

to the office of President. In the days of the administration of that sage and patriot, what was the political stand made and the course followed by our present chief Magistrate? We find him opposing, with a species of vehemence always indicative of a bad cause, measures which experience (whose evidence is irresistible) has proved to be the effect of that wisdom and foresight which, with prophetic glance, penetrated the veil of futurity, and saw with a light distinct and unspurting, what would advance the glory and promote the interests of a nation destined to move among others as one of the first political importance. It was not therefore to be expected, that a party whose understandings were either too limited to foresee those future glories and interests of our country, or whose minds were so strongly warped by prejudice as to denounce the measures calculated to advance and promote them, would long stand before such superior wisdom and candor. Times were to be changed; and did our present chief Ruler believe, that in order still to float on the popular current, he must change with them! The change of his political course was indeed sudden; but as we do not pretend to know the heart, we forbear to condemn the motives inducing thereto; yet we confidently assert, that, to suppose it possible, upon the common and established principles of the philosophy of the human mind, for an individual through sincere and upright motives, suddenly to abandon a system of politics, matured, conscientiously adopted, and steadily pursued, for a number of years, is as absurd as to suppose, upon the principles of Natural Philosophy, that the same individual could create a world. We might recall to your recollection the pledge of the Oracle of the present administration, relative to the willingness of our present chief magistrate to barter away the interests of the Western States, which interests are immediately and necessarily connected with the free navigation of that mighty stream the Mississippi, which bears on its bosom to a ready market the richest productions of the most fertile part of the U. States. We might indeed turn your attention to scenes accompanying the last Presidential election, and ask how it came to pass that the voice and wishes of the people were disregarded by their representatives? How it came to pass that the strenuous advocate for the right of instruction so suddenly changed his opinion, or at least by his conduct denied the right he once advocated? Or how it came to pass that the present Secretary (as the event proved) could give his friends to understand, previous to the election, that his elevation to the office he now holds depended upon, or would be rendered certain by, the election of the present Chief Magistrate? A faithful answer to these interrogatories will prove to the candid and impartial inquirer after truth, the existence of a combination disgraceful to the rulers, and dangerous to the rights of a free people.

Unpleasant and evilly ominous in relation to the correctness and purity of the present administration, are the facts which were disclosed by the appointment of Ministers to the British government. It cannot be denied, that a man so decrepit by disease and the infirmities of old age, as to be rendered unable to serve as a Senator of the United States, was the first appointed. What did the event prove? It proved that the appointment was at least injurious, for he was obliged to return without effecting the business upon which he had been sent. Who was his successor? A man who had sat in the councils of the seditious, aiding and abetting their treasonable projects. To give you an example of folly and extravagance in the present administration of the government, which the wise and sober-minded of our own and all succeeding ages do and will consider as the "miserable abortion" of political fanaticism, we need only name the Panama Congress; concerning which, however, our surprise might be expected to be somewhat diminished, by attending to the bold, unprecedeted, and unconstitutional language employed by our present Chief Ruler, when in his first Message to Congress he expressed his sentiments on this subject.

Fellow-citizens: are not the times out of joint? Is there not something rotten in the administration of our government? Is there no need of reform, when the confidence of the people in their rulers is shaken, if not entirely destroyed? Yea, is there not danger, that unless a remedy be applied to our political maladies, the whole body will soon be affected, when, alas! a cure will be impossible! We are aware that the cry of faction, will be raised by our political opponents. We only, in a friendly manner, express a hope that they will first endeavor to understand the term correctly. We disavow all secret machinations against those who differ from us in opinion; and without arrogance, we deny that we are actuated by busy and turbulent spirits, for the purpose of promoting selfish ends. We speak our sentiments with the frankness and intrepidity of freemen. Our great object is the good and prosperity of our common country, whose liberties our fathers purchased with their blood and treasure, and have handed them down to us, that we might transmit them to our successors, unsullied in their lustre, and undiminished in their power to bless. Guided by such views, we believe it to be of the utmost importance that the individual clothed with the highest office in our government, ought to be incorruptible in his integrity, inflexible in his patriotism, economical in his views of national policy, and uninfluenced by selfish motives in the exercise of the power given to him by the constitution. Give to us a man distinguished by qualifications like these, (call him Military Chieftain, or by any other name you please) and there is a hope that the administration of our government will be restored to its pristine purity.

Where shall such an one be found? On this subject, with a large and respectable number of the people of this state and of the U. States, we believe that in Gen. ANDREW JACKSON these qualifications exist in an eminent degree. His integrity and patriotism are above suspicion; his economical views of national policy, and his disinterestedness, are known and acknowledged.

Your committee, then, believe, 1st. That the present administration of the national government is extravagant and prodigal, selfish and unwise; and ought therefore to be reformed.—If additional evidence of the truth of this proposition be demanded, we refer the inquirer to the conduct of the members of the Cabinet, visiting different states, and various places, for the purpose of promoting electioneering purposes; conduct not only unprecedented, but unequalled in disgrace in the annals of our country.

2d. That a reform cannot be effected, or effected with that speed and facility which the exigencies of our country require, while the present Chief Magistrate holds the office of President.

3d. That the best interests of our country do

thereto loudly call for a change of persons, to whom by the constitution the administration of the government is entrusted.

4th. That it is the duty of all those who wish to preserve our Republican institutions in safety, and transmit them to posterity in their purity, to use all honorable and lawful means to effect such a change. Therefore,

Firstly, Resolved, that we will unite with our fellow-citizens throughout the U. States, in supporting Gen. Andrew Jackson for the next President; and that, as we have full confidence in his ability, the integrity and patriotism of John C. Calhoun, we will support him for Vice President.

Secondly, Resolved, that Gen. George L. Davidson, Samuel King, Esq. James Thompson, Esq. John Moore, Esq. and Col. A. F. Caldwell, be appointed as Delegates, to meet with others from the counties comprising the district, to choose an Elector to be placed on the general ticket; and that said five compose the Committee of Correspondence, regulating the time and place of meeting of said delegates, and all other business therewith connected.

Thirdly, Resolved, that said delegates be instructed to give their votes to no one as an Elector, unless perfectly satisfied that, if elected, he will give his vote for Gen. A. Jackson as President, and John C. Calhoun as Vice President.

Fourthly, Resolved, that John Musgrave, Esq. Franklin Davidson, Esq. William L. Davidson, Capt. Andrew King, Elihu King, Scarlet Glascow, esq. Horace Steverson, Esq. Jas. M. Bogle, Esq. John Peinster, John McLeland, Henry M. Smith, David Sigmund, F. M. Alexander, James P. McRee, Esq. Jas. Sloan, Capt. Jas. S. Bivers, Wm. F. Cowan, P. Caldwell, Esq. Whitfield Kerr, Jacob Kibler, Esq. Joseph Murdoch, Esq. Thos. Kerr, Nicholas Norton, Capt. M. Campbell, Wm. A. Shepherd, Wm. C. Work, Rich. Sullivan, Samuel Welch, Henry Bustle, Jas. Guy, Wm. Scott, Samuel Tomlinson, Robert Young, Neil McKay, Jacob Tippins, Alexander Lackey, Edward Journey, Capt. Thomas Tucker, I. H. Jones, James James, Wm. Calahan, Wm. Butler, Percival Campbell, Esq. Thos. M. Campbell, George W. Cook, Jas. McLeland, Esq. Otto Gillespie, Wm. McEwen, sen. Wm. McEwen, Jr. Wm. B. Jones, Hugh Jones, Geo. Thompson, Wiley Gathier, Jno. Young, Jr. David Houston, N. Tomlinson, Ezra Sharpe, L. R. White, Miles Potts, William McLeland, David Waddle, David Stephenson, W. Stephenson, sen. Wm. Stephenson, jr. James Stephenson, sen. Col. John McKee, Daniel Matheson, Capt. S. Olby, John Woods, Capt. W. Mears, Col. Thos. Crawford, John Miller, Benjamin Henline, Capt. William Peinster, George Robinson, Benjamin Brevard, Joseph Sharpe, and D. Reece, be appointed a Committee of Correspondence on the part of this meeting, to promote its object.

Fifthly, Resolved, that copies of these proceedings be transmitted to each Militia company, through their Captain, for their approbation.

All which is respectfully submitted, by your committee.

(Signed) JOHN MESSHAW, CH.

The question was then put: Are the foregoing address, propositions and resolutions, expressive of the sense of this meeting?—Which was carried unanimously in the affirmative, and with a liveliness and spirit of animation, which bespeak the earnestness and sincerity of the vote.

Ordered, that copies of these proceedings be signed by the chairman, and attested by the secretaries, and sent to the Editors of the Western Carolinian, Raleigh Star, and Catawba Journal, for publication.

GEO. L. DAVIDSON, CH.

A. F. Caldwell, { Secretaries.

Milton Campbell, —

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Congress.—The bill for the relief of Marigny D'Auterive, of Louisiana, which involved the question whether a man has a right to claim remuneration for damage done to a slave while in the service of the United States, passed its third reading in the House of Representatives, on the 23d ult., by a vote of 96 to 92; Messrs. Long and Williams, of this state, voting in the negative.

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Robert Rakes, in our next. We shall be pleased to receive other favors on similar (or any) subjects, from the same source.

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Something like a Duel.—At the dinner given in celebration of the 8th of January, at Washington City, Gen. Robert Desha, a member of Congress from Tennessee, gave the following toast:

Edward Livingston, of Louisiana. The first and only Honor in the Louisiana political pack: though beaten in the Presidential game, by the KNAVE from that State, he shall shine conspicuous, while the KNAVE "will stand before the world as a proven base calumniator, unworthy of public or private confidence, and avoided by every man who has a respect for virtue and for honor."

The KNAVE alluded to in the toast, is William L. Brent, a member of congress from Louisiana. Among the letters in Mr. Clay's appeal to the public, is one from this Mr. Brent; who, in speaking of Gen. Jackson's letter to Carter Beverly, says "it is the fabrication of a desperate man, who, to obtain his object, dares to assert what he knows to be false." "If Gen. Jackson does not establish his assertion, (which he cannot,) he ought to stand before the world as a proven base calumniator, as unworthy of public or private confidence, and avoided by every man who has a respect for virtue and for honor."

A day or two after Gen. Desha's toast was drunk, Mr. Brent came out with a Card, in the National Journal, which concludes with the following sentence: "The individual who gave the Toast cannot expect me to take any other notice of it than I have done; but, in concluding, I must be permitted to say, that if any thing personal to me was intended by it, I unequivocally pronounce such conduct as dishonorably, and at war with every gentlemanly feeling." To this, Gen. Desha replied, in another Card; which he concludes as follows: "Neither my respect nor charity for that individual, will induce me to save him from an obligation which the whole character of his commun-

cation as publicly disclosed." Here the matter rested, Mr. Brent having vailed, and we look forward with impatience to the decision of the Sultan after the great Diyan on the 5th. The Ambassadors of the three powers are still here but no intercourse is held with them, and the Austrian Ambassador is in constant negotiation with the Reis Effendi.

Navy Lieutenant.—A bill has passed the Senate of the United States, adding ten dollars per month, and one ration per day, to their present pay. The navy surgeons have also petitioned for relief; and it is thought they need it.

Gen. Jackson left Nashville on the 27th Dec. to attend the celebration of the 8th of January at New Orleans.

Stokes county.—The proceedings of a meeting of the friends of Gen. Jackson, at Waughtown, Stokes county, which recommended a general meeting of the citizens of Stokes, to be held at Germanton, on Tuesday, the 11th of March next, came too late for insertion this week; they shall have a place in a week or two.

Those citizens in the vicinity of Waughtown, Stokes county, friendly to the election of Gen. Jackson as President of the United States, are requested to meet at Waughtown, Seward the 22d of February, to adopt such measures as may be deemed expedient, in relation to the approaching election.

Anson county.—A large and respectable meeting of the friends of Gen. Jackson, was held at Wadesborough, Anson county, on the 17th ult. Col. Pickett delivered an animated address to the meeting, on the subject for which they were convened. After adopting some spirited resolutions, Delegates were appointed, to meet those from the other counties in that district, at Richmond court-house, on the 18th of March, for the purpose of nominating a Jackson candidate for Elector. We understand a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, was made out for publication in our paper; but from some cause, they have failed to reach us.

GREAT FIRE at WILMINGTTON.

A most destructive and distressing fire, laid waste the fairest portion of the town of Wilmington, in this state, on Saturday morning the 19th ult. The fire originated in a small back building, and was not got under before an entire square was reduced to a heap of ruins. About 50 houses, including 30 stores and 5 dwellings, were burnt, valued, with the goods destroyed in them, at from \$100,000 to \$150,000, and insured in New-York and Hartford to the amount of about \$75,000.

The roofs of the Stores on the North side of Market Street were several times on fire, but were fortunately saved. The Steam Boat Henrietta and all the shipping hauled off from the wharves, and sustained no injury.

It is supposed the fire was accidental. The same square was destroyed by fire in 1819.

Mrs. Urquhart, Richard Bradley, and John Bradley, are mentioned as the greatest sufferers.

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Gov. Clinton.—At the celebration of the 8th of January in Albany, New-York, Gov. Clinton attended, and gave the following toast.

"The sublime association of heroic virtue and national gratitude."

We have omitted a few new advertisements for want of room; they are such, however, as will not suffer by one week's delay; they, and all the old ones, shall go in our next.

An adjourned session of the legislature of South-Carolina, commenced on Monday, the 21st ult. principally for the purpose of trying the impeachment of Judge James.

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Supreme Court.—In addition to the gentlemen heretofore named as having obtained license from the Supreme Court to practise law in this state, the following have been admitted:

In the superior courts: John Bragg, Jr. of Warrenton.

In the county courts: Richard E. Fortune, of Fredell.

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Superior Courts.—The Judges of the Superior Courts have made the following arrangement of the Circuits for the present year:

Spring. Autumn.
Edenton, Judge Buffin. Judge Strange.
Raleigh, Martin. Norwood.
Newbern, Strange. Martin.
Cape-Fear, Norwood. Donnell.
Hillsborough, Daniel. Ruffin.
Mountaine, Donnell. Daniel.

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The Weather has again, after a few nights of frost, moderated, and is as mild and genial as April: vegetation looks green and fresh, and many garden plants are now (2d of February) in bloom. No snow has yet fallen here during the season.

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LATE FROM EUROPE.

London papers to the 5th Dec. were received at N. York on the 18th ult.

Despatches from the British Ambassador at Constantinople, dated the 6th of Nov. reached London on the 30th, but had not been published. The private accounts from that place in the French and German papers, were to the 10th of November. It appears from these that the intelligence of the destruction of the Turkish fleet reached Constantinople on the 1st of that month.—The news caused a great consternation, but the Port had not resorted to any acts of violence against the European residents, and the Ambassadors remained there at the last dates.

Constantinople, Nov. 7.—Since the 1st of this month, when the burning of the Turkish fleet at Navarin was known, an indignation not to be described, has prevailed among the

Turks. Tranquillity, however, prevails, and we look forward with impatience to the decision of the Sultan after the great Diyan on the 5th. The Ambassadors of the three powers are still here but no intercourse is held with them, and the Austrian Ambassador is in constant negotiation with the Reis Effendi.

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January 26th, 1828.

FREDERICK SACHLER'S ESTATE. The subscriber, administrator of Maj. Frederick Sachler, dec'd. of Rowan county, N. C. desires the Legatees to present their inventories, legally authenticated, for settlement; and that he will be fully ready for settlement by next February court.

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ADAM ROSEMAN, Adm'r.

January 26th, 1828.

LOST.

Odessa, Nov. 15.—We have news from Constantinople to the 8th. The capital was tranquil, and the ambassadors were still there. Since the news of the catastrophe at Navarin, we have received that of a landing made by Fabvier on Scio, the 18th Oct. The Sultan was said to be in consternation; and private letters announced since, that the Reis Effendi had been beheaded; others that he was exiled. The result of the frequent meetings of the Diyan, was expected every moment.

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JANUARY 31st, 1828.

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TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD!

RAN away from the plantation of Mrs. Trotter, near Salisbury, SAM, a bright mulatto boy, about 30 years of age, and near six feet high. He is stout and well made; has a down cast look, and a little inclined to stoop in the shoulders. It is supposed that he will endeavour to pass as a free man, from the fact of his absconding without cause. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me in Salisbury, or to the overseer on the plantation.

THOMAS G. POLE.

February 1st, 1828. 403

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The Greensborough Patriot and Milton Gazette, will insert the above advertisement 4 weeks in their papers and forward their accounts for payment.

T. G. P.

SEIDLITZ and SODAIC POWDERS.

E. WILLEY & CO. have on hand of the above Powders, and will continue to keep, a constant supply during the season, by the gross, dozen, or single box.

Salisbury, Jan 18, 1828.

N. B. said powders are put up according to the method prescribed by the London Pharmacologia.

DANIEL H. CRESS.

RQUESTS all persons indebted to him by note of hand, book account, or otherwise, to make payment immediately, or their debts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Persons having demands against him, will please present them for payment.

He expects from the North, in a few days, an assortment of GOODS, consisting of

Dry Goods, Cutlery, Crockery, Hard Ware, Groceries, &c.

which he is disposed to sell low for cash, or on short credit.

Salisbury, Jan. 15th, 1828. 98

LAND and NEGROES, for SALE.

ON Wednesday, the 20th day of February next, will be exposed to public sale on the State House Square, in the city of Raleigh,

110 valuable Slaves,