

List of the Members of the General Assembly of N. Carolina for 1852.

Table listing members of the General Assembly of North Carolina for 1852, categorized by counties and districts. Includes names like John H. Beeson, John H. Beeson, and others.

NOTE.—The names of the new members are printed in italics. Members of the House of Commons last year. Died a short time after his election.

Qualification for the Presidency.—The Chief magistracy of this country is so important a link in the chain of Government, that no election to the office can ever take place without its producing intense solicitude on the part of the People.

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JACKSON AND BURR. The attempt recently made to implicate Gen. Jackson in the conspiracy of Burr, requires a passing notice. Virtuous or honorable men, must deem a vindication of General Jackson on this subject wholly unnecessary. The important services rendered by him to his country since the year 1806, must satisfy all liberal men that the charge of treason, even were it preferred directly, by Mr. John Q. Adams and Henry Clay, would be disregarded or spurned by the American people.

From the Philadelphia Ledger. A story is told of a certain man representing that General Jackson was the capital during the proceedings in the Senate in relation to the Senate war, and that he found in the members of the Senate for the purpose of chastising Mr. Kopee, then a senator from Virginia. The tale was paraded off with all that profanity which it suits the mouths of the day to put into the mouth of a General, accompanied by a detail of disgusting particulars. This story has, long since, like multitudes of its brethren, been proved to be a forgery.

These letters seem to have been written about the 24th Sept. 1806. Very well. It is so. Col. Burr reached the western country in the summer of 1806, and was introduced at Louisville by all the prominent characters of that day; drew bills which were endorsed and bought & sold here. He afterwards proceeded to Nashville. As he had recently been Vice President of the U. States, no person suspected at the time, that he had any treasonable or improper object in view. He represented that he was about to colonize a grant of 800,000 acres of land in Texas or Mexico, and most of the prominent citizens of the west not only wished him success, but many of them aided him, by advances of money.

Let it be kept in mind that it was in September, 1806, that it is alleged Gen. Jackson was on friendly and familiar terms with Col. Burr. A few weeks subsequent to this period he began to suspect that Burr's projects were not authorized by the government. What time was his course? Six or seven weeks afterwards, (on the 12th Nov. 1806,) his letter to Gov. Claiborne was written, about which so much has been said, that our readers must be familiar with it.

About the same period, Gen. Jackson addressed his letter to President Jefferson. By these letters it is proved, that Gen. Jackson denounced Burr in November, 1806, and was prepared to act against him in obedience to the orders of the President. Mr. Jefferson was so well satisfied of this fact, that, in a letter to Gen. Wilkinson, dated 31 January, 1807, he said he "assured that Tennessee, and particularly Gen. Jackson, were faithful." We thus see, whatever may have been Gen. Jackson's misconception in relation to Burr's views and objects in Sept. 1806, he had denounced him in the November following.

Let us now inquire, at what time Mr. Clay and others abandoned Burr. In December, 1806, a month after Gen. Jackson had denounced Burr, Henry Clay, Col. John Allen, and James Hughs, Esq. were the voluntary counsellors and lawyers of Col. Burr at Frankfort at which point he was arrested. Col. Joseph H. Davis, then district attorney of the U. S. acting as prosecutor.

These plain facts prove, that if Gen. Jackson ought to be considered a traitor, for being familiar with Burr, and aiding him, in September, Mr. Clay and others must have been doubly guilty, as they were the zealous friends and champions of Burr in December following—and that too, with better opportunities to know Burr's views, than General Jackson could have had, as they were Burr's lawyers and advisers.

The following is quoted from Latour's "Historical Memoir of the War in West Florida and Louisiana in 1814—15," and the reason given for requesting its publication at this time is, that "it is considered to be perfectly in point when Jackson is accused of inhumanity, or of having ordered militia men to be executed after he had a knowledge of the treaty of peace having been ratified."—Salem Gazette.

GENERAL ORDERS. Head Quarters, 7th Military District, Adjutant General's Office, New Orleans, March 13th, 1815. The commanding general, with the most lively emotions of joy, and gratitude to heaven, announces to the troops under his command, that a treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain was ratified and exchanged at Washington on the 15th of February last.

That Mr. Newman is in the confidence of Mr. Adams, there is little doubt, from the circumstance of his having been an original friend and supporter of his father in opposition to Mr. Jefferson. The following extract from the pamphlet in question will serve to shew the opinions of Mr. Adams and his federal friend, about Mr. Jefferson: "My Fellow Citizens—Mr. Adams is, beyond dispute, a man of the greatest attainments, of unequalled industry, nervousness and vigour, and fidelity in his official duties, and deservingly attracted the admiration, and merited the approval of the great nation, as well as in Europe, who have transfused business with him for thirty or forty years past, and have had fair opportunities of testing his assiduous power. His writings bespeak transcendent genius, and the most potent eloquence; and his character has been granted him, even by the Clintons, the Livingstons and Gallitans. No wonder then, he has been subject to the jealousy and envy of Mr. Jefferson, the advocate of Tom Paine and the SLANDERER of General

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After recognizing Charles of Va. and Mr. Gaston of N. C. and a host of Federalists, says, "Nothing but a DEMOCRACY and democracy can save the Union."

That Mr. Adams is the dilute, we never had a doubt, had, it would now be remains, he is holding out the idea, he means, that he belongs to one of the oldest and most supporters of his election, and an avowed federalist, following language, in a pamphlet, calling Mr. Adams' election a "white men equally entitled to AL & INTELLECTUAL, and consequently wanting the JOHN EARNING and EDGE to exercise the election assigned to the conscience faculty municipal governments."

Old John Adams was for the SIMPLE and LOW BUDGETING—we have now the stridence that the son is as strong his principles as was the father was for distinction in society.—The son is for consummation wishes of the father.

FOREIGN. From the N. Y. Enquirer. By the arrival of the ship Calcutta, Rodgers from Liverpool, which left on the 2d ult. we have received of London papers to the 21st July, pool to the day of her sailing. According to the French papers, of all the powers was to be held at the Nuremberg Correspondence, a report, that an alliance had been between England, France, and to prevent the threatened aggression of Russia.

A conspiracy against the President has been foiled in Greece, and the successes of the Russians have been checked. An article dated June 18, says, that Count Capo d'Istria is obliged to have recourse to measures to govern the Greeks, since the discovery of a conspiracy, who has been arrested of his accomplices. The President of Paris, gave a formal order to the Greek Bishops, sent by the Sultan, an amnesty, and dismissed them in opinion to leave the Greek territory, cause their addresses, in which they the people to return to their own the Porte, cannot be tolerated by the Government.

From the theatre of war the most information is, that of the surrender of a fortified place which defies to Varna—an event which leaves to the left wing of the Russian army. It is affirmed that the Emperor of Russia, who is at the head of the Russian army, is entrusted with negotiating, the result of which to great modifications in the peace of the war in the East. This is presumed to be connected with the which the Cabinet of Vienna has assembled a numerous army in the frontiers.

It is said that the negotiations of Cabinets of Vienna, Turin, and nearly concluded. It is still said that it is proposed to establish a system in Italy, under the protection of Austria. This London Globe and Times July, says—"His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador has arrived from Oporto, announcing the seizure of three merchant ships at Oporto, by the authorities, under the plea of about to convey to England, property to the Leaders of the late Cortes."

The Gibraltar steam boat took 1000 tons of gunpowder from Oporto, and landed at Bordeaux. Don Miguel had formally declared the acceptance of the Crown, and on the 10th took the oath, at the Palace of Ajuda, firmly with what was done in held in the year 1841. A German paper asserts that 100,000 are advancing to force the passage of the mountains. A meeting of persons interested in trade, and another meeting of persons in the Silk trade, had been held for the purpose of asking from the government protection for the most important articles in the decision of the Emperor to send to the Straits, to compel through the Greek territory. The London paper says this to be done with the English. Meanwhile, the Russian march for Constantinople, in relation to this part sustained by English movements, the Times makes the following remarks:—"The Russian seem to have unobscured every town, and the French Government has