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JACKSON MEETING IN CABARRUS.

After a notice of eight days, finally given, a number of the citizens of the county of Cabarrus, say seven 150 and 200, a large portion of whom were the substantial and intelligent farmers of the county, gathered with some of the hoary-headed veterans of '76, met at the farmhouse in Concord on Thursday the 5th inst. for the purpose of making arrangements for the promotion of Gen. Andrew Jackson to the chief magistracy, and John C. Calhoun to the Vice Presidency of the United States. Col. Wm. S. Allison was called to the chair and W. Harris, Esq. and Capt. D. Coleman were appointed secretaries.

After a few remarks by L. H. Alexander, Esq. explaining the nature and design of the meeting, a committee, consisting of L. H. Alexander, Esq. Major George Barnard, Capt. Robt. Pickens, Major I. Cannon, W. Harris, Esq. Capt. D. Coleman and J. Williams, Esq. were appointed to draw up and lay before the meeting resolutions for the purpose here mentioned, who submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

and because he was secretary of state during the administration of Jas. Monroe, without possessing the least of diplomatic tact and knowledge which enabled the ministers of Spain to over-reach him in the treaty for the cession of Florida, and which required a new negotiation (for it was tantamount to the same) to prevent the grants issued by the Spanish government of the most valuable of the lands intended to remunerate the injured citizens of the United States, without noticing his repeated attempts to bring himself into public view by delivering fiery and imprudent orations, and by defending himself in public prints from imputations not cast, or intended for him, beneath the notice of a public officer of the United States holding the station he did, we will proceed to observe that although Mr. Clay has called it a safe precedent to elect a Secretary of State President, yet we must deny the doctrine to be correct in principle, and for reasons obvious to every one acquainted with the nature and interests of our government. We will further take the liberty to assert, that Mr. Clay, now Secretary of State, has either committed an absurdity in supporting Mr. Adams' election on the ground of a safe precedent, or that he was not serious in suffering his own name to be held out to the people for that office. If he thought as he asserted, that the appointment of Mr. Adams would be the best, because (being Secretary of State) it would be a safe precedent, why did he suffer his friends to run his own name, unless it was for the obvious purpose of dividing the western interest, and thereby enabling him and those who looked up to him as the head of his party, to decide the election in that way which, as time has shown, would most result to his own benefit. How does it happen notwithstanding the safe precedent that he could so far forget himself as to use or authorize expressions, previous to the election of Electors, derogatory of the character, principles and actions of John Q. Adams? And how does it happen if he thought the election of the Secretary of State to the Presidency correct on the ground of a safe precedent, that as he asserts he came to Washington doubting whether he should or should not vote for Wm. H. Crawford, for such is the inference to be drawn from his expressions, and that he even personally visited and examined him for the purpose of judging for himself, although Mr. Crawford did not hold that office which entitled him to the presidency from the safe precedent. These are inquiries we have not yet seen satisfactorily answered. And we feel compelled to doubt the motives of those principally instrumental in the election of Mr. Adams, and (judging from the past) to say that we can place no confidence in an administration composed of a President elected through the instrumentality of a Secretary of State on the ground of a safe precedent. If J. Q. Adams (President now in office) was elected, according to his rule, as supposed, wise, politic, and useful, then Mr. Clay's recommendation of himself as our next President, (after Mr. Adams' term of office has expired) is irrefragable. God forbid!—we acknowledge no such doctrine; we are reluctant to believe that men, one of whom at least has been able and active in the service of the United States, to be corrupt in political principle; yet we must say, to use the language of a celebrated Roman, that John Q. Adams and Wm. H. Crawford should not only be free from suspicion. Of the first we are compelled to doubt, and it is their business and their interest to make on this subject as sure of their innocence, doubly sure. Of the last, the numerous charges made against him, leaving us nothing further to urge. But these are not the only reasons inducing us to oppose the re-election of J. Q. A. If we examine his conduct since he has been elected President we must object to him, because we believe that through a vain motive in "hoarding lustre on his own administration" (by treating instead of legislating on the subject) he sacrificed the interest of a large portion of the United States in the West India trade, when the compromise of no right was at stake, and when no part of the Union could be injured by the legislature of the United States acting on the subject. We object to him because, in sending Ministers to Panama we believe he violated the policy recommended and established by Washington, in having nothing to do with entangling alliances with foreign nations. We object to him because by the appointment of Ministers to Panama previous to the meeting of Congress he assumed and exercised a right of changing the sound policy of the United States without the consent of his constitutional advisers, the Senate. We object to him because in his message on this subject he assumed as an important reason an interference with the religious institutions of their respective governments, a right never yet claimed or exercised either as respects religion or government by any administration since the adoption of our constitution. We object to him because the United States has been compelled to pay more than \$50,000 to defray the expenses of this mission while the project has proved utterly abortive. We object to him because though economy has been a text-word in his messages, yet if we take into consideration the visionary and useless projects, started by him at great expense to the Union we are obliged to say his word and his practice are at direct variance. What good have the numerous missions he has sent abroad effected for the U. S. As a single example of a waste of the public funds we would refer you to the mission to Great Britain. There has been within this term more than \$50,000 expended on two missions, and perhaps more yet to be paid for a new embassy during his term and the government benefited by only our convention in favour of individuals. And this is economy! But we will not longer trespass on your patience in urging objections, the list of which is not yet complete. With that kind of relief we find where we hasten from the examination of a common portrait drawn by a common painter, to that of one where every part stands in bold relief, and all that is necessary to show the master hand of the artist is exhibited, let us turn our attention to the conduct and character of Andrew Jackson. Here we will find but little to blame and much to praise. We admit he has not the scholastic information of his opponent, nor has he been as learnedly drilled in diplomatic forms and ceremonies.

mosty acquired from experience, and whose rights and privileges are guarded by their common sense. His is not a mind teeming with visionary projects. He never regarded foreign Courts mingling with the nobles of the land, imbibing aristocratic prejudices and insensibly assuming manners not fitted for the atmosphere of a republic, and which through ostensible plain, yet could by their influence induce him to notify those who were his equals, if not his superiors in office, that his family must be first in consideration, and therefore the first to be visited. No! his manners are as plain as his character is independent, and his principles as republican as his conduct has been disinterested. We do not pretend that Andrew Jackson is perfect, for he is a man. But we will say, in despite of all the barbed and malicious calumnies of his opponents, that there has been evidence in his life, his actions, and expressed opinions, that perseverance in the pursuit of honest purposes, that disinterestedness, that independence, and that talent, which would insure in his election, an able and honest magistrate. His conduct, in every instance, has convinced us that he accepted office, not for individual aggrandizement, but for the benefit of his country. This is evident from the fact, that whenever his time and talents were no longer imperiously called for by the wants and dangers of the people, he resigned his station, preferring the shades of private life, to the pride, pomp and emoluments of office. His enemies charge him with violence of temper. Those who have been a constant habit of intimacy with him for years, can say that this is an assertion without the shadow of proof. They say he has acknowledged himself incompetent to fill the various offices to which he has been appointed. Supposing such to be the fact, it has been unfortunate for the American people, that Mr. Adams had not as humbly confessed, and as honestly atoned, thereby relieving them from the disagreeable necessity, at the next election, of plainly expressing that opinion of him. In what way the language of Andrew Jackson has been tortured into a meaning never intended by him, is a mystery only known to the dark and busy spirits who have determined at all events to prevent his election. We can assert with truth, that he filled all civil offices to which he was appointed, with credit to himself and with benefit to his country. He is charged with the wanton massacre of the Indians at the Horse-shoe. Can it be urged, that in killing in battle (for such is the fact) the ruthless savages who murdered defenceless mothers and infants at Fort Mimms, who refused to the last the quarter that was offered them,—men who acknowledge in war no law of mercy to spare the infant in the cradle, the mother, the gray-haired and the helpless, but strike the tomahawk without feeling or discrimination, in the heads of the defending and the defenceless? Can this be urged as a ground of objection to Andrew Jackson, their punisher and our avenger? That cause wants support, indeed, which justifies the atrocious warfare of the savage. In this we hope, for the sake of humanity, they are not serious. He has been charged with a violation of the constitution of the United States. We have not time now to examine this objection with that attention necessary to its complete elucidation. It relates principally to the declaration of martial law at New Orleans. We would only refer you to the critical situation of our country at that time; the presence of a foe strong in numbers and discipline, the inadequate means of defence, and the infidelity of the civil law to prevent the transmission of information to the enemy; and we feel confident that you will excuse if we do not justify the man who, at the risk of his own life, property and reputation, thus acted, and thus saved the West. Mr. Adams would have deliberated on the propriety of the measure, until the entrance of the foe into the city would have cut short his deliberations. Andrew Jackson decided, and saved the city. We would say, from motives of admiration and gratitude, if, in this act of salvation of New Orleans, he has violated the constitution, that there is sufficient evidence of the purity and honesty of his motives, to cry out with the republicans of old, "let the laws sleep for this day!" He is charged with the murder of Arbuthnot and Ambrister. Those who are now the supporters of Mr. Adams, both with regard to this, and the question of the violation of the constitution of the United States, have placed themselves in a dilemma in making these charges, inasmuch as they now condemn A. Jackson for a crime which J. Q. Adams, while Secretary of State for James Monroe, defended with all the ingenuity of which he was master. We do not pretend to enter into the defence of Gen. Jackson, because we can refer the people to the report of Mr. Adams in Jackson's defence, and the debates upon that point, confident that he will be justified. But we will ask the friends of the present incumbent, supposing the charges to be correct in principle, if they can with any grace support him in office who has warmly advocated conduct for which they condemn A. Jackson? What reason have they for making a distinction between the actor and the defender? If any, we would say that it was in favour of the actor. The one undertook the responsibility of the act, fearless of the consequences to himself as an individual, but all alive to the interests of his country. The other, was a cool and dispassionate examiner; and certainly if there was wrong done, (which in the one case we doubt, and in the other deny, Mr. Adams justified in moments of deliberation, and with a motive identified, by declaration and action, to be solely for the good of the United States. This is not all. He is objected to because he is a military chief. Is it any cause of blame that he defended the Southern frontier during the last war, with that success which has induced even his enemies to give him the name of military chief? Should we condemn him for punishing the ruthless savage, the insidious spy, the committers of murders and robberies—him the saviour of New Orleans? Where is the evidence that he looked at his personal interest, and forgot that of the public? We can safely assert that there is none such. They object to him because he was, or is, a military chief. Who started this objection? Henry Clay. What object had he in urging it? Because A. Jackson divided, and would divide with him the western interest. His object, then, was to stigmatize his character by a title which would be an obstacle in the way of his promotion. Who was Alex. Hamilton? A military chief. And who was Knox? A military chief. Yet we find when called to civil office, there was no want of honesty of intention or knowledge of business, for it was all included in

that practical knowledge and common sense which they held, and which we say Andrew Jackson possessed, in an eminent degree. He is called a military chief. What was Washington? We forbear to advert to the character of our country's first and greatest. We consider this the weakest among the many weak objections urged against the election of Andrew Jackson. Resolved, therefore, that we would consider the re-election of John Quincy Adams as dangerous to the interest of this people, and that we will use every honorable means in our power to prevent it. Resolved, that we have entire confidence in the intelligence, integrity, and political honesty of Andrew Jackson, and that we will use every honorable effort to aid and insure his election. Resolved, that we approve of the resolutions adopted by the friends of Gen. Jackson, in different parts of the state, recommending to all its friends in the several counties to appoint delegates to meet at some convenient place, to nominate some suitable person as an elector for each electoral district. Resolved, that it be recommended to the friends of Gen. Jackson, in the counties of Lincoln, Mecklenburg and Cabarrus, to appoint five delegates to meet at Charlotte on Wednesday the 27th inst. to recommend an Elector friendly to the election of Andrew Jackson as President, and John C. Calhoun as Vice President of the United States. Resolved, that Col. Will. S. Allison, L. H. Alexander, Esq. Major George Barnard, Captain Robert Pickens, and Major I. Cannon, be appointed the delegation from Cabarrus to meet at Charlotte, the delegation from Mecklenburg and Lincoln. Resolved, that Captain Robert Pickens, L. H. Alexander, Esq. Samuel Harris, Esq. Major George Barnard, and David Stokes, Esq. be appointed a committee of correspondence. Resolved, that Major I. Cannon, Jacob Mischner, Captain Jonathan Harsell, Major George Barnard, Captain J. Harringer, Col. Will. S. Allison, Jarson Rogers, Jacob Coleman, Jr. Samuel S. Harris, Caleb P. Alexander, James Young, Captain Daniel Faggert, Samuel Phare, Captain James McRae, and Captain Isaac West, be appointed a committee of vigilance. Resolved, that we adopt the Central Jackson committee of vigilance and correspondence, formed at Raleigh, on the 24th December, 1827. Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and that copies thereof be sent to the Editors of the Western Carolinian and Raleigh Star, for publication. WM. S. ALLISON, Chairman. DANIEL COLEMAN, Secy.

JACKSON MEETING.

At a large and respectable meeting of the friends of General Andrew Jackson, held at the Court House in Waynesville, Haywood county, N. C. Saturday the 2d February, 1828; M. J. William Dever was called to the chair, and Felix Axley, Esq. appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being briefly unfolded by the chairman, on motion of Col. Robert Love, the following persons were appointed a committee to prepare an address and resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, to wit: Col. Joseph Cathey, Felix Axley, Esq. Keder Boun, Esq. John M. Henson, Esq. John McDowell, Esq. and Joseph H. Walker, Esq. After having reported a short time, returned and reported the following address and resolutions:

This meeting deem it their duty to make a public declaration of their sentiments on the approaching Presidential election, least the silence of the friends of Gen. Jackson at this time be misinterpreted. They would have deferred an expression of their feelings most cheerfully had the period had arrived when it would have been necessary for them to express their choice of an Elector, had not calls for meeting of the friends of the Administration taken from them all choice on the subject. Without questioning the intelligence, patriotism or motives of their political opponents, or presuming to arraign them for the support of Mr. Adams, this meeting would frankly, but fearlessly state briefly some of the objections they have to the existing Administration, and some of the reasons for supporting the election of Gen. Jackson. In doing this, they claim to exercise a common right. They are members of a great republic, where the sovereign power resides in the people. An election, in the result of which the dearest rights and interests of the republic are involved, is approaching. Every citizen has a deep stake in it. This meeting feel the high responsibility resting on them as freemen. They will act and speak according to their convictions, and as becomes them proud of their country, jealous of its liberties, and impressed with the great importance of the crisis. This meeting view the course pursued by Mr. Adams as being at variance with the best interests of the country. The opinions and sentiments he has avowed in the most alarming tendency. He maintains the silent and monarchical doctrine, that the few may govern the many; that the representative is not bound by the will of his constituents; that the President has the right to nominate his successor, by making his Secretary of State heir to the Presidency, that a President elected by a rejection by the force of precedent, that entangling alliances with foreign powers in our wisest policy, notwithstanding what Washington and Jefferson has advised us, to avoid them, as leading to war and ruin; that under the comprehensive pretext of the general welfare, the constitution may be construed to sanction all sorts of usurpation. The candidate, whose election this meeting will support, his claim upon their confidence arises from his sterling integrity, his sound good sense, his republican views, his ardent patriotism, his great public services, his fitness for office—Gen. Jackson is one of the people. Gen. Jackson being born of poor parents, was sent at an early period of his life upon the broad theatre of the world, fearless and penniless; he participated in that holy struggle, mingled his blood with the heroes who fought, bled and died to perpetuate to posterity the most inestimable legacy ever enjoyed; he has filled the most important civil offices in the gift of his countrymen, with alacrity, integrity and honor to his country. While Mr. Adams was at foreign courts, receiving from his country from \$9,000 to \$25,000 per annum for his services, Gen. Jackson was pushing fortune in a new and wilderness country, and laying foundation of that reputation he now enjoys. While Mr. Adams (being at Genet negotiating a treaty of peace) was writing to Mr. Harris that our government was weak and penniless, the people divided among themselves, with half the union sold to the enemy, that the colossal power of Great Britain could crush us as a blow, General

black rod should assign them seats on the bench of Whigs. If however, titles, fortunes, are falling upon our clergy in this way, they must be careful how they declaim against Church and State, lest one day they be convicted of inconsistency. It is calculated, says the London Morning Herald, that the various acknowledged professors of the law abroad, in income, nearly ten millions per annum; and that in three generations, of thirty years each, the whole sum of the property of the Kingdom passes through their hands. The Brig Ann Maria, Cornwall, on her passage from New York to St. John, N. H. was wrecked near Dear Isle, on the 20th ult. and all on board perished! The Right Reverend Dr. Ravenscroft, of this state, and the Right Reverend Bishop England of Charleston, arrived in town last week, and have severally preached to numerous and attentive audiences. We have never heard a more powerful discourse than the one delivered by Bishop Ravenscroft on Sunday evening last. To his customary vigor and energy of language was added a more than usual eloquence of manner. We understand that a Catholic congregation will be established in this place by the title of Saint Patrick's Church, and that a clergyman is expected in a short time to take the charge. — Fayetteville Journal. Polish Adventure.—The Vermont State Gazette of the 18th ult. says: "Maj. Gen. W. Cullamer, of Barre, on the 14th inst. shot an apple from the bare head of Mr. Henry Ingram at the distance of 27 yards with a rifle. Mr. Cullamer they took his turn, and Ingram at the same distance shot an apple from his head. It was done in the presence of a number of respectable gentlemen, who after fruitless attempts to stop the parties, had the satisfaction to see them come off in safety. The apples were so handsomely cut by the ball that the juice and pounce remained in considerable quantities on the hair of their heads. The Dead Bliss.—15 years ago, a man deserted his family in Madison County, N. Y. and, by leaving his hat, coat, pocket-book, a letter, &c. in a boat in a pond, produced a conviction that he had drowned himself. His estate was settled and sold.—He has lately returned, and commenced suits of replevin against the purchasers, but the judge has interposed a perpetual injunction upon him. William Cobbett, has addressed a long egological letter to the King of England, offering himself in earnest as Prime Minister, in the place of Lord Goderich. He tells his majesty that he is the only person in the British realm that is fit for the station, and that can save the country from ruin. The death of General Brown has made a vacancy in the command of the United States Army. It seems to be yet uncertain who will succeed as Commander-in-Chief. Gen. Gaines is the senior Brigadier General, but Scott's Brevet of Major General is 21 days older than Gaines' Brevet to the same rank. Gaines is said to be the friend and admirer of Gen. Jackson, while Scott is warmly attached to Mr. Adams. Two negroes, belonging to Mr. Hatcher Webb, living in the western part of this county, were committed to jail in this town, on Friday last, for an attempt to murder their master. The first negro that attacked Mr. Webb, struck an axe into his shoulder, making a frightful gash; another negro then coming to the assistance of his fellow, Mr. Webb retreated, and collecting 4 or 5 of his neighbors, renewed their efforts to conquer the fellows; and after a fierce struggle, succeeded in tying them, having choked them into submission; the negroes were then chained together by their necks, taken before Jacob Krider, Esq. a commitment procured for them, and they brought to town and lodged in jail, as above stated. On their way in crossing the high bridge at Krider's Mill, one of the negroes jumped off with the intention of drowning himself; but being chained to the other he was held fast, and drawn up again. They will probably have their trial at the next superior court in this town, the 1st Monday in April. — Western Carolinian. Manufactures in Virginia.—The Legislature of Virginia, at its late session, has incorporated five companies for manufacturing purposes, with an aggregate capital of 645,000 dollars. Four out of five companies will prosecute the manufacture of cotton

Manufactures in Virginia.—The Legislature of Virginia, at its late session, has incorporated five companies for manufacturing purposes, with an aggregate capital of 645,000 dollars. Four out of five companies will prosecute the manufacture of cotton