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The following letter from Washington, appears in Walsh's National Gazette, of the 27th ult. It is from a friend of the administration, and is published in a journal friendly to the administration, and is spoken of by Mr. Walsh as coming from "a sensible and impartial gentleman, who is not unwilling that it should appear, and who has been for three or four weeks in the midst of the political bustle of the capital." We commend it to the perusal of all candid men.—*Albany Argus.*

Washington, December 24.

No subject has yet been presented for consideration in congress, calculated to show the political feelings of the members. Whether the bitter and violent spirit of party, manifested at the last session, has been allayed by reflection; or whether it only sleeps, for the present, a few weeks will determine. From all I see and hear, I am inclined to the belief, that the leading members in the present majority have taken counsel of prudence and reason, and are disposed to act "with all due discretion." There certainly are many honourable and disinterested gentlemen to be found in the ranks of the party, lately called the opposition. I say *lately*: for whether the majority of two branches of the legislature, composed of the immediate representatives, may justly be called an "opposition," is doubtful. There is quite as much reason to fear, that the *indiscreet* advocates of the cabinet will say irritating things, and provoke bitter criminations, and reviling, as that any of the majority will do it. The two houses, it is well known, differ from the president and his cabinet in some respects, as to the legitmate powers of the federal government; and as to the wisdom or expediency of some measures recommended, since the present cabinet was formed. The legislature then, cannot be expected to approve and sanction all the principles or measures of administration. If they are sincere and honest and consistent, they will not. But it is believed they will shew their dissent in a proper and constitutional, though firm manner; and that they will not interfere with the just perogatives of the executive. Still, it is predicted, that if the charge of *faction* and "unprincipled opposition" be thrown out, as at the two last sessions of congress, recriminations and bitter retorts will be made; and thus that party feeling, rather than wise counsels, will predominate. There is a good degree of magnanimity or prudence in the majority. But if abused or calumniated (as they would call it) they will not be silent. Their denunciations will be cast upon their assailants with as little ceremony as moderation. These are only *possibilities*—I hope they will not become *realities*.

A little of this feeling, so much to be deprecated by all wise and good men, was manifested in the house, a few days ago, in the discussion of the singular and impolitic proposition of Mr. Barbour to sell the shares owned by the government in the U. States Bank. The editors of the National Journal had very improperly insinuated that the resolution offered by Mr. Barbour, probably, had the approbation of the majority; and there was a secret plan to adopt it, for some party purposes, although Mr. M'Duffie had, decidedly opposed the motion. When the resolution was brought up for consideration on Thursday, Mr. M'Duffie, who again opposed it with great zeal, much argument and good sense, took occasion to refer to the insinuation in the Journal—and expressed a hope that the members of congress would be permitted to give their opinions and discharge their high duties for the public good, without impertinent or uncandid remarks from the papers of the day; and more especially from that supported and countenanced by the members of the cabinet.

You will rejoice at the final vote on the motion of Mr. Barbour, as it shows the opinions of congress on a subject of very great importance to the character of the government, as well as to the interests of individuals. The speeches of Messrs. *M'Duffie, Gorman* and *Drayton* were particularly interesting. Those of Stewart, Archer, Hamilton, and Wood of New-York, were also pertinent and able. There was no apprehension here, at any moment, that the resolution would be adopted. But there was an apprehension, that the mere proposition would have an injurious effect upon the public pecuniary concerns of the nation; and there was, therefore, a determination, to put the question at rest, as soon as possible.

Mr. *Stevenson* presides over the deliberations of the house with a good degree of promptness and discrimination, as well as dignity. It is to be regretted that any intimations should be made of his want of impartiality, or of his inability to discharge the important duties of the station. They appear to me, to be founded more in spleen, than in justice. No doubt several other members would discharge the duties of the chair with equal facility and correctness. Mr. *Taylor* was an able speaker, as all acknowledge; and we who are not *party* men, may regret that he is not re-elected. But it is the course of things, where there are parties, however candid and honourable they may be, (and in free countries parties will always exist,) to change the officers of government; and for the majority to confer places of honour and trust upon their political friends.—This is only to be deeply regretted, when men of ability and honesty are proscribed; and faithful ones removed from office, the duties of which they can perform better than any others. So far as I hear, the speaker's selection for the standing committees meets the general approbation. It has been said, by some, however, that he has not given a due share of influence, in the committees, to the friends of the administration. I do not see that this complaint is grounded. Several important committees have an administration man as chairman. The majorities of most must partake of the political character of the majority in the house. This his friends would expect. And had he failed to do it, the friends of the cabinet might have said that the majority of the talent and intelligence of the house was still with them.

The administration has some indiscreet, and some over zealous advocates, who have injured its popularity. There are several papers in the United States, which have taken the part of the Cabinet; and if not "poor comforters," they have proved feeble supporters. Nay, they have done positive detriment to the cause they meant to advance. They have circulated unfounded reports of the political opponents of the president and his secretary, which have produced a contrary effect from what they expected. There has been a bitter and wanton spirit of censure presiding over some of the presses enlisted on the side of administration, quite equal to any manifested by those in the opposition. The National Journal, the National Advocate, the Democratic Press, (not to add the New-York Daily Advertiser,) have excited an opposition where none existed, and increased it where it was before known. For there is a wanton and reckless disposition discovered, which induces the honest and impartial to say, "a good cause requires no such aid," "an able and upright statesman gains nothing by charging his rival with enormous crimes," especially if without proof, and on just suspicion that the charges are slanderous and unfounded.

JACKSON MEETINGS.

JACKSON MEETING.

At a meeting of a large number of the citizens of Warren county, convened at the Court House in Warrenton on Tuesday, the 8th day of January, 1828, for the purpose of a free and public expression of their sentiments upon the approaching Presidential election, and for devising and adopting such means and measures relative to the same, as, in their opinions, are most likely to promote the attainment of their wishes, they proceeded to organize the same; when, on motion, SOLOMON GREEN, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Gen. M. T. HAWKINS and PETER R. DAVIS, Esq'r. were appointed Secretaries.

The objects of the meeting having been briefly explained by the Chairman, on motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee, to draft a preamble and resolutions to wit: Peter R. Davis, James Somervill, Thomas Bragg, Gen. M. T. Hawkins, Wm. K. Kearney, Col. Lewis Turner, Gurden Cauthran, Dr. Samual M. Southerland and John Bragg; who, having retired for a short time, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

We the people of the county of Warren, assembled together on this occasion, beg to be permitted to submit a few serious reflections to our fellow citizens in general, on the all engrossing subject which now agitates and distracts our country. We hope not to be accused of affectation or of pretending to a solemnity which we do not actually feel, when we hazard the assertion, that to our minds, the next Presidential election will present a crisis, which, for intensity of interest and the magnitude and importance of the principles involved in its decision, will be utterly without a parallel in the annals of our history. Under such circumstances, under the influence of such impressions, were we to fold our arms in heedless silence, we should not only be doing injustice to those who are to succeed us, to our children and our children's children, but with a most unpardonable listlessness and apathy, we should be indirectly repudiating those maxims and abandoning those principles, an observance of, which has been so strictly enjoined on us by our fathers. That the people have a *right* to meet together, and consult upon such measures as they may deem conducive to the security and perpetuity of their own liberties, is an axiom which is an inherent, a fundamental, and a constituent principle in all free governments. We think, if there ever was a necessity for exercising this right, that it peculiarly exists at the present time, and that to defer it, would be a breach of the most sacred of obligations.

What is the situation in which we are placed, and who are the individuals from whom the selection of our next Chief Magistrate must be made? On the one hand we are presented with John Q. Adams and his cabinet, on the other with Andrew Jackson, unpledged, unbiassed. Can we hesitate which of the two to choose? It is not the intention of this meeting to enter into an elaborate discussion of the various merits and demerits of the respective candidates. It shall suffice for them, if, dispensing with extraneous and sources-any embellishments, they shall be able to produce plain and satisfactory reasons for the preference they feel bound to express.

As it regards Mr. Adams, this meeting believe, with the venerated Jefferson, that he has, in politics, undergone no change; they believe that his sentiments now were his sentiments previous to his pretended regeneration; they believe that, through impure and interested motives, he assumed for a while the mantle of republicanism; but they do not believe that he received with it its spirit, like the prophet of old did the spirit of prophecy from the mantle of Elijah. They are induced to this belief from stubborn facts. Mr. Adams, in his first message to Congress, advised the *people's* representatives to pay no regard to the *will* of the people. Mr. Adams himself disregarded that will, clearly expressed, in appointing, as Postmaster for the city of Nashville, a man highly obnoxious to his fellow-citizens—a man who presented himself to Mr. Adams with no other recommendation than the consideration that he was the bosom friend and near relative of his first cabinet officer. Mr. Adams, pending the discussion on the propriety of grooming about after that *ignis fatuus*, the Panama Congress, arrogated to himself the power to nominate ministers without the advice and consent of the Senate. Mr. Adams, as soon as he was comfortably seated in the Presidential Chair, nominated Rufus King, of New York, his chief minister to the court of St. James, when it was notoriously apparent to the whole country that he was physically incapable of discharging the duties of the office. What, this meeting would ask, induced Mr. Adams to send, under such circumstances, this reviler of republicans and republican institutions on this important mission? Was he actuated by the pure principles of a proud and lofty patriotism, or did he not act from motives of sympathy, from a desire to reward, in his declining years, the man who had formerly co-operated with him in the federal ranks? This meeting will not insult the good sense of an enlightened community, by answering these questions, nor by directing its attention to the *striking fact*, that the whole tenor of Mr. Adams's conduct and opinions has had a most powerful centripetal tendency to this dangerous point: that the Government is every thing, and the people nothing.

But, aside from a distrust of the political principles of Mr. Adams, and the *measures* which have naturally been the offspring of those principles, this meeting cannot help remarking, that they highly deprecate the *manner* in which he was elevated to the station he now occupies. When they recollect that in the last contest Gen. Jackson was indisputably the favorite of the people; when they reflect that he went before the House of Representatives with a greater number of the people's votes than either of his competitors; when they recollect that, notwithstanding these facts, Mr Adams was elected—elected by the influence of Henry Clay, in direct opposition to the well known wishes of his constituents; when they remember that this same man, H. Clay, was Mr. Adams's political enemy, an enemy of the utmost violence and rancour; that he had accused Mr. Adams of a want of due regard to the nation's interests, and pledged himself satisfactorily to demonstrate to the American people the truth of this serious charge; above all, when they remember, that, before the last election, and when Mr. Clay was himself a candidate before the people, the argument urged in his favour by his bosom friends, and, no doubt, at his own suggestion, was, that a President should be chosen from *among the people*, and not *from the Cabinet*; when they afterwards hear him talking about "safe precedents," and virtually recognising in the President the power to appoint his successor; it is with the most humiliating feelings and most profound regret, that the duty of this meeting imperiously requires it to acknowledge the just and legitimate conclusion, that John Quincy Adams was *manufactured* President of the United States by Henry Clay, with a *full understanding* between the two that the latter was to receive the highly honorable station of Secretary of State. But, says Mr. Clay, "I had previously denounced Gen. Jackson, and could not have supported him with any degree of consistency." Had he not also denounced Mr. Adams? So far as denunciations go, therefore, they both stood on an equal footing. But Mr Clay wanted a President from *among the people*: was not Gen. Jackson that man? Did not Mr Clay's constituents prefer him, and was he not apprised of that preference? Did not Gen. Jackson present him with a larger number of electoral votes than any other individual? Why then should he have rejected and disregarded these great advantages, and voted for J. Q. Adams, a *member of the cabinet*, a man highly obnoxious to his constituents, and one who came before him with an inferior number of electoral votes? The question is already answered.

This meeting admire the talents of Henry Clay, they cheerfully admit his powers, and they would that he had so directed them, as to have reflected honor on his country, and secured for himself in the minds of his countrymen a grateful recollection of the splendour of his services; but actuated by the impulses of an infatuated ambition, they fear that he is about to fall from the eminence he has attained, and a fall under the disapprobation of the people will be a fall indeed. While on this subject, it ought to be remarked, that circumstances are daily developing calculated to corroborate and confirm on our minds the impression, that the last presidential election was unduly conducted. Why, would this meeting ask, is Mr. Clay so extremely sensitive on this point, if he is borne up and sustained by that "safe monitor, his conscience?" Why has he taken it upon himself to travel to and fro through the whole country, the eloquent advocate in his own cause? Why is he incessantly showering from the press, in inundating profusion, circulars and pamphlets to justify the part that he has acted? Is not this a practice hitherto unprecedented in the history of our government? Does not such writhing, such uneasiness, conclusively evince that Mr. Clay *feels that he has done wrong?* that he has proved treacherous to the trust committed to his charge; that he fears to abide by the voluntary decision of an enlightened and intelligent community; and that he is striving, by his ingenuity and talents, to efface and obliterate impressions, which he has but too much reason to believe have been justly and properly engendered? But it will not do; with all his special pleading, the people have a knowledge of the circumstances, and are not to be blinded and dazzled by the brilliant coruscations of any genius, however transcendant. The people must see, and do see. How did Jefferson act when assailed with all the bitterness of the most violent detraction? What did he do when lampooned in doggrel verse by the now President, John Quincy Adams? Did he descend to notice every villainy which was launched at his head; or did he treat them all as they deserved, with the most supreme contempt, relying on the consciousness of his own integrity, and trusting to the impartial verdict of a generous people? Not so with Henry Clay. Although he pronounces the charge to be the lowest calumny, yet he manifests the strongest solicitude to disprove it. In a word, he wants to think, that the *people*, not *we*, are politically wicked to see *for them*.

But enough of this disgusting and disagreeable subject. Let us turn to the contemplation of a more pleasing picture; to the services, the merits and exalted pretensions of the pure republican, Andrew Jackson. This meeting deem it not improper to say, that they do not consider Gen. Jackson, or any other man, infallible. It is incident to human nature to err, and that he may have erred, they do not deny, but he has always done so on the side of his country. The exuberance of his patriotism may have prompted him, on some particular occasion, to trespass the bounds, which a colder prudence and a less ardent zeal might have prescribed; but the meeting believe that extraordinary and precarious occasions require extraordinary measures. Under all the circumstances, they must be pardoned for saying, that the few objections to be objected to Gen. Jackson's character, during his whole life, weigh but as a feather in the balance, when contrasted with the crying sins of John Q. Adams and Henry Clay. This meeting will briefly enumerate a few of the reasons which have operated upon their minds in favor of General Jackson. Gen. Jackson is one of the people: he is acquainted with their customs, their manners and their feelings, and, consequently, prepared to administer the government accordingly. Gen. Jackson does not base his pretensions upon *ancestral distinction* and *family renown*. He has acquired the enviable reputation he now enjoys, by his own unaided and intrinsic merits. His elevation would have the salutary and happy tendency of inspiring others, who now are like *he* once was, with the holy and laudable emulation of becoming eminent citizens and serviceable to their country. Independent of these claims, this meeting believe that Andrew Jackson is well *qualified* to fill the Presidential Chair. When they recur to his great experience, when they recollect that he was a successful practitioner of the law; that he long acted under the administration of Gen. Washington in the capacity of U. States' Attorney for the district of Tennessee; that he has also been a Judge of the Supreme Court of the same State; that he has been the Governor of Florida, and twice a member of the U. States' Senate; they cannot, for a moment, listen to the charge of his opponents, that he is utterly destitute of civil qualifications. But it has pleased Mr Clay to say, that Gen. Jackson is a mere "Military Chieftain," a dangerous and an ambitious man. This meeting believe, that before many months shall have rolled away, the people of this union, in a voice of thunder, will have informed Mr Clay, that they consider a *civil tactician* infinitely more dangerous to the continuance of their liberties than such a *Military Chieftain* as Andrew Jackson is. It is true, that General Jackson is a soldier of two wars—before the bristle of manhood sprouted on his cheek, he was found on the side of his country, dealing death to her foes. It is true, that, during the last war, he humbled the blood thirsty savage, and on the ever memorable plains of Orleans caused the haughty lion of Britain to crouch, and dim the very pink and flower of her chivalry to wither in its pride; he should he be tauntingly and contemptuously denounced as a military chieftain, as unworthy to receive the spontaneous offerings of a free people for these deeds of noble daring? It is believed that a grateful people will emphatically answer, No. What evidence have we of Gen. Jackson's inordinate ambition? What does he say, when surrendering to Mr. Monroe the office of Governor of Florida? "Sir, in the office which I have held at your hands, I have been invested with powers too great to be entrusted to *any individual*, I hope never again to have the privilege of exercising such powers." When arraigned before Judge Hall for what *he* conceived to be an infringement on civil rights, and cmerced in a heavy penalty, how does he act? Does he appeal to the sympathy of his army, and endeavor to instigate them to acts of outrageous insubordination? No: but, with a truly Roman greatness, he calms the boisterous ferment of an indignant soldiery; he rises from his seat and proclaims, "Sir, be not intimidated; proceed in the discharge of your duty. The same arm which was made bare in defence of our common country, shall protect you in the exercise of your official functions." Call you this ambition? Oh no: such sentiments could have emanated only from a bosom replete with the most ardent and devoted love of country.

But enough. This meeting will not assume the idle task of refuting the innumerable calumnies and base aspersions, which have been heaped upon the character of Andrew Jackson. Never has man been so calumniated. Not satisfied with portraying him as destitute of talents, of principle and integrity, his invidious and vindictive enemies have even ruthlessly invaded the sacred calm of his domestic hreside. The wife of his bosom, the partner of his joys and his cares, she, whose pleasure it was to soothe and sustain him amid all his trials, and pour upon his lacerated feelings the gentle balm of consolation; she, with a spirit that extorts an expression of the warmest indignation, has been cruelly, unceremoniously and causelessly dragged into this contest, and made to minister to the vile and vulgar appetite of the most infuriate party rage. But although he has been grossly mal-treated and abused, although the foul gates of detraction have been let loose upon him, and the very altar of his household gods sacrilegiously polluted and defiled; yet Andrew Jackson has not murmured—he trusts his cause to the good sense of the *people*, and by the people he will not be neglected.

Here this meeting would conclude; but, before doing so, they must be permitted to remark, that the disingenuousness of the friends of the Administration in this State is highly reprehensible. They affect to believe that Mr. Adams will get the vote of North Carolina. Without a leap on which to hang a single hope that such will be the fact, they are making the most vigorous exertions, and calling into requisition every effort, to inculcate abroad the belief, that the cause of the Administration is strong among us. We know that they do not believe what they assert, and we pity the blind and headlong policy which leads them to excite in others expectations which they do not feel, and which they are well aware will never be realized. In what has been said, it was not the intention of this meeting to call into question the *right* of their fellow citizens to express *well founded* opinions, because they themselves are now exercising that privilege; but to demonstrate to the friends of Jackson, that they too should be up and a doing; that they should rise to the majesty of their strength, and disperse a breath that doubtless, just, when it is sought to spread over our State. With this view, this meeting have come to the resolutions to effect the following results:

Resolved, That this meeting have full confidence in the patriotism, talents and honesty of ANDREW JACKSON, and that they will give him their cordial support in the next Presidential election.

Resolved, That, as a means of promoting success, as well as of receiving their high esteem for the private and services of JOHN C. CALHOUN, this meeting will extend to him their warm support as Vice President.

Resolved, That this meeting entirely concur in the views expressed by the general meeting lately held in Raleigh, and recommend that the friends of Gen Jackson meet together in the different districts, and form immediately a Jackson Ticket.

Resolved, That a committee of Vigilance and Correspondence be appointed by the Chairman, for the purpose of aiding the cause of Jackson and concerting measures for the formation of an Electoral Ticket.

The following are the gentlemen appointed by the Chair: Col. P. Hawkins, Rev. Henry Potts, Gen. M. T. Hawkins, Peter R. Davis, Esq. Rev. Anthony Sale, Wm. P. Little, Esq. Major Alfred Alston, Dr. Jos. W. Hawkins, Robt. H. Jones, Esq. Gen. John H. Hawkins, Richd. Davis, Esq. Dr. P. C. Pope, Francis Jones, Esq. Wm. K. Kearney, Esq. Dr. John Hendie, Michael Collins, Esq. Weldon N. Edwards, Esq. Dr. Stephen Davis, Edw'd Alston, Esq. and Dr. Sam'l M. Southerland.

On motion, it was *unanimously resolved*, That Gen. M. T. Hawkins, Dr. Sam'l M. Sutherland, John Bragg, Esq. Wm. K. Kearney, Esq. and Col. Lewis Turner, be appointed Delegates for this county, to meet such as may be appointed by the counties of Halifax, Nash and Franklin, at Sims' Tavern, in Nash county, on *Thursday, the 7th day of February next*, to nominate a suitable person, to be recommended to the freemen of North Carolina as a candidate for the appointment of Elector for this district.

On motion, it was *unanimously resolved*, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman for the propriety and impartiality with which he has presided.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and that the Editors of the Warrenton Reporter and Raleigh Star be requested to publish the same.

SOLOMON GREEN, *Chairman.*
PETER R. DAVIS, } *Secretaries.*
M. T. HAWKINS, }

A meeting of the citizens of Greene county friendly to the election of Gen ANDREW JACKSON to the Presidency, was held at Snow Hill the 8th January, inst. when Major Wm. Pope was called to the Chair, and Dr. W. T. Haxdon appointed Secretary. Gen. Jesse Speight delivered a very appropriate address; after which, a committee, consisting of Gen. Jesse Speight, Col. Wyatt Moye, Col. John Holliday, John Harper and Wm. P. Hendon, (after retiring a few moments,) reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting:

The approaching Presidential election presents a question of more vast importance than any that has arisen since the formation of our government. It is one in which every American must feel a deep interest; for on its final issue will depend to a great measure the future happiness and prosperity of our country. The present contest will decide whether or not the *sons of Columbia* are determined to protect & defend those inestimable rights and privileges, which were the result of a bloody struggle for liberty, and transmit them unimpaired to posterity; or yield them into the hands of unprincipled politicians to subserve party purposes.

For the high and responsible station of President of the United States, are presented to the consideration of the people two distinguished characters, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the present incumbent, and Gen ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee. Your committee feel no hesitation in saying that of these two characters, a large and decided majority of the American people have and continue to possess a decided preference for the latter: and fairly to bring his character and conduct before the people, and to assert his claims to the Presidency, is the object of the present meeting. Your committee do not believe that this or any similar meeting will render the election of General Jackson to the Presidency more certain; but they are desirous of shewing to the world that the reports which have been so industriously circulated by the friends of the Administration, that our county is decidedly for Mr. Adams, are wholly unfounded; and while they have been expressing their unlimited confidence in the abilities and integrity of the present Chief Magistrate, we are far from believing that they ever entertained the most distant idea of success in North Carolina. The intended effect is abroad. That General Jackson will receive the vote of this state is just as certain as the sun rises in the East and sets in the West; and upon calm reflection, the truth of this assertion has never been denied by Mr. A's most intelligent friends. Where, we would ask in the first place, is the proof of Mr. Adams's diplomatic skill, which is so much boasted of? Is it to be found in his exalted mission to the court of Berlin? We have no record to prove it. Is it to be found in his political apostacy in deserting the federal party? or is it to be found in his mission to Ghent? We believe not; for there he was associated with Messrs. Clay, Gallatin, Bayard and Russel, men who in diplomatic skill are his equals. In the second place, we would ask, and asking, want an answer, if a proof of his republican integrity and steadfast attachment to the interest of his country is to be found in his plans of internal improvement? Is it to be found in the Woollens Bill? Is it to be found in the mission to Panama? Is it to be found in the loss of the West India Trade, which afforded an annual revenue of six millions of dollars?

That Mr. Adams has rendered some services to his country, we acknowledge; but that his whole political course has been foreign to the true policy of our country, is evident; and that his administration is an unsafe one, we assert without fear of successful contradiction. Andrew Jackson, above all others, is the man entitled to the confidence of the American People. His long tried public services, his firm attachment to the republican institutions of our country, secure to him the gratitude of an affectionate people. He has filled some of the most important civil stations of this country, in which he has acted with the utmost promptitude and fidelity; and if elected to the Presidency, will no doubt restore our government to its pristine purity, by sweeping away that mass of corruption which has ever been the ultimate offspring of bargain and intrigue.

Because he has suffered all the privations of war, because at the head of an army he has repulsed an invading foe, because he is called a "*Military Chieftain*," is Gen. Jackson in fact disqualified for the Presidency? What was it, we would ask, that raised the immortal Washington in the estimation of his countrymen, and placed him in the Presidential Chair? What would have been the indignation of the American people had General Washington been stigmatized with the appellation of "*Military Chieftain?*" The whole American People would have looked with indignation and contempt upon that demagogue, who would have dared to make his military achievements an objection to his elevation to the Presidency.

While your committee entertains the highest regard for the services of Washington, and their bosoms glow with gratitude to the Father of their country, they conceive that the term "Military Chieftain" might with the same propriety be applied to him as to Gen. Jackson. After the United States had become involved in a disastrous and destructive war, devastation and destruction awaiting our country, disgrace and defeat attending our arms, and our capital burnt and destroyed, if to relieve America from these troubles and ills, heroism and rescuing her poor defenceless women and children on the frontiers from the tomahawk and scalping knife of a savage enemy, if these constitute a "Military Chieftain," General Jackson is one.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Greene county, entertain the highest confidence in the virtue, integrity and republican principles of General ANDREW JACKSON, and that we will use all honorable means to secure his election to the Presidency.

That whereas it is essentially necessary that some suitable person be appointed by the citizens of this district for the Jackson Elector, therefore

Resolved, That it be, and it hereby recommended to the freemen of the counties of Carteret, Craven, Onslow, Jones, Lenoir and Greene, friendly to the election of Gen. Jackson, to send our delegates from each county, to meet in Convention in the town of Newbern, on the second Monday in February next, to fix on some person for Elector in this district.

Resolved, That Col. John Holliday be the delegate to attend said convention from this county.

Resolved, That a committee of Correspondence, consisting of three persons, be appointed to correspond with similar meetings in this Electoral District if necessary.

This committee consists of Charles H. Harper, Esq. George P. Lovick, Esq. and Dr. William T. Hendon.

Resolved, That a committee of Vigilance be appointed to aid, by every proper effort, the success of such Electoral Ticket as shall be formed in support of Andrew Jackson.

On this committee were appointed Wm. V. Speight, John Rouse, John Harper, Henry Eason, John Vick, Joseph Rooberry, Henry S. Taylor, Col. Wm. Holliday, Doctor Robert Allen, Titus Carr, Irvin Moye, Moses Westbrook, Samuel Pope, Isham Dixon, Gravis Lassiter, Bluny Brand, Wm. H. Williams, Samuel Pridgen, Col. Wyatt Moye, Abram Darden, Elisha Uzzel.

On taking the votes of the persons present, there were found 79 for Jackson, and 3 for Adams. Several Jackson men came in after the vote was taken, and are consequently not included in this statement.

We admit the number that attended this meeting to be small when compared with the whole of Jackson's friends in this county; yet, as it rained incessantly from morning till night, the number was much larger than could have been expected.

On motion of Gen. Jesse Speight, it was

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Raleigh Star.

WM. POPE, *Chairman.*
WM. T. HAXDON, *Secretary.*

FOR THE STAR

Signs of the times in Ashe county.—At a Company Muster in Jefferson, N. C. a meeting of the friends of Gen. Jackson was held, which was attended by 80 or 100 persons. The meeting was organized by calling Mathias Poe, Esq. to the Chair, and appointing Neil M. Colvard and David E. Moore, Secretaries.

The object of the meeting being explained by Col. George Bower, (which was expressive of their decided disapprobation to the present administration, and their preference for Andrew Jackson, and pledging themselves to use all honorable means to secure his election to the Presidency of the United States,) were adopted with but one dissenting voice.

A committee, consisting of Col. George Bower, Capt. Payton Colvard and Capt. David E. Moore, was appointed, to correspond with other committees of the district, and make such necessary arrangements for the meeting of delegates at Wilkesborough to select some person to be voted for as a Jackson Elector for the district composed of the counties of Surry, Wilkes, Iredell and Ashe.

MATHIAS POE, *Pres.*
NEIL M. COLVARD, } *Secretaries.*
D. E. MOORE, }
January 5, 1828.

JACKSON MEETING.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the friends of General Andrew Jackson in the county of Wayne, assembled at Waynesborough on the 8th January, 1828, Col. Ezekiel Slocumb was called to the Chair, and Col. N. Washington appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being explained by the Chairman, the company was addressed by Mr. Edmund H Whitfield in a very eloquent and impressive speech. After which, on motion, the Chairman appointed Col. Nicholson Washington, Doctor William Henderson, William Raiford, Claudius Hamilton and John Wright, Esquires, a committee to draft a suitable preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, who, having retired a short time, presented the following report, which, being read, was unanimously adopted:

The Friends of Gen. Andrew Jackson in the county of Wayne believe that the time has arrived, when it becomes their duty, as a portion of the general community, to make a public declaration of their sentiments in the approaching Presidential election. They believe that, in that election, in a great degree, depends the future existence and purity of our republic; and that, at no period since the adoption of the Constitution, has the right of free suffrage been so much at stake. It therefore behoves every true republican to be on the alert, and with firmness and perseverance to guard their rights and privileges. We are constrained to believe that in the election of John Quincy Adams to the Presidency, the true spirit of the Constitution was violated, because a large majority of the freemen of the United States had expressed their preference for Gen. Jackson as President, and it is a vital principle in all republics that the majority shall govern.

We are also forced to believe, from all the circumstances of the transaction, and from the best evidence of the case which we have been able to obtain, (and we have not been sparing in our exertions for information,) that Mr. Adams was elected to the Presidency by a corrupt bargain and intrigue. We also object to the custom, too long pursued, of electing the Secretaries of State to the Presidency. We believe it a dangerous precedent, and fraught with the most evil consequences to the republic. It is indirectly granting the President the privilege