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THE STAR,

and North-Carolina State Gazette,

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The People's Candidates.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JACKSON.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

Elections on Thursday, 13th November, 1828.

ELECTORAL TICKET OF N. CAROLINA.

1 Dist.—*Robert Love*, of Haywood county.
Gaston Stokes, of Wilkes.
Peter Forney, of Lincoln.
John Giles, of Rowan.
Abraham Phillips, of Rockingham.
John M. Morehead, of Guilford.
Walter F. Leak, of Richmond.
Willie P. Mangum, of Orange.
Rev. Josiah Crudup, of Wake.
John Hall, of Warren.
Joseph J. Williams, of Martin.
Kedar Ballard, of Gates.
Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecomb.
Richard D. Spaight, of Craven.
Edward B. Dudley, of New-Hanover.

ELECTORAL TICKETS.

The Editors of the Star are prepared to furnish any number of printed JACKSON ELECTORAL TICKETS, at 25 cents per hundred, or two dollars per thousand. Those wishing to procure said Tickets, are requested to forward their orders as early as possible.

Navy Timber.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, 5th September, 1828.

The Commissioners of the Navy will receive sealed proposals until 20th October, to furnish the following timber, viz:

MAST AND SPAR TIMBER.

At Boston.—For a set of Masts and Spars, including Fore, Main, and Mizen Masts, and Bowsprits; Fore, Main, and Cross-Jack Yards; Fore, Main, and Mizen Top-masts and Gib booms for a 74, one 44, and two Sloops of War.

At New York.—The same for one 74, two Frigates, two Sloops of War, and one set of Masts, including Bow-sprit and Main-boom, for one schooner.

At Norfolk.—The same for one 74, two Frigates, and two Sloops of War; and two sets of Masts, including Bow-sprit and Main-boom, for schooners.

The Mast and Spar Timber, the dimensions of the several pieces of which will be furnished to persons desirous to make bids, on application to the Commandants of the several Navy Yards, respectively, must be the best quality long leaf, close grain, heart Southern Yellow Pine, free from sap, heart shakes, wind shakes, and all other defects.

White Oak and Yellow Pine Timber.

At Portsmouth, N. H.—20,000 cub. ft. of the best long leaf Yellow Pine.

At Boston—30,000 cub. ft. of the best White Oak. 40,000 do. of the best long leaf Yellow Pine.

At New-York—75,000 cub. ft. of the best White Oak. 50,000 do. of the best long leaf Yellow Pine.

At Philadelphia—10,000 cub. ft. of the best White Oak. 15,000 do. of the best long leaf Yellow Pine.

At Washington—10,000 cub. ft. of the best White Oak. 10,000 do. of the best long leaf Yellow Pine.

At Norfolk—75,000 cub. ft. of the best White Oak. 50,000 do. of the best long leaf Yellow Pine.

The White Oak and Yellow Pine timber must be of the best quality, free from sap, heart shakes, wind shakes, and all other defects, and must have been felled, or the trees girdled, between the 20th of October and the 20th of February next. Each and every piece of this timber must be not less than thirty-five feet in length, and the whole must *average* 45 feet in length; and the White Oak timber must be obtained from lands near to salt water, or otherwise known to be within the influence of the sea or salt water air.

The whole and entire quantity of the said Mast and Spar Timber, White Oak, and Yellow Pine Timber, must be delivered at the respective Navy Yards by the first of August, 1829, and must undergo the inspection and measurement established, agreeably to the printed rules, practised in the several Navy Yards, or such other inspection and measurement as the Commissioners of the Navy may direct. Each cargo, or delivery, of the Oak and Pine Timber, must be accompanied by the certificates of at least *two* respectable persons, that it was felled, or that the trees were girdled, within the periods before prescribed.

Offers to furnish the aforesaid timber must be made separately for each denomination, and separately for each yard. Bidders must, in addition to *their* names, and those of their *partners*, state *their* residence and those of *their sureties in detail*; and forward their offers, endorsed "Offer to furnish Mast and Spar Timber," or "White Oak," or "Yellow Pine," as the case may be, deliverable at (inserting the name of the Yard or place of delivery.) Any bid not in conformity to this advertisement, or not received in due time, will not be acted upon.

37-6w

Committed

To the Jail of Buncombe county, on the 20th October, 1827, a negro man who says his name is TOM, that he runaway in the month of June, in Franklin, N. C. in whose possession he had been last, in Franklin, N. C. in whose possession he had been left by his master Philip Barlow, who was at that time absent in the State of Georgia, in search of a home.

This negro was advertised some time since in the Star, and if the owner does not come forward on the first Monday in January next, application will necessarily be made to the County Court for an order of sale, agreeably to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

WM. COLEMAN, Jailor.

Hendersville, N. C. June 18, 1828. 26-28w

Jailor's Notice.

Was committed to the Jail in Randolph county, North Carolina, on the first day of July, 1828, a mulatto woman as a runaway, who says her name is ANN WALDEN; was bound to Robert March, Edgecomb, from whom she runaway about four years since; that she was concealed in the vicinity of Tarborough about two years; the rest of the time she has been in Chatham and Randolph; during which time she passed for a free woman, but she yet says she is. She appears to be about 20 years of age, small and slender made.

WM. BROWN, Jailor.

Hillsboro', N. C. July 8, 1828 30-6m

Notice.

Taken up and committed to the Jail of Stokes county, N. C. on the 19th May, a negro man by the name of GEORGE, who says he belongs to James Eason, of Lunenburg county, Virginia. He is of black complexion, about 5 feet 9 inches high, between 40 and 45 years of age.

Taken up and committed to the Jail of Stokes county, N. C. a negro man, who calls himself AUSTON, who belongs to Thomas Eps, of Nottoway county, Virginia. He is of yellow complexion, about six feet high, 45 years of age, can read and write, and when taken up had a pass.

Taken up and committed to the Jail of Stokes county, N. C. on the 19th May, a negro man by the name of CAROLINE, who says he belongs to Richard Powell, of Richmond county, N. C. He is of black complexion, about five feet ten inches high, and about 21 years of age. The owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take said negroes away.

JOSHUA BANNER.

June 1, 1828 24-6m

Jailor's Notice.

Taken up and committed to the Jail of Wilmington, North-Carolina, as a runaway, a negro fellow who says his name is GEORGE WILLIAMS; he also says that he was born and brought up at Barbadoes; his parents live there and he is free; but there is no doubt but that he is a slave, and belongs to some person at the South. The said fellow is about 5 feet 5 inches high, 20 years old, has a large nose, full eyes, and very black. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take said fellow away.

CHARLES B. MORRIS, *Jailor.*

Wilmington, April 10, 1827. 17-tf

Notice.

Was committed to this Jail, on the 29th of May last, a negro man, who says his name is CHESTER, and says that he belongs to Vincent B. Parsons, of Anson county. He also states that he was carried from Virginia by Edward Legrand, and sold to said Parsons. He is light complected, quite stout built, about 5 feet 10 inches high, and supposed to be about 30 years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM BROWN, Jailor.

Ashborough, Randolph county, June 3, 1828. 24-6m

State of North Carolina,

Halifax County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—August Term, 1828.

Leonard Daniel vs. Robt. B. Daniel. } Original attachment levied on Land, &c.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case hath removed out of this State; therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Star, that unless he make his personal appearance at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Halifax, at the Court House in Halifax town, on the third Monday in November next, then and there to replevy and plead, judgment by default will be entered up against him, and the property condemned will be sold to pay the plaintiff's debt.

M. H. PETTWAY, Clk.

37-6w

State of North-Carolina,

Halifax County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—August Term, 1828.

Joseph Jno. Daniel vs. Robt. B. Daniel. } Original attachment levied on Land, &c.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case hath removed out of this State; therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Star, that unless he make his personal appearance at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Halifax, at the Court House in Halifax town, on the third Monday in November next, then and there to replevy and plead, judgment by default will be entered up against him, and the property condemned will be sold to pay the plaintiff's debt.

M. H. PETTWAY, Clk.

37-6w

State of North-Carolina,

Halifax County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—August Term, 1828.

Richard Bailey vs. Robt. B. Daniel. } Original attachment levied on Land, &c.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case hath removed out of this State; therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Star, that unless he make his personal appearance at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Halifax, at the Court House in Halifax town, on the third Monday in November next, then and there to replevy and plead, judgment by default will be entered up against him, and the property condemned will be sold to pay the plaintiff's debt.

M. H. PETTWAY, Clk.

37-6w

State of North Carolina,

Edgecomb County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—August Term, 1828.

Joseph Knight vs. Nancy Knight, Sarah Knight, Lucinda Knight, Rebecca Knight, Mary Knight and John Knight, heirs at law of Susan Knight, deceased. } Petition for partition.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Star for six weeks, that unless they appear at our next Court to be held for the county aforesaid, on the fourth Monday in November next, to answer, plead or demur, the petition will be taken pro confesso and heard accordingly.

Witness, MICHAEL HEARN, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the fourth Monday of August, A. D. 1828.

MICH'L HEARN, C. C.

38-6w

State of North Carolina,

Duplin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—August Term, 1828.

The heirs at Law of Davis Garrison vs. The Court. } Petition for partition of land, &c.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Darius Garrison, one of the heirs, resides beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Star for six weeks, that the said Darius Garrison appear at our next County Court to be held for said county, on the 4th Monday of November next, then and there to file his answer to said petition, or judgment will be taken pro confesso as to him.

JAS. PEARSALL, Clk.

Price adv. $3 50 39-6w

A gang of counterfeiters have been discovered in the Western District, Tennessee. A man named Garland, who was an active agent of the company, was killed on the 9th ultimo, in an attempt to take him. One of the party was arrested.

Notice.

Taken up and committed to the Jail of Richmond county, N. C. on the 18th of June instant, a negro man who says his name is DURHAM, and that he belongs to a William Dunn, of Chester District, So. Ca. He is about 3 feet 5 or 6 inches high, very dark, thick visaged, and about 35 or 40 years old. No peculiar marks yet discovered. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

THOS. P. WILLIAMS, Jailor.

June 18, 1828 26-tf

Harrisburg (Pa.) Sept. 19.

The Hon. Edward Livingston.—This distinguished citizen arrived in Harrisburg on Thursday evening of last week, in the Eastern stage, and left here for New York on Monday, by way of Lancaster & Philadelphia. Mr. Livingston's visit to Harrisburg was occasioned by professional business. He is concerned with Messrs. Ingersoll and Tilghman, of Philadelphia, as counsel in the celebrated claim of Nicholson's heirs; and the papers relating to the case are filed in the Land office here. The friends of Gen. Jackson, proud in the idea of having for their guest a man, who has shone so conspicuously in the various important posts he has held in the country, and who was the early companion, and continues to be the unwavering friend of their candidate for the presidency, promptly invited him to partake of a public dinner. Mr. Livingston was a member of congress in 1794, and assisted to dethrone the first Adams! He holds a seat in the same body now, and will have the gratification of seeing John the 2d, bid a last farewell to the cabinet of the nation, unless, like his father, he selects the *midnight hour for his departure!*

Agreeably to arrangement, on Saturday at 3 o'clock, a large number of the friends of General Jackson sat down to a sumptuous dinner, prepared by Mrs Buchler, in that style of elegance for which she is so justly celebrated. Robert Harris Esq. was appointed president, and Gen. Samuel D. Franks, John C. Bucher and Samuel Pool, vice presidents. The room was handsomely decorated with hickory branches, and behind the chair of the president on the right of whom sat the honored guest, was suspended a superb flag with a likeness of Gen. Jackson. Below the picture was the following sentiment of Jefferson: "ANDREW JACKSON—*Honor and gratitude to the man who has filled the measure of his country's glory.*" The following mottos embellished the sides of the painting—"Victory or Death"—"God and our country." After the cloth was removed, several regular and Volunteer toasts were drunk. The 3d regular toast was as follows:

The *Hon Edward Livingston, our distinguished Guest.* His civil attainments adorn the records of his adopted State, and his military services at Orleans will remain bright on the page of history as long as that glorious victory is remembered by freemen. The people of Pennsylvania hail him as the talented advocate of the rights of man and the early and firm friend of Gen. Jackson.

After this toast was drank, accompanied with thirteen cheers, Mr Livingston rose, evidently much affected, and addressed the company as follows:

GENTLEMEN—Having visited this place entirely on professional business, without the advantage of having a single acquaintance among its inhabitants, the honor of this attention was as unexpected as it is highly grateful to my feelings. It is conferred upon me by republicans of the old school, because they know that during every period in which I have appeared in public life, I have been a sincere and zealous, although inefficient asserter of those principles which supported us in the struggle of the revolution, animated us in that of 1800, and which we are again called on to assert and rescue from destruction. It is conferred upon me as the friend of General JACKSON, by those who think his election necessary, to bring back the administration of our government to its original purity; by those who admire his character, are grateful for his services, and indignant at the attempts that are made to depreciate them and slander him, are determined by all honorable means to place him in the situation which his services merit, and in which his talents and integrity will enable him to acquire new claims to the gratitude of his country. With this perfect accordance in purpose and sentiment between us, it may seem an unreasonable trespass on your attention to urge any arguments to produce a conviction, which I am persuaded you all more or less feel, of the importance of the ensuing election: yet as there may be some who have engaged in the support of our candidate merely because they believe his merits and his qualifications greater than those of his opponent, it may not be improper to show that this is not a contest in which the fitness of the respective candidates is the only question—that it involves some of more vital importance, on which the tranquillity, perhaps the duration of our government may depend. I take the Constitution of the United States to be essentially a democratic republic—my attachment to it would be less if I did not think so. It is in its spirit that the will of the people, whenever it can be discovered, shall govern the votes of their representatives in the exercise of their constitutional functions, as well elective as legislative. In the election of a first magistrate, this is particularly the case. The people are to choose the Electors; and I am strongly inclined to think that the spirit of the Constitution has been violated in all those cases, where the State Legislatures have assumed the right of appointing them. And although when the people in their electoral colleges have failed to give a majority of all the votes for any one candidate, the selection is directed to be made by the representatives voting by States—but the doctrine is monstrous, that in making this selection, the representative is to follow his own personal preference, & disregard the known choice of his constituents! Yet at the last election this construction was practically given. The representatives of two States, the one of which had given a majority, and the other the whole of its electoral votes to Gen. Jackson, transferred them to his opponent. The same thing was done by those of another State, which had not given its electoral vote to any of the candidates who were before Congress, but which had expressed its will (in the only way in which it could be ascertained) by its representatives in the Legislature, in favor of the same person who had obtained the greatest number of votes. This disregard of the voice of the people, gave the presidency to a candidate who was himself so sensible of the objections I have stated, that he lamented it was not in *his power to redress the grievance again to the people!*

The ensuing election is to test the correctness of this course of proceeding—a proceeding which, independent of its radical fault, its original sin against the principles of the Constitution, produces inevitable consequences, most strongly to be deprecated. Suspicions of interested motives, a scrutiny into private correspondence and unguarded conversation, to discover those motives,—recriminations, breaches of confidence, personal altercations and public abuse. If the candidate who owes his election to votes thus given, should succeed, the same means will hereafter be considered as constitutional and proper. And we may expect that in every contested election, they will be resorted to. But if stamped now by the seal of public reprobation, the *will of the people* will be established as the rule of conduct for their constituents, and those who have disregarded it will be deprived of the power they have abused.

In considering the important consequences of this election, the mode in which it is conducted, ought not to escape animadversion. On former occasions, the public conduct of the candidates has been severely scrutinized, and even *private character* has not escaped; censure has degenerated into abuse, and vices have been lashed with perhaps undue severity. But it was reserved for the present occasion, and against the candidate we support, to resort to means the most odious in themselves, the most dangerous in their consequences, & the most unworthy of those who employ them, of any that party rage has heretofore imagined.

The object of the attack was a man who had raised the reputation of his country, and defended one of its fairest cities from the horrors of assault, by a victory as splendid as any recorded in history. It was deemed necessary, therefore, to depreciate the consequence of this victory, to tear from the brows of the brave men who had gained it the laurels which their courage and patriotism had won; to blot the bright page of our history in which the achievement was recorded, and to persuade the people of the United States that, in saving a populous city from plunder, the wives and daughters of its inhabitants from violation, its churches from being profaned and a whole state from the humiliation of conquest, the brave men who effected it, and the leader by whose courage, energy and skill they were animated and directed, had done nothing to deserve the gratitude of their country! And that the United States had gained neither honor nor advantage from a victory that will preserve the name of the chief who obtained it, ages after those of his detractors shall cease to be remembered.

Thus one of their first attempts is to deprive the country and its brave citizens of their well earned glory; to prevent its descending as an incentive to great acts to our posterity; to cheat them of the fairest portion of their inheritance and ourselves of one of the best sources of national pride.

But it was not enough to snatch from us the honors we had already won—The means of acquiring them in future must be destroyed—every power exercised by a commander in the defence of the country must be called an offence—every act of discipline must be considered a violation of personal liberty—mutiny, desertion, insubordination of every kind must go unpunished, at the hazard of being proclaimed a *tyrant* and *murderer*. The wretch who, when called upon to defend his country in the hour of extreme danger meanly abandons his post and sets the authority of his officer at defiance—the three times pardoned deserter—the instigator and associate of the savage who butchers unprotected women and children—the savage himself who executes this work of destruction, are all held up to public commiseration as suffering martyrs, because they were made to pay the penalty of their crimes.—Let these charges have their effect; let our candidate lose his election on these grounds, and say, where will a commander be found, who will DARE to enforce discipline or exercise any powers necessary for the defence of his country—For where is there one that may not be called an invasion of civil rights? If he encamp his army in the high way, he obstructs its free use! If he turn aside into a neighboring field, it is a trespass! If he burn a house to save a retreat, it is arson! If he seizes provisions to feed his famishing troops, it is robbery! If he punish a deserter, it is murder! If he prevent Judges and Lawyers and Sheriffs from taking his *centinels from their posts*, by writs of habeas corpus, it is a violation of constitutional rights! And if he will not suffer a printer in a besieged town to publish intelligence to the enemy, and excite disobedience in his camp, it violates the sacred liberty of the press. The only mode for those who hold this doctrine is to contrive some means by which they may clear the country of an invading enemy by a writ of forcible entry, and make him give up his posts by an enjectment. The objections against our candidate on this ground, are too absurd even for ridicule, and show that the authors of them despise the understandings of those to whom they are addressed.

In perusing the disgusting detail of measures resorted to for promoting the election we find forgery of documents, false accounts of confidential communications, slanderous imputations of every vice, and every crime that can excite contempt and detestation, applied to a man who has received the unanimous thanks of the representatives of the nation—who has been spoken of in terms of the most unqualified praise by those revered statesmen, whose opinions were considered as the test of political merit. A man whose conduct, in one of the instances which most excites the sense of the clamor against him, was the subject of a labored defence, amounting to panegyric, made by the candidate who is now opposed to him—a man whose reputation is identified with that of his country, the measure of whose glory he has filled to overflowing.

How degrading this is to our country, let the reflection of every considerate man declare. Already the papers of foreign nations are filled with the most invidious and biting sarcasms, not only against our manners, our taste, and style of controversy, but against the nature of our government, which it is supposed fosters this vulgar abuse. If the election of the present incumbent does not require these means, they had better be avoided, for his honor, as well as for the reputation of the country. If it does require them, what shall we say of its cause?

It may be remarked, to the honor of our country, that in no others is the female character held more sacred. A woman may travel alone from one extreme of the Union to the other, without an insult, unprotected but by her modesty and the respectful deference that is paid to her sex, and every where she would find a champion to avenge even an insulting look. Before the present contest, the most violent zealot of a party, or the most degraded of the vile tribe who prostitute their talents to the political aggrandisement of others, have not dared to stain the pages of our papers with the remotest allusion to female character. It was reserved for this controversy to change this honorable feature in the character of our country, by a ruffian attack on that of a meek, pious, charitable, humane matron—an attack as false as it is base and unmanly. If any thing could add to our detestation of these slanders, it would be the perseverance with which they are new varnished and repeated, when they have been demonstrated to be false. "Time was (Shakespeare says) that when the brains were out the man would die." Time was that when a slander was disproved, we heard of it no more—but now, knock the falsehood on the head, give it its death blow by the strongest proofs, the very next day it stares you horribly in the face from ghastly skulls on "coffin handbills," is taught to ballad, and politicians to be repeated as an historical truth, flies in the mail to every post town in the Union, and leaves by the diligence of its distributor, refutation lagging far behind. But truth, though slow, is sure, it soon will overtake the swiftest falsehood's flight. The perpetrators of these indignities ought to know and will soon feel this, when the voice of an abused people will convince them that such attempts only recoil on the heads of their dastardly contrivers.

Now, gentlemen, examine to what all this leads, and say whether we have not something more important than the mere success of our candidate at stake on this election. If these means prevail they will again be resorted to; they will be met by similar efforts—That candidate will not succeed who is shown to be best suited for the station, but he who can most effectually vilify the character of his opponent, and of those who support his pretentions—Men of respectability will withdraw from the degrading contest, both as principals and supporters, the vile and worthless alone will fill your offices, and men of integrity and honor will be drawn to seek under hereditary succession to office, a refuge from the disorders of a democracy thus conducted.

Besides, when success is seen to attend on the breach of private confidence—when the ungarded expressions of the social board, ill remembered perhaps, or purposely distorted, are made the grounds of serious accusation—when the sanctity of the domestic hearth is violated, every thing that gives a charm to social life must vanish from our intercourse, its dearest bonds will be broken. Spies and dilators will every where be found, or feared where they are not found. A guarded reserve will banish the effusions of unsuspecting friendship, and even the closer ties of family affection will be torn asunder by suspicion. This is no exaggerated picture of what may be apprehended from the success of an election thus supported. I would not be understood as accusing the political friends of the President, generally, with these outrages upon propriety and decorum. Many of them I know, lament, and disapprove them; but there must be some who instigate, although they may not contrive them. The subordinate agents have neither the means to defray the expense, nor any motive but gain to impel them. What do they care who is first magistrate of a country to which they have no ties, provided they receive the wages of their infamous trade? And it is not the least mortifying circumstance, that the honor of the country, and the reputation of its best citizens are assailed—its peace, its constitution endangered, and its moral character stained by wretches whose days are passed in disseminating or collecting slanders—who lie down at night to contrive the falsehoods they shall utter in the morning; for whose taste no abuse is too foul, no calumny too absurd; who attack the living and the dead; whose viperous slander feeds its poison in the secrets of the grave when it cannot creep into those of domestic retirement; and who scatter it abroad to infect public opinion and contaminate the minds of our youth with degrading ideas of their country's honor, & who do this dirty work for hire, without the poor excuse of personal animosity to the one party, or attachment to the other.

I have ventured to enlarge upon this theme, gentlemen, partly to prove that if we wish to preserve our republican institutions and the morals of our people from pollution, it is necessary to strain every nerve to put down this first attempt upon the integrity of our system—and partly because the expression of your indignation and contempt of these unworthy attacks, may discourage any attempt by our friends to contend with the same weapons. Strong in the character, services, and talents of the men we support, we need no such means, and we disdain them even if they were necessary to our success.

No, gentlemen, we have better grounds for confidence. The man we support did not court the office which the voice of his country calls him to fill. To republicans in Pennsylvania I need not repeat the many titles he has to their support. They were second only to his own State, in a resolution to reward his past services, and avail themselves of the future by conferring on him their votes for the first office in their gift. Pennsylvanians are not given to change—they were his first, his zealous, and will be his constant and we are now assured, his successful supporters.

For my own part, when my duty required me to make the selection between the two candidates, I did not hesitate.—Not from any dislike to Mr. Adams, for I had none; on the contrary, I had a high opinion of his talents, and believed in his political and private integrity; but from a decided preference to the other candidate, whose qualities I thought better fitted him for the place. Nor has reflection or any subsequent event changed the opinion I had then formed. I first knew him when we were members of the same House of Representatives, more than thirty years ago, and he then inspired me with respect for the firmness of his character, the purity of his political principles, and the sound understanding he evinced in their support. From that time we never met until he was called to conduct the defence of the city in which I lived. In his conduct of that defence, he developed the resources of a mind that proclaimed him equal to any task which the service of his country could require. Energy combined with prudence, courage to face not only the dangers of the field but to bear the responsibility of every measure, however important, that was necessary for the defence of the country; with a private deportment, courteous of manner, that was the theme of all who approached him, and that commended the admiration even of the enemy, in his epistolary intercourse—And above all, a respectful submission to the laws, even when they were administered as to impose a heavy penalty for acts which he conceived himself bound to do for the preservation of those laws. These qualities, when your public affairs are placed under his direction, will enable him to conduct them with wisdom and success. He may not, perhaps, with the dexterity of others twine the cob web thread of diplomatic sophistry, but he will pursue the interest of his country, in its foreign relation, in the plain path which honest intentions will always mark out, disdaining any attempt by such means, with too much sagacity to be himself deceived, and with a firmness that will never be overawed. This, gentlemen, is worth all the skill in diplomacy of which we have heard so much, and such no few beneficial effects. At home he will perform his duty and see that others perform theirs. The seat of Government will not at stated seasons be deserted, nor will the duties of all the departments be heaped upon one head. All this we have a right to expect from the character of the candidate we support.—That he will be chosen, there can be now no doubt. Let us all endeavor that it shall be by so triumphant a majority as will show the indignation of the people against the foul means by which he, and his country's honor through him, has been assailed. We shall then avoid the recurrence of the disgraceful scenes that now surround us—we shall become a happy, a united, a republican people, and although we shall always know our parties and our preferences, they will not probably be attended with the excesses which characterised the present contest—for the event will have proved that they are useless, as well as unworthy of a free people.

I have not ventured to mix with the important topics on which I have touched, any individual feeling. I must conclude with the expression of that with which my heart is filled, gratitude for your unexpected and highly flattering attention, and the hope given by your kindness that I shall have many friends, where but two days since I had not even an acquaintance. I offer you, gentlemen, a toast analogous to the sentiments I have expressed, and which contains an opinion I honestly and conscientiously believe:

Mr. Livingston then gave the following toast:

The election of Andrew Jackson.—It will establish our honor abroad, insure union and tranquillity at home, and rescue the principles of our government from defamation.

We find in the Fredericksburg Herald, the following notice of the termination of the duties of the Commission for awarding the amount obtained by our Government from Great Britain, under the Treaty of Ghent, to indemnify those persons whose slaves were carried away by British vessels. Presuming the statement to be authentic, we insert it.—*Nat. Int.*

The Commissioners under the Treaty of Ghent closed their business in Washington on Saturday last.

The fund received from Great Britain, and paid into the Treasury of the United States, was	$1,204,930 00
And the amount of awards to the different claimants for slaves & other property lost during the war, - - - - -	1,197,422 13
Leaving a balance of - -	$7,567 87

Which the Commissioners have awarded to be divided among the several claimants. The said balance will produce between 62 and 63 cents for each $100 in addition to the 25 per cent. which had been retained. Sept. 5, 1828.

Dinner to Mr. Miller.—A splendid public dinner was given, by the citizens of Sumpter district, S. C. to their Senator Stephen D. Miller, Esq. on the 11th inst. at Sumpterville. One thousand people were present.

The following, among the regular toasts, was announced:

Our Senator.—He led the forlorn hopes of the Republican party to victory—the unprincipled territory of Old Warsw on the fourth of March next, will recognize in one of her sons, President of the United States; and in the other, Governor of the State of South Carolina.

After which Mr. Miller rose, and addressed the meeting; and in the course of his speech, made the following just and eloquent remarks:

Permit me to return you my sincere thanks for the complimentary notice it has pleased you to bestow upon old Essex. He must have a heart as cold as marble, who does not kindle with enthusiasm at the mention of his native land. My kindest and most endearing recollections are blended with that little neck of land to be found on our map, between the main made by the North Carolina line and the Catawba River. It was there I was first made to admire the fame and the talents of *Davie*. It was there that Essex was the idol of the country in the mild radiance of his youthful virtues, long before the lustre of his name, as a distinguished & able general, had overspread an admiring and grateful nation. While all of us are proud that our State has the honor of presenting to the Republic so great a man, I can assure you that Jackson is equally proud of the land of his nativity. We have a guaranty in the philosophy of nature of his local attachments. Should your predictions and your hopes be realized, & the 4th of March next, shall give us Jackson as our President, the triumph will be one of magnificence and grandeur. It will be a triumph of the *people* over the power and patronage of the *government*—it will be a triumph of the spirit of the constitution, over its loose, and perverted exposition. We may then hope to see and to feel a practical and common sense administration. No light houses in the skies—no splendid delusion—no entangling alliances—no governmental exertion to bring out the capabilities of the nation, by partial, unjust and unconstitutional legislation.—Bred up in the Jeffersonian school—elevated by the democracy of the country, we shall look to him to restore simplicity and economy. We shall see a pure patriot who having power, refuses to use it, when it adds not to the prosperity of the union. Then will the enemies of the constitution be confounded, and its friends rejoice at the lustration. It will be emphatically a great day to the American people, and a glorious one for South Carolina.

I offer you the following sentiment:

Public Opinion.—The main spring of our political machinery: it must be wound up periodically, or the government will run down.

When the present Archbishop of Canterbury (the Right Hon. Charles Manners Sutton) was Bishop of Norwich, he happened to be present at a visitation dinner. One of the churchwardens, who was near his lordship, as they were proceeding to the dining room, said, "My Lord, I believe you and I are related; my name is Sutton, as well as your Lordship's." "That may be," replied the Bishop, "but you want Manners."