...ges titles to lands within this State, which ...ssed their first reading.

The resolution in favor of the heirs of John ...Bonner, received its last reading, and was ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Fisher, from the select committee to ...whom was referred the resolution on the ...subject of cotton and woollen manufactures, ...and on the growing of wool, made a report, ...which was ordered to be printed.

The bill to repeal the act concerning the County Courts of Hyde, was ordered to be ...enrolled.

The bill for the protection of securities, ...and for other purposes; the bill supplementary to the several acts for the relief of insolvent debtors; the bill to repeal in part the 3d section of the act of 1800, to revise the ...militia laws relative to infantry, and to repeal the 9th section of the act of 1813, amending the militia laws of this State; and the bill respecting certain reservations claimed by Indians in the lands lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokee nation, passed their third reading and were ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Wheeler,

Resolved, That the Board of Internal Improvements be authorised to direct the Civil Engineer, when surveying the swamp lands in the eastern section of this State, to examine into the propriety of redeeming the lands of Ahosky swamp by drain or otherwise.

Mr. Hill presented a bill to incorporate the Henrietta Steam Boat Company; and Mr. Jones, of Rowan, a bill to amend the 6th section of the act of 1820, providing for the payment of the civil list and contingent charges of government; which passed their first reading.

The bill [illegible] with other States, was read the third time, passed, and ordered to be enrolled.

The bill to provide for the draining of Mattamuskeet lake, was read the third time, amended, passed, and ordered to be engrossed—yeas 63, nays 57.

The bill to establish the county of Macon, passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed—51, to 44.

Yeas—Messrs. Alexander, Allen, of Buncombe, Allen of Montgomery, Baker, Barnhardt, Barnett, Blackwood, Borden, Brevard, Brittain, Burns, Busbee, Clayton, Clement, Conrad, Donoho, Douglass, Eccles, Falls, Fisher, Gilmore, Glasgow, Gordon, Green, Gaston, Hampton, Hill, Hodges, Hough, W. W. Jones, H. C. Jones, Lawson, Lewis, Lilly, Little, Love, Marshall, Mitchell, Moore, Morehead, M'Lean, M'Millan, M'Nair, Newland, Neill, Plummer, Purcell, Rhodes, Roberts, Salmons, Scott, Seawell, Simpson, Smith, Stockard, Summers, Thomas, Troy, H. Walker, White, A. Williams.

Nays—Messrs. Ball, Barnard, Battle, Bateman, Blackledge, Boykin, W. A. Bozman, Burke, Bynum, Byrum, J. Bozman, Cherry, Cooper, Davenport, Dickenson, Dozier, Ellis, Gary, Gillespie, Harper, Hardy, Hastings, Jackson, R. H. Jones, Kerr, Kilpatrick, King, Montgomery, Ruffin, Sharpe, Simmons, Speller, Spruill, Stephens, Stewart, Tillett, Underwood, Ward, Webb, Wheeler, Whitaker, Wilder, E. Williams, Wilkinson.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill to amend the act of 1825, for the better regulation of the town of Beaufort, was read the second and third times, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. W. A. Bozman presented a bill to repeal the act of 1824, altering the place of holding general musters in Washington county; which passed its several readings and was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill concerning the elections of members of the General Assembly and of Congress in Washington county, was rejected on its second reading.

The bill granting to the Superior Court of ...ssion original and exclusive jurisdiction in all cases where the intervention of a jury is necessary, was postponed indefinitely on its second reading.

The bill to legitimate and alter the name of Mary Ann Eliza Tooly, was read the third time, passed, and ordered to be enrolled.

The resolution in favor of John Millwee, of Mecklenburg, was rejected on its third reading—72 to 24.

Mr. Boykin, from the Military committee, to whom was referred the bill prescribing the manner in which field and general officers shall hereafter be recommended to the Legislature, reported said bill with an amendment; which bill was then read the second time and passed.

The following engrossed bills passed their third reading, and were ordered to be enrolled: The bill to amend the act of last session, establishing a poor house in Pitt county, and the bill concerning the election of county surveyors in Burke, Rutherford, Buncombe, Wilkes, Ashe and Haywood.

The following bills were read the third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed: The bill prescribing the manner in which lands shall be hereafter advertised for sale for taxes in Anson county; the bill prescribing the time at which county trustees for Randolph county shall be elected and make their settlements; the bill to incorporate the Henrietta Steam Boat Company; and the bill making it the duty of Major Generals to review the first regiment of Edgecombe at their usual regimental muster ground.

Mr. Eccles presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Fayetteville, praying for the repeal of the law giving to the commissioners of said town the right of granting licenses to retail spirituous liquors. Referred.

FOREIGN.

FROM ENGLAND.

New York, December 26.

By the packet ship Cambria, Warnock, from London, we have our files of London papers and Shipping List to the evening of the 19th of November, inclusive.

We find no later intelligence from the seat of war, either on the coast, or in the interior of the Morea. There are advices from Zante and Corfu, in the neighborhood of Navarino, to the 27th of October, but they contain no additional facts, of much interest, in regard to the great naval battle. A part of the Allied squadron is to go to the Dardanelles, which, it is supposed, has for its object the adoption of a menacing position, for the purpose of protecting the Christian residents at Constantinople; and it was hoped that it would effect this desirable object before the arrival of Ibrahim's Tartars, conveying the news of the complete destruction of the Turkish fleet. That news, however, as it appears by a letter, reached Constantinople on the 27th of October—the same day of the date of the letters from Zante and Corfu, from which we have derived the foregoing. The letter from Constantinople is as follows:

...ations and distant seige to all operations ...ngerly. A movement of disaffection has manifested a disposition to rise and kill, burning on coasts. It would appear, by a despatch forwarded by the English Admiral, to our Ambassador here, that the whole of the Turco-Egyptian fleet had been destroyed at the bay of Navarino, on the 20th instant, and that the batteries of that port had been rendered useless. What is more, the Egyptian troops are in a state of mutiny and confusion, plundering every the country, and being cut up in detail. This tragical news, combined with the most destructive fires, seems to have paralyzed, in toto, the efforts of the Turks in their war department. All is now at a stand still. Troops and shipping under orders, have been countermanded, and an extraordinary Divan ordered to assemble forthwith. Connected with these events, the Reis Effendi has been disgraced, and is in confinement—a prelude, of course, to decapitation. Our affairs are not yet perfectly tranquil, and it is to be hoped, will remain so. Communications with the foreign Ambassadors have been extremely frequent since the receipt of this news, and messengers innumerable are passing and repassing after the usual hours of diplomatic business. It is the opinion of the best informed English here, that all must and will be settled to the entire satisfaction of the Allied Powers, *and immediately.*

Admiral Codrington had issued orders for all vessels sailing to the Dardanelles, to be stopped until the intelligence of the effect of the late defeat should have reached the combined squadrons from Constantinople. It is also stated, that in addition to the precautions taken by despatching vessels to Smyrna and Constantinople immediately after the battle of Navarino, Admiral De Rigney had made an arrangement with the consuls at Smyrna, that, in the event of any decided rupture taking place, the vessels sent with the news should make a signal before she entered the port, in order that, before the Turks could possibly obtain any news, the information might be communicated to the European residents.

The French Admiral De Rigny, it will be recollected, shifted his flag to the frigate La Syrene, in the late action off Navarino, in order to get into the hottest part of the battle. The return of the casualties, on board that vessel, stated the number of "severely wounded" at twenty-six. Of the severity of these wounds some idea may be formed from the fact that twenty-three amputations were deemed necessary. The total loss of men suffered by the Turks in the engagement, exceeded five thousand.

All the efforts of the European diplomatists to make the Porte understand its situation, have been useless. Even the sincere language of the neutral Powers have made no impression on the Divan; and the Reis Effendi is said to have replied very recently to the representations of a distinguished diplomatic character, on the danger which the Porte incurred by persisting in its present system—"Leave us to provide for our own security, and be sure that we know how to settle our affairs much better than is supposed."

THE STAR.

RALEIGH, JANUARY 3, 1828.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina met in this city on Monday last. The appointment of Clerk to the Court, which office was vacated by the election of Col. Robards as Treasurer of the State, had not been made when our paper was put to press.

On Tuesday last, William J. Alexander, William Robards and Nicholas J. Drake, Esquires, were elected Trustees of the University of this State, to supply vacancies which occurred during the past year. One vacancy yet remains to be filled.

The Electoral Law.—On Saturday last, a bill was introduced in both branches of the Legislature to repeal the Electoral Law, and to revive the District system; and as a striking evidence of the feeling of that body on the subject, these bills were rejected on the first reading, a circumstance unusual except in cases of great excitement.—This, however, the *Register* asserts, was done "*without eliciting, in any manner, the strength of parties.*" If the Editors of the Register really believe what they say, we pity their blindness. No measure could have been laid before the Legislature calculated with more certainty to "test the strength of parties." While the friends of the Administration flatter themselves with the hope of securing a small portion of the votes of this State, should the District System be revived, the Jacksonians are confident of the most complete success under the existing Electoral Law. On the fairest principles of conjectural reasoning, therefore, we are led to the conclusion that, while the former are anxious to effect the change, the latter will steadfastly adhere to the present system. But we are not left to conjecture alone; we have demonstrative evidence on this point—evidence which carries to every unprejudiced mind the most forcible conviction. We allude to the fact that these bills were introduced by persons friendly to the Administration; and to the repeated declarations of the friends of General Jackson that the vote was mainly influenced by the views of the parties in reference to the Presidency. It is true that the votes of a few individuals, on both sides, were unaffected by views of this sort, some few on either side having voted contrary to the majority of their party. But these, we understand, were nearly equal; still leaving the result of the vote, on placing each number with its respective party, in relative strength, the same. In the House of Commons, the vote was 84 to 91; in the Senate, 16 to 43—shewing a majority of more than two-thirds opposed to the Administration; to which may be added the Speakers of the two Houses, who, of course, did not vote on the occasion. The yeas and nays on this question, will be found among the Legislative proceedings in this paper of Saturday's date, and will, we believe, exhibit the true state of parties in the Legislature. But the Editors of the Register "are taking measures to show on what basis" this opinion "rests;" and perhaps the labor of these impartial and very correct gentlemen may finally present a different result. We should be glad to hear from them *before the close of the session.*

The Richmond Whig of the 29th ultimo contains a communication over the signature of "A North Carolinian," which, for bare-faced assertion, out-herods even Herod himself. The following is an extract from that article:

"From the remarkable changes which have taken place in several of the most populous counties in this State, in favor of the administration, there is great prospect of success. Only of a bold persevering effort to enlighten the public mind, will carry this state for the administration, as surely as Tennessee will go for the hero. There is in the North Carolina Legislature from 70 to 80 members friendly to the administration—and several persons who stand pledged to the people, that they will vote for the Adams candidate."

If the writer really believes his own tale, he deserves to be placed as a succeeded reader; but if he is a man of intelligence, he cannot believe it. The indications to the contrary are too strong to permit any well informed person to believe for an instant that the State will not go for General Jackson. Indeed, there are not few, if any, of the Adams men in the Legislature who will say that they entertain the smallest hope of carrying the State. The attempted convention is in itself an evidence that nothing can be done for Mr. Adams in North Carolina. Out of 85 counties in the State, not 20 were represented in that convention by persons from the counties themselves. There were only 53 persons in the convention, and of these, some 15 or 18 were members of the Legislature friendly to the Administration, who attended by invitation; and yet this abortive attempt is called the General Convention of the friends of Mr. Adams.

The North Carolinian says, that 15 out of the 15 electoral districts were represented in that convention. The Register said this before him. Now, we call on these writers to give the names of the persons who represented these 15 districts, and to point out the time and place when and where meetings were held to appoint delegates. A meeting was held in Anson county for that purpose, and only 12 persons attended. Not thinking this number large enough to proceed to the selection of delegates, they adjourned to a subsequent day, when only 4 met. These four proceeded to appoint 2 delegates to the convention, and they attended accordingly. Now, this is the way in which that district was represented, and something like the same farce was, no doubt, acted in other counties.

But the writer in the *Whig* says, that Anson, Richmond, and several other counties named by him, will give majorities for the administration; and that Burke, Rutherford, Buncombe and others will be divided. "*Haywood* (says he) *is* for Gen. Jackson." It is strange that he does not also claim that county, and he certainly would, *if* a single Adams man could be found in it; but, alas! there is not one; and, unless we are greatly deceived, there are here few in several of the other counties that he puts down as divided.

This writer also says that there are 70 to 80 members of the Legislature friendly to Mr. Adams. This we deny, and challenge him, or the Editors of the Register to find 50 in the whole number of 196. We are certain that there are not exceeding 50, even including the "*faint hearts*" that he talks of. Let them come out and put down the names of the Adams men—let them do it now before the Legislature adjourns; so that any mistake may be corrected. Surely the Adams men will not object to this course, since it will at once settle the dispute.

Mr. Jefferson's Manuscripts.—The Charlottesville (Va.) Advocate announces, by authority, that the prospectus for the publication of the MSS. of the late Thomas Jefferson will be offered for subscription some time this month, and that it is contemplated to deliver the work to subscribers early next summer. The Advocate further states that these papers were for the most part, noted for publication, and arranged chronologically by the author, during his life, and then designated to the person to whom they were afterwards consigned at his death; that they are miscellaneous in their character, consisting of a memoir of himself, terminating in the year 1789, when he became Secretary of State to General Washington, and a voluminous correspondence from 1779 to his death. All his letters will not of course be published. It is designed, however, only to omit those which relate to the private affairs of himself or others, or the ordinary details of business, and to offer to the public all, which, in any manner, vindicate his views, feelings and principles, in regard to subjects of general interest, whether moral or political. That it is supposed the work will comprise three octavo volumes of about 500 pages each; and it will be accompanied by a portrait of the author, and a *fac simile* of the Declaration of Independence as originally prepared, and of the subsequent alterations made by the different members of the committee.

Letters from Washington inform, that the Administration party are at fault. They do not know what to be at. They have no concert among themselves, or their presses.—Yet there are the strongest reasons for believing, that they are now consulting daily upon the subject of the Vice President, and the Minister to England.—The Caucus at Washington will probably do Virginia the honor of tendering her the Vice Presidency; and it remains to be seen whether the Convention of the 8th will second the proposition.—Mr. Webster is expected to be the new Minister to England. He is anxious for the appointment; and, it is said, is willing to make his escape from the Senate.—A letter from Washington says: "We must not be surprised, if Adams be given up, and some one else be run. The truth is, they do not know what to be at; they feel themselves beaten, and like deperate and drowning men, they are catching at straws. Rely on it, the battle is fought and won; and if Mr. Adams gets 80 votes, I will never hazard another opinion. He will be confined to the New England States, with a few votes in New York, Maryland, &c." *Rich. Enq.*

From the Cape Fear Recorder.

BANK OF CAPE-FEAR.

MR. EDITOR.—You were pleased to direct my attenton to the erroneous impressions in Virginia as to the Bank of Cape Fear. The state of this Institution as to its solvency is beyond a doubt, and the more detailed shall be the exposition of its affairs, the more satisfactory will they appear and the more implicit will be public confidence—Our notes are received by the Bank United States, and when the motives and objects of the call are understood, they cannot fail to inspire entire credit; whenever the Stockholders are convened, the subjects to be considered are required by our Charter to be explicitly stated; and notice thereof given in the Prints at Raleigh. The question of closing or continuing our operations, let the decision of the Stockholders be what it may, should have no effect upon the value of our paper—I deem the above sufficient, as no depreciation of our paper can long continue.

J. R. LONDON,
President of the Bank of Cape Fear.

We give place to the above with pleasure, and were not a little surprised to hear that a depreciation of Cape Fear paper, had occurred in Virginia. From a Comparison of the Public Exposé of the Banks (which shall appear in our next,) it is evident, the Bank of Cape Fear is as strong as any in the State.

Jackson Meetings.—Notices have been published, calling meetings of the friends of General Jackson, in Granville and Warren counties, to be held at Oxford and Warrenton, on the 8th inst. for the purpose of appointing suitable committees to act in concert with like committees of other counties, by designating suitable persons to be run as Electors, &c.

The *Tuscumbia Telegraph*, of the 28th ult. states, that about 750 Indians, Creeks of the M'Intosh party, arrived in that place on the 25th, on their way to Arkansas, conducted by Col. BRADLEY; they are said to be entirely agreed to the change, and appear to be in fine spirits. It is understood a large party, 2 or 300, of whom these will form a part, will rendezvous at some point on the Tennessee river.

Gibraltar papers to the 8th Nov. received in Boston, give an account of an action between an Algerine and French squadron, which lasted several hours, when the contending parties separated, without apparent damage, or without any apparent desire or purpose to renew the contest.

The grand jury of New-York have found bills of indictment against the parties engaged in the duel which resulted in the death of Mr Graham, late one of the editors of the New-York Enquirer: but they have all left the state.

Mrs Decatur, the widow of the late Com. Decatur, has again petitioned congress for the allowance of certain claims to which she conceives her husband was entitled.

Not dead.—The Arkansas Gazette says that Mr. Conway, who was stated to have been murdered in a duel with Mr Crittenden, is not dead, but only severely wounded, and will be able to go on to Washington in a short time, as delegate in Congress from Arkansas territory. Mr Crittenden's ball entered Mr. Conway's side, between the 5th and 6th ribs, & Mr. Conway's ball passed through the lappel of Crittenden's frock-coat, doing him no injury.

African Emigrants.—The brig Nautilus has sailed from Norfolk with 164 free negroes chiefly from the counties of Wayne, Pasquotank, and Perquimons, in this State, bound for the American settlement at Monrovia, in Africa. The good wishes of the people of this State attend them.

Alabama.—The legislature of Alabama convened at Tuscaloosa on the 19th ult. Nicholas Davis was elected President of the Senate, and Francis S. Lyon (formerly of Stokes county, in this state) secretary. In the house of representatives, Samuel W. Oliver was elected speaker; and Thomas B. Tunstal, clerk. On the next day, Gov. Murphy sent in his message: it is a sensible document.

Thomas Addis Emmet.—The following is the eloquent preamble prefixed to the resolutions lately adopted in Philadelphia for erecting a monument to the late THOMAS ADDIS EMMET.

Whereas, it has been the practice as it is the sound policy of all nations whose views on such subjects are enlightened, to honor those who have honored them. Were not the talents, the virtues, the devoted patriotism of Thomas Addis Emmet an honor to his country? Every heart and every tongue responds they were. Then let his countrymen honor him. He was an exile because of his strong attachment to the cause of his country, her independence and freedom. Unhappy must be the destiny of that country, when her sons are exiled from the tombs of their ancestors, from the land of their birth, from their altars and their firesides, for entertaining opinions and exercising talents which, in a land where freedom dwells, and the rights of man are acknowledged, would raise them to the highest eminence; And whereas, nations are too often ungrateful to their benefactors—but Ireland, a grateful nation, has had few benefactors—shall it then be said that Irishmen were slow to give their mite, even the earnings of the sweat of their brows, to raise a monument to the memory of him who in the prime of life was for years consigned to a prison because he labored to have their country "free, sovereign and independent?" Rather let it be said, and truly said, that such was the generous overflow of their hearts, that they would not confine the keeping of his memory to one city, but would extend it to every spot where Erin or her fame was known, and scorned to say, thus far shalt thou go, but no farther.

And whereas, a proper pride is a stimulous to virtuous actions; if pride should influence, then might the sons of Erin gather round the tomb of Emmet, and say, *he* was *our* countryman! He died far from the land of our nativity, and he reposes on the lap of nature, thousands of miles from his birth place. But his remains were not privately laid in the tomb, his corpse was not obscurely borne to the house appointed for all men; the country of his adoption paid all honor to his earthly remains; the rich and the poor, the high and the low, all sects, all ages, all conditions pressed forward to bewail his memory. "Shall not we honor it? Shall we not honor ourselves by erecting to him a marble monument in this city?" Marble shall perish; his honor become as dust; but his memory shall be imperishable—it shall not pass away; but when his country "shall take her place among the nations of the earth," cenotaphs and mausoleums shall be proudly raised to the memory of him whose ashes repose in the asylum of the oppressed, "The land of the free and the home of the brave."

From the Petersburg Republican.

The reader will remember that some time ago, it was announced, that Gov. Coles, of Illinois, had stated among his friends, that Mr. Jefferson, a short time previous to his death, had pronounced, as his deliberate opinion, that Gen. Jackson was totally unfit to fill the Presidential chair, and that he decidedly preferred Mr. Adams. Gov. Coles has published a statement in relation to this matter, in which he states (what nobody ever doubted) that at one time Mr. Jefferson preferred Mr. Adams to General Jackson. This remark was made to Gov. Coles early in August, 1825, after which he never saw Mr. Jefferson. Mr. Jefferson, we expect, entertained the same opinion, till Mr. Adams unfolded his ultra-federal views at the commencement of the nineteenth congress. It was then that Mr. Jefferson began to open his eyes, and to discover the real character of John Q. Adams. Honest himself, he had reposed confidence in the *professed* republicanism of Mr. Adams. But that celebrated message banished the illusion; and Mr. Jefferson took an early opportunity to make known his detestation of the alarming principles which had been promulgated by Mr. Adams. In a letter to Mr. Ritchie, one of the editors of the Richmond Enquirer, dated Jan. 9, 1826, only a month after the meeting of congress, Mr. Jefferson thus gives utterance to his unqualified disapprobation of Mr. Adams' unmasked principles:

"I have duly received your favor of Dec. 31, and fear with you all the evils which the present lowering aspect of our political horison so ominously portends. That, at some future day, which I had hoped to be very distant, the free principles of our government might change, with the change of circumstances, was to be expected. But I certainly did not expect that they would not out-live the generation that established them. And, what I still less expected, was, that my favorite Western Country was made the instrument of change. I had ever, and fondly cherished the interests of that country, relying on it as a barrier against the degeneracy of public opinion from our original and free principles. But the bait of local interests, *artfully* prepared for their palates, has decoyed them from their kindred attachments, to alliances alien to them. Yet, although I have little hope that the torrent of consolidation can be withstood, I should not be for giving up the ship, without efforts to save her. She lived well through the first squall, and may weather the second one. But, dear sir, I am not the champion called for by our present dangers. *Non talia, auxilio nequo defensoribus iste tempus eget.* A waning body, a waning mind, and waning memory, with habitual ill health, warn me to withdraw and relinquish the arena to younger and abler athletics. I am sensible, myself, if others are not, that this is my duty. If my distant friends know it not, those around me can inform them, that they should not, in friendship, wish to call me into conflicts, exposing the decays which nature has described among her unalterable laws, and injuring the COMMON CAUSE, by a senile and puny defence.

If the reader (the Adams reader we mean) is not satisfied with the evidence of Mr. Jefferson's decided hostility to Mr. Adams, and his preference of General Jackson, we will furnish him with another extract, more explicit and pointed. In a communication from Gov. Randolph, Mr. Jefferson's son-in-law, detailing frequent conversations with that sainted patriot, Mr. Jefferson used in substance the following unequivocal remarks:

"It was fortunate for the country, that General Jackson was likely to be fit for public service four years after; for in HIM seemed to be the ONLY hope left of avoiding the dangers manifestly about to rise out of the broad construction now again given to the constitution of the United States, which efface all limitations of power, and left the general government, by theory, altogether unrestrained. Of Gen. Jackson (remarks Gov. Randolph) Mr. Jefferson often said, that he was an honest, sincere, firm, clear-headed and strong-minded man, of the *soundest political principles*—which he knew well, from having observed his conduct while a senator of the United States, when he was Vice President himself. He had no doubt, that if Gen. Jackson should be 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, he would be entirely faithful to that object."

These are not the only evidences of Mr. Jefferson having changed his previous favorable opinion of Mr. Adams. Should we publish Gov. Coles' statement, which we wish to do, and perhaps may, on Saturday next, we shall certainly accompany it with further evidences of Mr. Jefferson's decided hostility to Mr. Adams' re-election, and his unequivocal preference of Gen. Andrew Jackson.

A thorough-going Jackson man.—A hero of the West being lately in Raleigh, astonished the North Carolinians not a little by proclaiming his onheard of composition and powers. "I am" said he, "half horse, half alligator, with a small touch of the snapping turtle; but that's quite common where I come from. I can ride upon a streak of lightning, whip my weight in wildcats, and if any gentleman chooses for a twenty dollar bill he may throw in a panther. I can leap the Ohio, wade the Mississippi, & thrash any man opposed to Jackson."

Norfolk Herald.

FOR THE RALEIGH STAR.

The *Richmond Whig*, a paper distinguished for its servile support of the administration, and its virulence against Gen. Jackson, contains an article under the signature of "a North Carolinian," which is well calculated to deceive, out of this State. In the State every body knows that Mr. Adams cannot get one third of the votes of the freemen of the State, including all the free negroes and their friends. The North Carolinian, however, states that there are 70 or 80 members of the Legislature in favor of Mr. Adams: if so, it is more than is known here; for though it may be probable that there are in the Legislature about 45 or 50 members opposed to the election of Gen. Jackson, yet it would be found, upon accurate calculation, that there is not more than half that number, who are really friendly to Mr. Adams. The North Carolinian, it is said, was a member of the Adams caucus held at this place on the 20th of December, and professed to be well acquainted with the strength of Mr. Adams all over the State. He is no doubt a zealous friend of his *countryman*, Mr. Adams; for it is understood here, and it is believed there is no doubt of the fact, that he has attended at least four Adams meetings, in different places, and to swell the number, for newspaper manufacture, he has been counted at all of them. He has assured the people of Virginia, that Isaac N. Lamb's district, Wm. S. Blackledge's district, and Gen. William Clark's district, will give Adams majorities. It is not known, in this State, what districts, either of the people or country, belong to these gentlemen, or their friend Mr. Adams, but if, by their districts, he meant the electoral district of which they have been nominated as electors, by the caucus held at this place, then no one here entertains a doubt but there are decided majorities in all these districts for Gen. Jackson; and in two of them, at least four for one.

With regard to the vote of the western counties, I do not profess to have accurate knowledge, otherwise than by the information received here from the members of the Legislature residing in that part of the State. But the "North Carolinian" will find himself greatly deceived in his sanguine calculations of Mr. Adams's strength there. It is confidently believed, that, taking the western counties together, General Jackson will get more than two thirds of the votes. As to the Presidential election in the counties east of Raleigh, the ballot box will tell in November, 1828, what they will do; and though their majority for Jackson will be, it is believed, greater than in the western part of the State; yet the "North Carolinian" will find, that few of them will give a more decided majority than CARTERET.

FOR THE STAR.

A small sign.—Messrs. Editors,—The friends of the Administration in Newbern, anxious to have an Adams meeting in Jones county, appointed the second day of Jones Court for that purpose; but no administration men attending. Saturday last was designated for a second attempt, and a meeting was accordingly called for that day. On Saturday, *eighteen* persons attended; but, upon inquiry, it was found that they were equally divided, there being 9 for Jackson and 9 for Adams. The same exertions to muster a Jackson meeting in that county, would result in the attendance of more than 300 of the citizens.

A SPECTATOR.

Craven, Dec. 19, 1827.

☞ The 4th Quarterly Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Raleigh, will be held at the Methodist Church on Saturday and Sunday the 19th & 20th inst.

Jan. 3, 1828

MARRIED,

In Halifax county, on the 18th ultimo, Mr. Willie Powell, of Nash county, to Mrs. Mary Carstaphan.

DIED,

In this city, on Thursday evening last, in the 65th year of his age, Mr. William Shaw, a native of the shire of Ayre, in Scotland, and for upwards of thirty years a resident of this place.

Shocco Female Academy.

Mrs. LUCAS respectfully informs her friends and the public, that the exercises of the above academy will be resumed on the first Monday in February next. The utmost attention will be paid to the morals and behavior of the young ladies placed in this seminary; and its retired, pleasant and healthy situation; its salubrious air and water, make it a desirable residence for youth; and being a few miles only from the stage road, it affords opportunities for parents and guardians of regular communications with their children or wards.

In addition to the usual Elements of Education, and Plain and Ornamental Needlework, the young ladies will be instructed in Geography, History, Astronomy, Botany, Drawing, Painting on Velvet, Music, &c.

TERMS.

Board and Tuition $30 per session. Music $20 per session, payable in advance.

Warren county, Dec. 30. 1-3tp

Pitt Academy

The Trustees of this institution wish to procure some gentleman to take charge of it. None need apply except those who are well qualified to prepare students for the University. Application must be made on or before the last day of January, 1828. By order.

S. P. ALLEN, Sec'y

Dec. 29, 1827 1-2wp

Notice.

Ran away, my apprentice boy William Mears, who left me without any provocation. I will give five cents, but no thanks, for his apprehension. All persons are forewarned from harboring said boy, as the law will be rigidly enforced against those so offending.

HENRY WHITHEAD

Wake county, January 2, 1828. 1-3t

Jailor's Notice.

Was taken up and committed to the jail of Orange county, on the 28th instant, a mulatto woman, who calls her name JUDY, and says that she belongs to Thomas Sutherland, of Fayetteville, in this State. The owner is requested to prove his property and take her away; otherwise she will be dealt with as the law directs.

JAMES CLANCY, Jailor.

Hillsborough, Dec. 31, 1827 1-3tp