

From the Eastern (W. J.) Gazette.  
Jackson Meetings.—Judging by the difficulty that seems to exist to get up these meetings in Maryland, as few have been held without two or three efforts, and from the smallness of the numbers that have attended, we should suppose the people of Maryland were pretty decidedly determined in their opinion against Gen. Jackson as President; and no wonder—for who of all of us really thinks him fit for it? There is scarce a man in the United States that believes General Jackson to be a proper character for Chief Magistrate—but inasmuch as he gained a glorious victory at New-Orleans, every man feels a generous sentiment towards him. But if we reflect a moment, is this a proper ground to take in the election of President? certainly not—in so important a matter we ought not to act through favor or prejudice, but take the man who is most capable.

If we were upon the eve of war, and we had to elect a Commander of the Armies to take the field, we would all to a man vote for Gen. Jackson—why? because he understands military life, and is a practical soldier—no man would vote for Mr. Adams to command the Armies in war—why not? because he is not a military man, he is no soldier. Let us then take our great men and place them in the stations for which they are best fit, and that will be the way to keep things straight. If a man was about to set up a great shoe-making establishment, and wanted a person to put at the head of it, would he take a famous lawyer, or a great merchant for the purpose? or would he get a well taught experienced shoe-maker?—So if a man had a great cause to try in court, would he go to a great farmer to try it for him, or to a good lawyer?—So if a man has a very sick family that requires medical aid, would he go to a farmer or house joiner to visit them, or would he not get a good experienced physician? So it is with all things.—If you want a Chief Magistrate, take the ablest and best Statesman you can find.—If you want a general, take the most expert and best taught Soldier, and you are sure you are doing right.

It is admitted by every body, that Gen. Jackson, as a Soldier, is far superior to Mr. Adams—and that Mr. Adams, as a Statesman, is far superior to Gen. Jackson—shall we then act so absurdly as to put these citizens to business for which each is unfit, by making a President of Gen. Jackson, and a General of Mr. Adams?—or shall we do, as every sensible and prudent man does in all things, place these citizens in the stations for which each is eminently qualified, by retaining Mr. Adams in the Presidential Chair, and keeping Gen. Jackson as a Military Chief? Let us all make use of our best sense and discretion in selecting a President, and don't let us act through favour or partiality, or through prejudice or want of thought. It is a serious matter to choose a President, and let us make a sober and reflecting matter of it.

A writer under the signature of Cassius in the Lynchburg Virginian, presses the disclosure of the "respectable" Member of Congress, who addressed Messrs. Ritchie and Gooch on the furniture of the east wing of the President's House, with much strength. We can indeed see no good reason why the name of so "respectable" a correspondent—he whose "old fashioned Republican notions" were scandalized at the royal style in which the east room was furnished (four three legged chairs, and a sofa belonging to the Jefferson era) should be withheld from public curiosity. Either he quizzed the editors of the Enquirer, in which case he ought to be given up to avenge the indignity and ridicule put upon them—or he was guilty of the most atrocious offence of imposing a willful, malicious, and injurious falsehood upon the public; in which case, his name ought to be given up as an example for the public good. We do not ask the disclosure for our individual satisfaction—for we are strongly impressed with the opinion, that we could lay our finger on the man—but we ask it for public gratification, and that it may serve to lessen the innumerable falsehoods that are disseminated from Washington by Members of Congress, to the disgrace of the national character, and the unnecessary agitation of the public mind. A liar is the most contemptible and the most infamous of all offenders, highway robbers not excepted. When a Member of Congress is guilty of lying—deliberate, sneaking, vindictive, calculating lying, what language can speak his degradation! We are glad from our hearts, that the Virginia Representation in Congress have been exculpated by the editors of the Enquirer, from the suspicion which naturally pointed to some one of them, as the author of that shameful fabrication. The Representation of the other States owe it to themselves and the character of their respective States, to demand exonerations from suspicion. By that means, the real culprit could be dragged to light, and the Representation of the people purged of his presence.

That the reader may form his own estimation of this "honorable" and "respectable" Member of Congress, and of the "honourable" and "respectable" means used by the Combination of "honourables," to lie the Administration out

of their places, we republish the letter from the Enquirer.

"Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated Washington, Jan. 1, 1827:—  
"This being the day on which the President's House is thrown open to all visitors, I went among others, to pay my respects to him; or rather, I should fairly confess, I went to see the East Room, for the finishing of which we had voted \$25,000 at the last session of Congress. I was anxious to see how that amount of furniture could be stowed away in a single room, and my curiosity was fully satisfied. It was truly a gorgeous sight to behold, but had too much the look of regal magnificence to be perfectly agreeable to my old fashioned republican feelings."

The East Room, for which \$25,000 were appropriated, is not yet furnished. The statement is given upon the personal authority of the "honorable" Member. "He went to the East Room, and his curiosity was fully satisfied." "It was truly a gorgeous sight to behold, but had too much the look of regal magnificence, to be perfectly agreeable to my old fashioned Republican feelings!"

And this convicted—is a Member of the American Congress!—a successor of the Franklins, Henrys, Madisons, Hancocks, Randolphs!

Richmond Whig.

## The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1827.

County Officers.—At the May Term of Mecklenburg County Court, John Sloan was re-elected Sheriff; William M. Bostwick was elected County Trustee, in the place of Thomas Boyd, resigned; and William P. Springs re-elected Coroner. At the same Term, an order was made by Court, to have an accurate survey made of the county, for the new Map of the State now in a course of preparation by Mr. John McRae, of Fayetteville.—The survey, we understand, will be commenced immediately.

The article in this week's paper, under the signature of an American citizen, is worthy an attentive perusal. The writer, whoever he is, is well acquainted with the subject of our differences with England, in relation to the West-India trade, and shows himself a match even for the premier of Great Britain. He writes with great force and pungency, and convicts Mr. Canning of two gross mis-statements, which must either have proceeded from ignorance, or from a deliberate perversion of facts. In either case, the situation of the Right Honourable Gentleman is no enviable one.

The Executive of Kentucky has demanded C. M. Smith of the Executive of Tennessee, to be tried for murder. This Smith and a Mr. Brank, both of Tennessee, had passed over into Kentucky to settle a dispute in an "honorable way;" and the latter gentleman was shot dead on the first fire.

Gen. Houston, member of Congress from Tennessee, has also been demanded by the Executive of Kentucky, to be put on his trial for violating the laws of Kentucky in his duel with Gen. White.—Gen. Houston is indicted in the Kentucky court for shooting, with an intent to kill; which, by the laws of that state, is felony, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary. The General, doubtless, will take care not to be caught; as a transfer from Congress Hall to the Penitentiary of Kentucky, will not be so very agreeable.

Facility of Intercourse.—Last Saturday's mail brought us the Greensborough Patriot, in good condition, of Dec. 29, 1826. Greensborough is distant from this place some 80 or 90 miles.

Mr. White, U. S. Senator from Tennessee, says, in a speech recently delivered by him at a dinner in Knoxville, "that the true question is, whether the people are sufficiently virtuous and enlightened to govern themselves. If they are, they will, at the time pointed out by the constitution, by their votes displace the present incumbent!" So, it seems, the important question, whether the people are capable of governing themselves, has not yet been decided—it is still a problem to be solved. We have always thought, that even the early history of this country furnished a practical demonstration of the great truth, that the people are capable of self-government; and its subsequent history is but a continued chain of evidence in support of a principle

which is the very foundation of our republican institutions. But all our experience, it would appear, is to pass for nothing:—the steady advance of the country, for the last half century, in wealth, and power, and happiness, under rulers chosen by the people; the election of such men as Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, and their distinguished successors: all this is of no weight—the great question is yet to be decided. The time is approaching, however, when the question will be finally settled—an irrefragable test, which will place the matter beyond dispute, has been discovered:—if the people elect Gen. Jackson, then are they "virtuous and enlightened," and qualified to govern themselves; but—if they re-elect Mr. Adams, then they are vicious and ignorant, and unfit to be entrusted with the choice of their rulers and to exercise the rights of self-government. Hear this, people of America, and then say, whether the men who think thus of you,—whose belief or disbelief of your capacity for self-government will be fixed by such a test,—can be your friends and worthy of your confidence. It is with them yet a matter of doubt, whether you "are sufficiently virtuous and enlightened to govern yourselves!"—can you then trust them? They have adopted an arbitrary test as a proof of your capability—yes, at this day, when the bright example of self-government which you have given the world, has already revolutionized South-America, and enkindled the spirit of freedom on the continent of Europe—you are called upon by men, claiming your confidence, to test whether you are "sufficiently virtuous and enlightened to govern yourselves," by electing a man dictated to you by them! We say again, will you humiliate yourselves to convince them by such a test—will you repose your confidence in such men and place in their hands the guardianship of your rights?

Meetings in favor of the administration, and to counteract the intrigues and misrepresentations of the "combination," continue to multiply in Maryland. This state may be set down as decidedly in favor of the re-election of Mr. Adams.—At the last election, a majority of the people of Maryland voted for Mr. Adams; and nothing has since occurred to lessen, but much to strengthen their confidence in this tried patriot and distinguished statesman.

In the Congressional district of Bristol, in Massachusetts, two unsuccessful attempts have been made to elect a member to the next Congress. The Hon. Mr. Baylies, the only member from that state who voted against the Woollen's Bill—the only one who voted for Gen. Jackson in 1824—and who had declined a re-election, is again urged to hold a poll, and will, probably, be elected at the next trial. N. C. Journal.

The election has taken place, and the following is the result, as announced in a late northern paper. The Hon. Mr. Baylies will "probably" not have another opportunity of voting against the Woollen's Bill, or in favor of General Jackson.

James L. Hodges has been elected to Congress from the Bristol District in Massachusetts. There were three candidates, Hodges, Cushman and Baylies—the two latter for Jackson. B. was an intemperate declaimer against Mr. Adams, and was the only one from New-England who voted for Gen. Jackson in the House of Representatives—he is now politically defunct.

### TWO DAYS LATER.

BALTIMORE, MAY 25.  
The ship United States, Captain Wilson, arrived at New York on Monday morning from Liverpool, brings advices to the 21st of April, inclusive. The following summary from the Commercial embraces all of any moment.

In reply to some charges that Mr. Canning had not proceeded with sufficient promptness in the formation of the new Ministry, the Courier of April 19, says—  
"The accusation is unfounded. It is just one week since Mr. Canning found himself in the unprecedented situation in which he was suddenly placed, and already the two great services of the country, the navy and army, have been attended to, as well as the important civil-office of Lord Chancellor. Does this look like either delay or indecision? We may challenge, on the contrary, those who complain, to produce a case, where so much promptitude, under similar circumstances, has been displayed. There is such a thing as mischievous haste, which leaves more to undo, than is apparently done. We have the satisfaction of knowing that every thing is proceeding in a way entirely agreeable to the wishes of His Majesty, and calculated to convince the country that the new Government, when completed in all its details, will deserve its confidence and support. More than this cannot justly be required."  
The news from Lisbon is to the 1st of April.

The sittings of the Chambers had terminated. The accusation brought against the Ministers, of being the authors of the ills which desolate Portugal, by their system of moderation, was rejected. Consequently the Ministry will undergo no change for the present.

The English army remains stationary, and the Quarter-Master-General constantly resides at Coimbra.

The fear of a new invasion seems to have ceased, for the greater part of the officers were at Lisbon for a holiday.

The project of the law of the press, which excited so much attention, and for a time so much alarm, in France, has been withdrawn by the Ministry, after having undergone in the two chambers such alterations as made it altogether unfit for its intended purpose—the shackling of public discussion.—This is a fresh proof of the spirit of independence growing up in the French Legislature. Several streets were illuminated on the evening of the 17th, although the order for withdrawing the law had been issued but a short time; and on the next night, it was expected that this manifestation of joy would be general throughout the city.

By extracts from the French papers, which are to the 18th, it appears that the Circe frigate had been despatched from Toulon with sealed orders, which were not to be opened till she passed the Straits of Gibraltar.

It is asserted again, that there is no doubt of the determination of the Russian Cabinet to a decisive arrangement with the Porte, relative to the affairs of Greece. Orders have been sent to the commanding General, it is said, to concentrate the troops, amounting to 100,000, on the Pruth.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 21.  
There has been an animated demand for Cotton this week, the total sales of which amount to 22,270 bags, and include, 10,869 bags Uplands, at 5 7-8 to 7 and 60 at 7 1/2; 5,200 Orleans, 6 1/2 to 8 1/2; 1,320 Alabamas, 6 to 7 1/2; 430 Sea Islands 10 1/2 to 16 1/2; 70 do stained, 6 1/2 to 8 1/2.—American descriptions have been in steady and constant request and an advance of 1-8d per lb. has been obtained on the middle and lower quantities of Uplands, Orleans, and Alabamas. Sea Islands have fully maintained the public sale prices of last week. Of the sales this week, about 2500 bags have been taken by speculators, and 1,500 for export. Imports of the week, 10,937 bags.

Evening.—There has been but a moderate demand for Cotton to-day and some houses who would not offer their stocks in the early part of the week, are sellers to-day. The sales are estimated at 1500 bags.

From the Western Carolinian.

May 19th, 1827.  
Thyrtira Church, Rowan: After sermon by the Rev. J. Rankin, the Board of the Young Men's Missionary Society within the bounds of the Concord Presbytery, convened. The proceedings of the last meeting having been read, the Board called for the report of Mr. Rufus H. Kilpatrick, who had been appointed itinerant agent, within the bounds of the Concord Presbytery. This report was not only worthy of acceptance, but highly gratifying to the Board; opening to their view a missionary field wild and desolate indeed; but, at the same time, affording satisfactory evidence of the interest with which our infant society is regarded even in this moral wilderness. The report of the Treasurer was laid before the Board, and accepted; and the following resolutions were read and adopted:

1. Resolved, That a missionary be employed for one year, the field of whose labours shall be Ashville, Swannahol, and Reemscreek: And further, that Rev. J. Rankin, and Messrs. R. H. Kilpatrick and S. M. Andrews, be a committee, empowered to employ a Missionary for the Society, at the rate of \$30 per month.
2. Resolved, That Mr. Rufus H. Kilpatrick be appointed itinerant Agent in the bounds of the Mecklenburg Presbytery, to collect funds for the Society; and that he propose a union of the two presbyteries in the operations of the Society; to report at the next meeting.
3. Resolved, That the services of the Rev. Mr. Rankin, to-day, are worthy the thanks of this society.
4. Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are due to the Ladies of Salisbury, the Franklin Academy, Lincoln, Rutherfordton, and Morganton, for the deep interest which they manifested in its object, by the liberal aid which they gave.
5. Resolved, That the Board of the Y. M. M. S. B. C. P. adjourn, to meet at Unity, Rowan, on the third Saturday of August next; and that the Rev. Henry N. Pharr, with Rev. Wm. A. Hall, the alternate, be requested to deliver a sermon on that day, before the Board.

Board adjourned.  
SILAS M. ANDREWS, Sec'y.

### [COMMUNICATION.]

MR. BINGHAM: Having come to the final conclusion to decline a re-election, I ask the favor of you to make it known publicly through your Journal. At the same time, I request you to tender my thanks to the citizens of Mecklenburg, for the repeated favors they have hitherto so generously bestowed on me; while I, with all the gratitude due from an humble individual to a large and respectable community, will now step back into the shades of private life. Give above an insertion in your paper, which will be a further obligation on your friend and humble servant,  
MATTHEW BAIN.

### MARRIED.

In this county, on the 26th ult. at the seat of Col. Augustus Alexander, by the Rev. Mr. Hill, Mr. James Collier, to Miss Eliza Alexander, daughter of Col. Augustus Alexander.

### Attention Artillerists!

YOU are required to parade in front of the Court-house, on Saturday next, the 9th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. completely equipped in Summer Uniform. The meeting is called for the purpose of electing a Captain.

By order of the 1st Lieutenant.  
June 4, 1827.

### Attachments and Bonds

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

### Valuable Plantation

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, in contemplation of his removal to another state, offers for sale the farm whereon he now resides, 5 miles from the village of Charlotte, and containing about 900 acres, equal in fertility of soil, to any body of land within the county. On the above tract there is a two story dwelling-house, and other improvements; a sufficiency of land open for the employment of between 20 and 30 hands, a great proportion of which land has been cleared within a few years.

Terms will be accommodating, and made known by application to the subscriber.  
W. M. J. POLK.  
Mecklenburg Co. May 29, 1827.—4136

### Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, some time in April last, my negro boy SAM, between 18 and 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complexion, active, and walks very erect, with a considerable swell in his breast.—Any person who will apprehend said boy and deliver him to me, or secure him in some jail or otherwise, and give me information thereof, shall be reasonably rewarded, and all necessary expenses paid.

WILLIAM LEES, senr.  
Charlotte, N. C. May 31, 1827.—3135

### For Sale.

I WILL sell on a credit of 12 or 18 months, the plantation on which I live. The soil is well adapted to the common products of the country. There is a comfortable dwelling-house, with the necessary out-houses. For more particular terms, apply to the subscriber.  
DR. CYRUS A. ALEXANDER.  
3135p

### Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's plantation, two miles from Charlotte, a negro man named HANNIBAL, who is in the habit of changing his name and the name of his master. He is about six feet high, of dark mulatto complexion, a little cross-eyed, bushy hair, and downcast countenance; has the scars of a little nitch or slit near the middle of the outside rim of each ear; a scar on his cheek bone, occasioned by a bullet shot at him near Jonesborough, Tennessee; a large scar near the middle of his breast, and many on his back and thighs. He has very large feet, and the big toes longer and more prominent than the rest. The above reward, and more, if necessary, will be paid to any person who will deliver him to the subscriber or the overseer at the above mentioned place.  
ADAM A. SPRINGS.  
May 22, 1827.—4136

### Ten Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 30th ult. a black GIRL, (daughter of a woman well known by the name of "free Sukey,") between 18 and 19 years of age, and took with her a child about 11 months old. She was bound to me by the County Court, at November Term, 1824, until the age of 21, and all persons are forbid harboring her, as the law will be positively enforced against any one so doing. Whoever will return her to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.  
WILLIAM H. SMITH.  
June 1, 1827.—3135

### New Firm.

THE subscribers have entered into copartnership under the firm of SMITH & BOYD. They have just received a fresh stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. Also, an extensive assortment of genuine DRUGS & MEDICINES, suitable for Physicians, and family purposes; all of which articles are now offered for sale, at a short profit, for Cash.  
SMITH & BOYD.  
N. B. They have also on hand a considerable quantity of PAINTS.  
May 25, 1827.—3132

### Last Notice.

I AGAIN request all who stand indebted to me for Goods purchased, to come forward and pay up. It is utterly out of the question for me to give any longer indulgence. I will not give it.  
J. D. BOYD.  
May 25, 1827.—3132

### Administrator's Notice.

I HOLD a number of notes payable to Cowan & Vail, which came into my hands as administrator of John Vail, deceased. Notice is now given to the makers of those notes, that unless they come forward and renew them with good security, on or before the 20th day of June next, they will be put in suit. If renewed, considerable indulgence may be expected, as the heirs are young.  
JOHN IRWIN, Adm'r.  
Charlotte, May 25, 1827.—3134

### Notice.

THE Books and Accounts of Allen Baldwin having been assigned over to me, I have placed them in the hands of Mr. William Lucky for settlement. Those indebted are requested to call on him and settle their accounts either by cash or note.

Also, a supply of LEATHER, from Mr. Baldwin's Tannery, will be kept at Mr. Smith's store for sale.  
ROBERT MCKENZIE.  
May 19, 1827.—3134p

### Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from my wagon, on Sunday night, the 20th instant, near Camden, S. C. a light sorrel HORSE, six years old, 13 hands high or upwards, ball face, shows the white of his eyes very much, a halter collar and chain round his neck, both hind feet white, his sides marked with the traces, and rough shod all round. Any person who will stop the said horse, and send me information that I may get him again, living in Rowan county, N. C. shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid.  
WILLIAM MARCH, Junr.  
May 23, 1827.—3134p.