[illegible] W. F. Leak, Erasmus Love, Peter H. Cole, and Dr. Wm. H. Williams, who, after having retired for consultation, returned and reported the following, viz:

"On no occasion have your committee ever been called on [illegible] was more forcibly impressed on their minds than the present. Willingly, however, would they have deferred this expression of [illegible] of their [illegible] as to the [illegible] and [illegible] of the present Administration, until the proper time should have arrived, had not the course which has been pursued by the few friends of the Administration in different parts of this State, forced this [illegible] of our opinions and views as a measure dictated by self-defence. Your committee, however, in adopting the [illegible] set them by the [illegible] of Administration meetings, will not accompany (by the dint of example) its supporters one step further, by denouncing all who may differ with them in their views of the present Administration. Such a course of proscription they deem [illegible] and anti-republican, as [illegible] from the subject matter, which has [illegible] this body together, and altogether [illegible] the respectability of this Assembly, which has been called together, not for the purpose of venting itself in virulence and invective against all who look upon John Q. Adams as an honest politician, or Henry Clay as an honest man—not for the purpose of censuring their motives or denouncing [illegible], but for the more laudable and praise-worthy purpose of promulgating from the "House Tops" the opinions which we the [illegible] of the country entertain of those in power, and the reasons wherefore we are unwilling to continue them as our rulers; for believing as we do, that the doctrines maintained by them are incompatible with the republican purity of our government, and subversive of our best interests, silence at this time would be doubly criminal. Your committee believe that whenever well founded apprehensions are entertained by "those who are the bone and sinew of governments, that the rulers in power, either wish to enforce principles that are pregnant with danger, or to originate schemes fraught with disastrous consequences to the Union, by jeopardizing the peace and harmony of the nation, that it should be the aim of every citizen, with the moderation due to himself and the firmness due to his country, openly to warn and perseveringly to contend against the dangers." Your committee, therefore, in taking into review the prominent measures of the Administration, and the principles advocated by those in power, are irresistibly brought to this conclusion, and are opposed to the re-election of Mr. Adams for the following reasons: 1st. The manner in which he was elected, to say the least of it, is enough to make us look on with a distrustful jealousy, because he came into power against the avowed *will* of a majority of the nation, and in express violation (in the opinion of your committee) of the *true* spirit of the constitution; because, from his earliest infancy, his course has been vacillating—self interest being the ruling principle of all his actions,—(this your committee hold not to be a gratuitous assertion,) that he is an apostate Federalist, all admit, and if we look into the state of the parties at the time he apostatized, that the Federalists were losing the ascendancy, and the Republicans becoming the dominant party; we have abundant reasons for suspecting the integrity of his principles, and for adopting the language of Chesterfield, and saying that "it is not at all times a difficult matter to probe the motives which actuate the conduct, even of great men"—Your committee feel therefore warranted in the assertion, that his change was not the result of a conscientious conviction of the errors of his ways, but springing from the most sordid of motives—"*self* aggrandizement." Your committee are therefore opposed to him,—because his democracy is not orthodox; because his opinions of the constructive powers of the General Government, are the same as they were in '98, when the Constitution of the United States was a mere puppet in the hands of the political jugglers of the times, and construed to mean any thing or nothing in accommodation of the farce, which was to be acted; because his policy leads to entangling alliances, because he held that he had the *right* to receive and to accept of the invitation to be represented at the *Amphyctionic* Association in South America, without the aid of his constitutional advisers, the Senate; because when this country was agitated and convulsed to its very centre, by the restrictions and limitations, which a party in Congress wished to impose on a newly admitted State, he gave it as his deliberate opinion, that Congress had a right to impose any restrictions and limitations which she thought proper.

Your Committee have more magnanimity than to deny, but what John Q. Adams is a man of high literary attainments; and that from his long connection with this and other Governments, that he may be a profound Statesman—this we do not doubt; but we distrust the purity of his intentions, the correctness of his principles, and the integrity of his heart—we doubt the political honesty of him, who has said in a letter to his friend, that principles should be made to agree with the Government under which we live, until such time as we can get at the head of that Government! These form not one fourth of the reasons, why we do not want at the head of the Nation, the present incumbent and his Prime Minister. Were any others wanting, they might be found in the principles which have been advocated by the Administration party in Congress, in their determination to prevent such an alteration of our Constitution, as will secure to the people the right of directly choosing the President of the United States—a doctrine, which, although once maintained by the President, yet, when attempted by the friends of a Republican Government, was successfully resisted, by rallying in its opposition the friends of an Administration, which owes its origin to the grievance complained of, and who, in the opinion of your Committee, were opposed to such a change, not from a conviction that any deliterious consequences could or would have ensued, but from the knowledge and firm persuasion, that if the change had been effected, that then "Othello's occupation was gone." For your committee would ask what man is there of good sound sense—no matter how contracted his views or limited his understanding, (with the recent election before him,) but who does, and must deprecate, the present mode? Should there be such in this large and respectable assembly, your Committee would refer him to the manner (under the present system) in which the votes of Maryland, Illinois and Louisiana were disposed of, in the recent election, as exemplifying and sustaining the views taken by your committee. Then did General Jackson receive seven out of Eleven of the Electoral votes of Maryland, three out of five of the Electoral votes of Louisiana, and two out of three of the Electoral votes of Illinois; and yet a majority of the Representatives of each of those States voted against him and in favor of John Q. Adams. How Kentucky was disposed of, we all well know. She was bound head and foot, and passed over to the administration, and that too, after the Members of her Legislature had directed, [illegible] representatives, that if they could not vote for Henry Clay, to vote for General Jackson. Missouri and Illinois also voted for Mr. Adams, against the express will of the People, and in the latter State, which went at first for Mr. Clay, Gen. Jackson received a very large majority over Mr. Adams. These, Sirs, form other reasons why your committee and the citizens of Richmond county, are opposed to the present Administration, because they are in favor of a mode of Election, which places it in the power of the Representative not to be "guided by the will of his constituents."

"From all your committee are in possession of, they do not hesitate to say, that there will be no other Candidates for the Presidency beside John Q. Adams and General Andrew Jackson. Between these two, then, are the citizens of the United States called on to make a choice—they are called on to choose between him, whose advice to the Representatives is not to be guided by the will of their constituents, and him who acknowledges all power to be inherent in and emanating from the people—between him whose party in Congress and himself have been opposed to an alteration of the Constitution, and him, whose motto has always been, that the People ought of right to elect all officers which they safely and conveniently can—between him, who shared not in the first war, but sneered at our insufficiency in the last, and him, who partook of the first, and was the *Hero* of the second struggle for independence—in short, between an apostate Federalist, and a firm, undeviating, inflexible Republican—the latter we hold Gen. Jackson to be.—We believe him possessed of that consistency of principle and stern republican purity, which is alone calculated to restore this nation to those principles which we all admire, but from which, your committee fear, we are fast receding.

They view Andrew Jackson, Phocion-like, to be equally distinguished by his zeal for public good and military achievements—whom *Philip* as well as *Alexander* attempted to bribe, but to no purpose. They believe him the only man, who can and will restore order out of chaos and confusion—who can and will purge the Augean stables of the filth which surrounds it—who can and will, if elected, be the President of the Nation, and not the President of a Party—whose whole life, from the time he girded on his military armour, in 1780, in defence of an oppressed country, down to his protection of the Beauty and Booty of the South, has been ransacked by his enemies, in order to find a single loop on which to rest a doubt, either as to the purity of his intentions, or the republican consistency of his conduct; and all that his most virulent enemies can say, who possess no little of the "worm-wood and gall," is that he is a Military Chieftain; and that on one occasion, he dispensed with constitutional forms, (or the Constitution itself,) and that too, in his own language, for the preservation of constitutional rights.—That Gen. Jackson has on one occasion, violated the Constitution, your committee do not deny; and that he had either to do it, or not successfully resist a merciless foe, is, we believe, by all an admitted fact; but that he is a Military Chieftain, in any other sense than what is applicable to George Washington or James Monroe, your committee utterly deny.

Your committee believe that in holding up to the view of this meeting General Andrew Jackson as the next President, that they are but responding to the wishes of the body whose organ they are, and to the wishes of the American people. With these impressions they submit the following resolutions:

1st. *Resolved*, That we do disapprove and condemn the origin, character and proceedings of the existing administration of the government of the United States.

2d. *Resolved*, That we regard the election General ANDREW JACKSON to the next Presidency as the necessary means of asserting the sovereignty of the people.

3d. *Resolved*, That we are in favor of the re election of JOHN C. CALHOUN to the Vice Presidency: *therefore, resolved*, that we will use every honorable means to promote the election of Andrew Jackson and the re election of John C. Calhoun.

4th. *Resolved*, That we approve of the course pursued by the friends of General Jackson in the city of Raleigh, and to carry the same into effect, we will appoint similar committees.

5th. *Resolved*, That we will appoint a committee of delegates, consisting of five, who shall meet the convention of delegates which will be held at this place on Tuesday in March court next, (agreeably to the appointment of the Cumberland meeting,) and then and there select a suitable person to be nominated as an elector on the Jackson Ticket for this district.

6th. *Resolved*, That the committee of Vigilance and Correspondence shall consist of 50, which shall be selected by the chairman from the different parts of Richmond county.

All of which preamble and resolutions being read, were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Col. James B. Long, the committee of delegates, to meet the Convention at this place, should consist of the following gentlemen: Robert Powell, (Chairman,) Israel Watkins, Erasmus Love, Isaac Williamson and Dr. William H. Williams.

On motion of Robert Powell, the following resolution was submitted:

WHEREAS W. F. Leak, of this county, was an Elector on the Jackson Ticket at the last Presidential election, and approved himself faithful to his trust: and whereas he has since continued the steadfast supporter of the Hero of New Orleans, and is a gentleman of undoubted character, firmness and trust, as well as of extensive acquaintance in this district:

Therefore resolved, That he is a suitable person to be placed on the Jackson Ticket, and that we can see no reason why he should be postponed to any other in the district; and *resolved further*, that the delegates from this county be instructed to propose W. F. Leak to the convention of delegates, as a suitable person for the Elector, in case he should be acceptable to them.

On motion, the chair appointed tellers to count the number present at the meeting, who reported that there was 175 in the House, and a large collection who could not get in—in all about 250.

On motion of Peter H. Cole, the report and resolutions were ordered to be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and forwarded on to the Editors of the Star, Journal and Observer papers; and that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries.

The committee of Vigilance and Correspondence, are W. F. Leak, F. T. Leak, E. Love, George Thomas, John R. Buie, Peter H. Cole, Nathan Gibson, sen. Doctor William H. Williams, Tryan M'Farland, Col. James B. Long, Israel Watkins, Isaac Williamson, Nathan Gibson, jr. William Covington, William Everett, William L. Cole, Thomas Crawford, Lawrence Everett, Joseph Hines, A. M'Nair, Jonathan Haley, Thomas Dockery, Charles Robinson, Doctor R. T. Thomas, Wm. Crawford, Sanders Meredith, Samuel Goodwin, John L. Campbell, George Wright, Col. Thomas Pate, Daniel M'Kenzie, Benly Covington, Peter Stampal, James Covington, Nathaniel James, James Powell, Pleasant Powell, John Dockery, Alfred Dockery, Thomas Eliot, Robert Covington, Robert Campbell, David Stanback, Isham Dumas, John L. M'Kinnon, Neill M'Kinnon, John M'Allister, sen. John M'Allister, jun.

On motion, the Chairman was added to the above committee.

A true copy.

ROBERT POWELL, *Chm.*

JAMES B. LONG, } *Secretaries.*
ERASMUS LOVE, }

Agreeable to previous notice, a Meeting of the Citizens of Carteret County, friendly to the election of General ANDREW JACKSON as President of the United States, took place on the 8th of Dec. 1827, at the Court-House in Beaufort. Upwards of one hundred persons attended, among whom it was gratifying to behold many of the most venerable and respectable of our citizens. Jechonias Pigott, Esq. was called to the Chair, and H. M. Cooke, Esq. and Dr. Joseph Borden were appointed Secretaries. The object of the Meeting was explained by B. Arundell, Esq. and on motion of Capt. Isaiah Severn, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft a Preamble and Resolutions, viz: Col. Thomas Marshall, J. Hart, Dr. James Hunt, and Bridges Arundell, Esq. After retiring a few minutes, they reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Believing the destines of our Country to be in some measure pending upon the ensuing election, we cannot but feel some solicitude for the result. And having, after mature consideration, formed our opinion of the rival candidates, we deem it no less our duty than it is our right to proclaim to the world, not only our preference, but the reasons which have induced that preference. Unwilling to enter into a detailed account of the life and views of Mr. Adams, we yet beg leave to state some of our objections to them, and to his course. We conscientiously believe that he owes his present elevation, not to the good will or wishes of the people, founded upon a just sense of his merits—but to a disregard of the people's voice—to an unworthy intrigue which had for its object the defeat of the people's will—a coalition as unholly in its object, as it has proved unhappy in its result. If his administration had been distinguished by discretion and good policy—if it had been pregnant with high and important benefits to the country; still would we be obliged to depricate the means by which he gained his end. But when we reflect that he has only introduced confusion into our counsels: that he has entangled the affairs of government; creating jealousy abroad, and dissention at home:—When we reflect upon these things, we are at a loss which to lament the most, the unworthy commencement of his administration, or the unhappy effects of it. What have been the prominent features of Mr. Adams' administration? Obstinate, self-willed, high reaching policy, has marked every proceeding, is conspicuous in every action of his course. His claim to the exclusive authority of appointing Foreign Ambassadors without the sanction of the Senate—his Mission to Panama, shew an ignorance, or a disregard of the Constitution, inexcusable in the politician of a day—much more in one filling the high and important station of President of the United States. His conduct towards the gallant and injured Porter, is a sin which his country can never forgive. By his mismanagement, he has lost the country the benefits of the Colonial Trade—a loss, which, while it is felt by all, affects none so seriously as the merchants and farmers of North-Carolina. When we add to all this the errors of his former course—his shameful abandonment of the Federal party, his ancient friends—an abondonment not resulting from the conviction of his judgement, but from selfish and interested views—his attempt to engraft upon our plain and unaffected Republican manners the rules of courtly etiquette—we are willing to leave it to any unprejudiced mind to say, whether this man is fit to rule over us. No: the conclusion is obvious—he is frivolous—he is dangerous—he is unsafe.

It would be superfluous to review the life and conduct of General ANDREW JACKSON. His actions speak for themselves. He has indeed "filled the measure of his country's glory." Acting throughout his long and eminently serviceable life, only for his country's good—unbiassed by private considerations, and with a firmness of purpose and fortitude of soul rarely equalled, it must be truly gratifying to him to find that his services are not forgotten, but shrined in the grateful hearts of his countrymen. It must be soothing to his feelings, wounded by the unfounded calumnies of malicious detractors, to see with what indignation the American People have repelled the slanderous inventions. Shall we, because we are unable sufficiently to reward them, endeavor to detract from services eminently beneficial? Can we remain passive, when we behold the many disgraceful attempts to ruin the character of a man, whose whole life has been one continued course of service? Was it for this that this orphan of the Revolution dared all the toils and privations of his numerous campaigns? Shall the same history that shall teach posterity the renown of his achievements, overwhelm our sons with shame by the record of their father's ingratitude? Must his services as Legislator, Judge, Negotiator, Governor be all forgotten? No! the American People will rise up in their strength, and act as becomes them—will drive from their councils men who are not worthy of the situation, and will elect to govern them, a man in whom they can confide—whose sterling integrity they reverence, and whose services command their gratitude.

Such being our views upon this subject—such our sense of the claims of the two candidates, therefore,

Resolved, That we distrust the present Administration, believing it to have originated in intrigue, and to exist only by corruption.

Resolved, That we regard General ANDREW JACKSON, in whose good will, probity and good policy we have the strictest confidence, as the man best fitted, at the present juncture, to guide the destinies of our country.

Resolved, That Col. Thomas Marshall, Henry M. Cooke, Bridges Arundell, Jechonias Pigott, Esqrs. and Dr. James W. Hunt, be appointed a Committee of Correspondence.

Resolved, That Captain Otway Burns, (member of the General Assembly from this County,) be authorized and instructed to attend any meeting which may be held at Raleigh, or elsewhere, for the purpose of forming a Jackson Electoral Ticket.

Resolved, That the following persons compose a Committee of Vigilance:

White Oak. Jabez Weeks, Colonel John H. Hill, Major R. H. Hill, William J. Bell, Esq.

Bogue Sound. Edward H. Bell, Esq. Bridges Arundell, Esq. Captain Levi Oglesby.

Newport. Dr. Joseph Borden, John Lawson, Esq. Mr. Thomas Bell, Mr. Absalom Spinks.

Beaufort. Colonel Thomas Marshall, Captain Otway Burns, J. Pigott, Esq. H. M. Cooke, Esq. James Hart, J. F. Gibble, Captain Isaiah Severn, Josiah Bell, E. W. Pigott, Marcus Hatchell, Ralph Howland, T. Murray, B. Whitehurst.

North River. Josiah Morse, Oliver Chadwick, William D. Styron, W. P. Marshall.

Straits. Captain J. Fulford, Colonel Elijah Pigott, Captain Josiah Willis, Captain Ambrose Jones, Asa Chadwick.

Smyrna. Captain G. W. Hill, Captain Russell Willis, Mr. Robert Willis.

P. Point. Clifford Mason, Captain J. Lewis, Prattain Willis, Jesse Fulcher.

Hunting Quarter. John Styron, Esq. Captain J. W. Hamilton, Uriah Mason.

Cedar Island. Kendal Daniels, Captain Wright Gooding, Captain William Gaskill.

Portsmouth. A. Styron, Thomas Robinson, Washington Styron.

Cape Look Out. Marmaduke Ryal, Captain James Fulford, Captain T. Chadwick, E. B. Shackleford.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary,—and that Editors of papers friendly to the election of General Jackson, be requested to give them insertion.

J. PIGOTT, *Chairman.*

H. M. COOKE, } *Secretaries.*
JOSEPH BORDEN, }

CONVENTION

Of the 10th Electoral District.

At a meeting of Delegates from the counties of Halifax, Warren, Franklin and Nash, composed of the following persons:

Halifax.—Dr. A. A. Wyche, Jesse A. Bynum, Esq. Col. Thomas M. Nicholson, Thomas M. Crowell, John Young, Gen. John Alston.

Warren.—Gen. M. T. Hawkins, John Bragg, Esq. Col. Lewis Turner, Wm. K. Kearney, Dr. Saml. M. Southerland.

Franklin.—Dr. Wood T. Johnson, Nathaniel Hunt, Esq. Williamson Gatewood, Archibald H. Davis, Dr. Solomon Williams.

Nash.—Capt. John Arrington, Major John H. Drake, David Sills, Esq. Dr. Nicholas J. Drake, Gideon Bass, Esq.

At Henry Sims's Tavern, on Thursday the 7th of February, 1828, for the purpose of designating some individual friendly to the election of ANDREW JACKSON for the Presidency, and JOHN C. CALHOUN for the Vice Presidency, to be recommended to the freemen of North Carolina as a suitable Elector for this District.

On motion of Col. Thomas M. Nicholson, Capt. *John Arrington* was called to the Chair.

On motion of Dr. Nicholas J. Drake, *William W. Thorne* and *Titus D. Murray* were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of Jesse A. Bynum, Esq. it was

Resolved, That, in all cases of balloting for a candidate for an Elector of this District, friendly to the election of Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun as President and Vice President of these United States, a majority of the whole number of votes given in shall be necessary to constitute an Elector; and if there shall not be any majority for any one individual, the ballot shall be repeated until such majority be obtained by some one of the candidates.

On motion of Dr. A. A. Wyche, it was

Resolved, That, as the county of Halifax has one more delegate present than either of the other counties, a vote be taken by the delegates of the other three counties, on the question, whether the county of Halifax shall be entitled to the votes of the whole number of her delegates present.

This was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Dr. Wood T. Johnson, of Franklin, the Hon. JOHN HALL, of Warren, was nominated for Elector, supported by John Bragg, Esq.

On motion of Thomas M. Crowell, of Halifax, GIDEON ALSTON, Esq. was nominated, supported by Dr. A. A. Wyche.

A ballot taking place, the Hon. JOHN HALL, of Warren, was chosen.

John Hall,..........................11
Gideon Alston,......................10

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a committee of eight be appointed to revise the proceedings of this Convention, and inform the Central Committee at Raleigh of the recommendation they have made; also to draw up such a preamble and resolutions as may be thought proper to support the general cause in which we are engaged: provided they think any preamble and resolutions requisite.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed:

Warren.—Gen. M. T. Hawkins, John Bragg, Esq.

Halifax.—Jesse A. Bynum, Esq. John Young.

Franklin.—Dr. Wood T. Johnson, Nathaniel Hunt, Esq.

Nash.—David Sills, Esq. Maj. John H. Drake.

Which committee reported, through their Chairman, that they deem it unnecessary to present any preamble and resolutions.

On motion of Dr. A. A. Wyche,

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and that the Chairman cause the same to be published in the Raleigh Star, Raleigh Register, Warrenton Reporter and Tarborough Free Press.

On motion of Dr. A. A. Wyche,

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries thereof.

On motion, the committee then adjourned, *sine die*.

JOHN ARRINGTON, *Chmn.*

WM. W. THORNE, } *Secretaries.*
T. D. MURRAY, }

The visit to New Orleans.—We give the particulars of Gen. Jackson's visit to New Orleans. The "Argus" of that city, a loyal Administration print, caricatures the reception with which he was honored by a grateful people. The "Argus" makes out that "Scarce an acclamation welcomed him to our shores, scarce a huzza accompanied him through the streets; scarce one vivat proclaimed his arrival at the theatres! not a regret was manifested when he withdrew." —This carries the joke too far. The account is too extravagant to be believed. For Gen. Jackson has numerous friends in the city and neighborhood, besides strangers who flocked from all quarters, to raise acclamations, huzzas and vivats in abundance. Perhaps the splendor of his reception might have been somewhat dimmed by the testimony of the witnesses—Perhaps the [illegible] of party spirit may have [illegible] the [illegible] of the scene, and lessened the [illegible] which [illegible] the triumphant procession.—But making every allowance for these circumstances, Gen. Jackson seems to have met with a cordial and brilliant reception. The meeting on the battle-ground, the associations of the day, & the feelings which pervade the addresses, all attest the affectionate manner in which he was welcomed by his grateful fellow-citizens.

A singular mistake has grown out of the hasty Abstract which appears in the New York papers. It is supposed that Gen. J left the city on the night of the 9th—and his sudden departure has been attributed to some unpleasant occurrences. But the fact is not so—He arrived on the 8th, and remained until the morning of the 12th. He might have been disposed to remain even longer, if the Convention, which was called to promote his election, was not to meet on that day. Delicacy, therefore, might have hurried him off sooner than he intended.—*Rich. Enq.*

Letter from Mr. Ogden, of New Jersey, to a Member of Congress, dated

New Orleans, Jan. 9th, 1828.

DEAR SIR—The eighth is past—and, thank God, without a single drawback. Every thing has been conducted in the best possible style, and not a single event has occurred to afford the enemy the slightest cause for cavil. There has never been any thing here to be compared with the ceremonies of yesterday. The General with his suite, was attended to the battle ground in the morning, by sixteen steamboats, all splendidly decorated, and literally covered by thousands of the most respectable inhabitants and strangers, male and female. He was there received by his companions in arms, and after a short ceremony, reconducted to the city; and a grander escort never was yet given to human being. Nothing can be imagined more grand and imposing than the sight of such a fleet, so proudly ascending the Mississippi, and bearing such a *freightage*, while the shores were lined with thousands rending the skies with their shouts of praise to the saviour of their country. He was received by the Legislature, conducted to the church, where a grand *te Deum* was said, (or sung,) and thence to the handsomest dinner I have ever seen in any country, on any occasion; about six hundred sat down, and more enthusiasm and hearty good will was never displayed. At his right hand sat the venerable Pere Antoine, then whom a better man never existed, and in whom the General has a zealous and efficient friend. Around him were many of his former companions, and most of the respectable inhabitants of the city and State, as well as strangers drawn from almost all parts of the Union. He rose early from the table, and proceeded to each of the theatres, where he was received with rapturous applause by overflowing houses. "The ox was at rest," was given in Caldwell's best style, and many points were vociferously applauded.

I have no time to give you further particulars at present; but at its termination will let you know the result of his visit. In the mean time be assured that the State will undoubtedly be with us.

Sincerely yours,

FRA. B. OGDEN.

Celebration of the Eighth of January, at New Orleans.—We have received a full account of the splendid, imposing, and patriotic commemoration of this glorious day, at the seat of its victory. Unexampled unanimity prevailed in the heart-felt homage paid by the whole people of Orleans, to the distinguished saviour of their soil and their city. We have a letter before us from a friend who acted in the ceremonies of the day. He says "a more imposing spectacle has never been witnessed."—The procession of boats, and the crowds of citizens—the splendour of the scene, and the enthusiasm of the public, are indescribable—General Jackson and his Lady were in excellent health. We regret that our limits, and the late hour of the arrival of the letters, present us from giving the whole of the scene—this we shall do in our next. We shall content ourselves at present with stating, that a more magnificent and brilliant spectacle of patriotism, was never witnessed by *Old Rome* in her proudest days of glory.

Phil. Mercury.

New Orleans, Jan. 14, 1828.

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed, I hand you a report of our further proceedings in reading and delivering the Address of the Jackson Club of your city; and also enclose you a copy of the General's reply.

In relation to this visit, I can only say, that it was all, or nearly all, we could have desired. The Legislature met on Monday the 7th, and, appointed a committee to wait upon and receive General Jackson. On Tuesday, the 13th, at sunrise, the whole town was in motion. A procession of steamboats was formed from the city to the battle-ground, which you know is on the banks of the river, about four miles below the city. A more imposing spectacle was, perhaps, never witnessed. The boats on the river, and the troops on land, presented a most animating and pleasing scene. The day, with the exception of an hour or two in the morning, was very fine. After the return from the battle-ground, where the General was received with appropriate honors, he was escorted by the troops, consisting of a regiment of United States's troops, of a company from Natchez, which had come down to join in the celebration, and of the militia, and all the volunteer companies of the city. After reviewing the troops, a procession was formed through the principal streets of the city to the Legislative Hall, where he was received with appropriate honors, and thence conducted to our largest church, where a *Te Deum* was chaunted. At five o'clock, one of the largest dinners ever given in New Orleans was served up, a host of guests and subscribers sat down, and passed the evening in a manner worthy of the occasion: and in this, as in every other instance, within my knowledge, during the visit of our old friend, the utmost order and decorum prevailed.

In the paper which I send you by the same vessel which conveys this letter, you have a full account of the dinners and ceremonies of the 8th.—On Friday night, or rather on Saturday morning, the 12th, General Jackson and suite left the city, on his return to the Hermitage. Both the General and lady appear to be in fine health.

You will see, perhaps in the papers many contradictory accounts of the late proceedings here. —Believe them not. The administration men begin to tremble for Louisiana. She has been slumbering, but will now rise up in her strength and crush all those who have misrepresented her views. The Jackson Convention, in which, I believe, every parish in the state is represented, will meet to-morrow; and a dreadful meeting it will be to our foes. I will send you an account of the proceedings of this convention, when published.

I had forgot to mention that it was most fortunate that you sent your Address in duplicate.—The copy sent by mail has never come to hand. I presume it was in the mail bag that was burnt on the night of the 25th ult. within a mile from the city. The copy, by the Hercules, came safely. Yours, &c. I. C. DUNCAN.

To General WM. DUNCAN.

It is remarkab[illegible]
—a resident of a [illegible]
warm friend of M[illegible]
more intimately [illegible]
ferson, should ha[illegible]
person, of the [illegible]
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the fact of his disap[illegible]
Jackson since th[illegible]
Mr. J's preference [illegible]
as opposed to Mr[illegible]
other hand, is [illegible]
inmates of his famil[illegible]
fidential correspond[illegible]
ference, like his [illegible]
both Mr. Adams and [illegible]
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ford, was only rel[illegible]
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sarily diminished, [illegible]
by his preference of [illegible]
there is every reason [illegible]
these objections to G[illegible]
became comparatively [illegible]
& those against Mr. Ada[illegible]
enced as his principle [illegible]
as a practical statesman [illegible]
and more manifested i[illegible]
of his admiration.—It is [illegible]
waste time by endeavor[illegible]
tain or destroy the statem[illegible]
Coles on this subject, by [illegible]
and hypothesis. He is [illegible]
by stubborn facts, which prove [illegible]
contestibly either the incorrect[illegible]
of this belief—or the palpable in[illegible]
consistency of Mr. Jefferson. Th[illegible]
will soon exhibit further and [illegible]
more authentic disclosures on th[illegible]
subject, of which Mr. C. is [illegible]
aware, and which will dispel every
remaining doubt as to Mr. Jeffer[illegible]
son's opinion of measures and men.

Charlottesville (Va.) Adv.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Mr. Randolph.—We observe from some strictures in the last Telegraph and from a sketch of Mr. Randolph's remarks in the Nat. Journal, that on Tuesday last Mr. R. took some strong exceptions to a paragraph, which appeared in a recent Telegraph, and which we copied into our paper. In the course of these remarks, he made some explanations of what he had said in his former speech about the corrupt collusion between Messrs. Adams and Clay.—We shall of course, wait for the Reports of this and the former speech of Mr. R. when they appear in the columns of the Intelligencer.—In the mean time, we understand from the sketch of his last remarks, as they appear in the Nat. Journal, that Mr. R. did not in his former speech mean to tender himself as a witness on the occasion—that he did not wish to be understood as having "spoken of an understanding between two high contracting parties, one who is now the President—long previous to this event; long previous to its being ascertained that the other candidate was excluded from the House by the vote of Louisiana. It was given in other ways; and it was before he went to Europe in the spring of 1824."—But on these points, Mr. R's speeches, when they come out with his own corrections of the minutes of the N. Intelligencer, will speak for themselves—Touching these points, we have been favored with the following:

Extract of a letter from Washington.

"Mr. Randolph took facts as notorious as the sun at noonday. He bottomed himself upon them and upon Mr. Clay's letter to Mr. F. Brooke to prove that there must have been the collusion and corrupt understanding between Mr. C. and Mr. A. that has been charged. The only facts that Mr. R. demanded admission for were—

1. That a very good understanding subsisted between Mr. Webster and Mr. Clay as long ago as the Bartlett and Greek business.

2. That its object, *then*, could not have been to advance Mr. Adams's cause, unless Mr. Clay who was a candidate, wished to defeat his own election, which is incredible (to say nothing of the avowed and settled hostility of both of them to Mr. Adams) until Mr. Clay's exclusion.

3. The genuineness of the letter of Mr. C. to Mr. Brooke, and Mr. R. proved by the highest degree of moral probability, any moral certainty, that it was not until after the exclusion of Mr. C. from the House that he and Mr. W. united in favor of Mr. Adams as the best alternative left to further their respective ambitious schemes. Until then, there was *no* collusion between them and Mr. Adams.

Mr. Rives made an excellent and powerful speech. He is a rare spectacle, in this age of the ——s and ——s, of great merit united with great modesty. He defended Mr. Jefferson in a manner that did honor to the Patron and to the client —for he avowed himself to have been the "*protege*" of Mr. J. His statements were unanswerable."

The Presidential Election is something like Aaron's rod.—It seems to swallow every thing up which comes in its way. Congress, the Legislatures of the States, Meetings of the people, private circles, all are brought within the range of its influence.

Kentucky, of course, could not be expected to escape—Her Legislature is so equally divided between the contending parties, that each is striving to master the other, by the ingenuity of their evolutions as well as the strength of their arguments.

The friends of the Administration commenced with offering in the Senate a series of Resolutions, which began to take ground at a great distance, but came at last to this notable conclusion: "This Legislature view with deep concern and feelings of just indignation, the efforts which are now making throughout the United States to blast the reputation of the distinguished member of Congress from this state who voted for John Quincy Adams to be President of the United States. The[y] have no hesitation in saying, that [illegible]