warrior than of the Statesman, would be dangerous, not only as an example, but as a Chief Magistrate.

Whereas, the pretensions to our suffrages, of one candidate to the Presidency, are admitted even by his warmest supporters, to rest principally on his great military deeds, [illegible] to the republic as a Legislator or Statesman.

Whereas, the claims of the other candidate, to our support, are, on all hands, acknowledged qualifications—talents of the first order, a mind well disciplined, and conversant with the past and present policy of this nation and others; singular services to the community as a Legislator, a Diplomatist and a Statesman—services also highly approved, by Monroe, Madison and Jefferson; an experience from more than thirty years of public service in stations of great responsibility—an experience too obtained in part under the patronage of the immortal Washington and finally, integrity and patriotism, though assailed by unsupported accusations.

Whereas, we believe the measures of the present Administration to be as faultless as those of the preceding, and generally in accordance with them, and particularly a development of the policy adopted by Monroe, and in short such measures as would be sanctioned by Jefferson and Washington.

And whereas, from an impartial examination of the subject, we are convinced, full confidence may *safely* be placed in the integrity, moral and political, of Adams and Clay; and that the charges of corrupt bargaining and management, preferred against them, are not only unfounded, but were originated to gratify the spleen of disappointed ambition, or to subserve the interested views of artful and aspiring demagogues.

1. *Wherefore, resolved*, That this meeting will use all the lawful and honorable means to re-elect John Quincy Adams President of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That this meeting appoint a committee of Correspondence and Vigilance, whose duty shall be to correspond with the similar committees, that are or shall be constituted, for the same purposes, in this district and the other districts of the State, and co-operate with them in promoting the success of the Administration Electoral Ticket, at the next Presidential election.

3. *Resolved*, That three Delegates be appointed to aid the proposed Convention of Delegates at Raleigh, on the 20th inst. in framing an electoral Ticket friendly to the present Administration, and adopting such measures as will promote its success.

4. *Resolved*, That this meeting respectfully request those Representatives from Franklin county, and other Members of the General Assembly friendly to the measure, to assist in forming the proposed ticket, and devising such means as may render it successful.

5. *Resolved*, That the friends of Mr. Adams in the other counties of this district, and the other districts of the State be respectfully invited to adopt measures to secure his re-election.

6. *Resolved*, That the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting sign and request the editors of the Raleigh papers to publish the foregoing proceedings.

In pursuance of the 2d resolution, the following persons were appointed a committee of Correspondence and Vigilance: John S. Raboteau, Edward Hall, Jer. Perry, (fork,) James [illegible], Doctor James R. Glenn, John Person, Tolliver [illegible], Rev. Danl. Shine, Samuel Johnson, William Battle, Nathan Patterson, James Yarbrough, Henry Y. Howze, Rev. Thomas Crocker, Saml. Thomas, James R. Goodloe.

To carry into effect the 3d resolution, the following gentlemen were appointed Delegates: John S. Raboteau, Jeremiah Perry, (fork,) and Edward Hall.

WM. ARENDELL, *Chairman.*
N. Patterson, *Sec'y.*

Legislature of N. Carolina.

SENATE.

Thursday, Nov. 29.

Mr. Shober presented the memorial of sundry members of the south regiment of Stokes county, praying that the officers of said regiment may be compelled to hold the general muster at, or near the centre of the district; or that an additional regiment be erected. Referred to the committee on the Militia and Militia Laws.

Mr. Love, of Haywood, presented the petition of Mary Layfong, of Haywood county, praying to be divorced from her husband. Referred to the committee on Divorce and Alimony.

On motion of Mr. Speight, of Greene,

Resolved, That the joint select committee appointed to examine the accounts of the Treasury, be, and they are hereby empowered to send for persons and papers, and use all necessary means to ensure a full and fair investigation of the subject to them committed.

Mr. Walton presented the certificate of allowance, made by the County Court of Chowan, in favor of Eleanor Trulove; which was ordered to be countersigned by the Speaker.

On motion of Mr. Hinton,

Resolved, That the Judiciary committee be instructed to inquire, if any, and what alterations are necessary to be made in the laws respecting the wardens of the poor in the respective counties of the State.

The bill to authorise the County Court of Hyde to order all deeds, bills of sale, division of lands, and other instruments of writing, that have been lost by fire, or otherwise destroyed in the Register's office, to be registered anew, passed its second and third readings, and was ordered to be engrossed.

The engrossed bill to authorise the building a bridge across Neuse river, in Craven county, passed its first reading.

The following engrossed bills were read the first, second and third times, passed, and ordered to be enrolled: The bill making it the duty of the