

of public documents for 1821, '22. It will be perceived that the missions to Russia and Ghent are represented as ending at the same time, viz. 27th of February 1815; that in the column of salary, is placed a full salary as Minister to Ghent. If these statements be accurate, Mr. Adams did receive a double salary. But truth compels me to say, that this document, like others relating to Mr. Adams's accounts, is very inaccurate, if not materially false. In the main document the totals do not correspond with the items, and the recapitulation does not with either the totals or the aggregate of the items in that document. I cannot therefore assert, positively, that Mr. Adams did receive a double salary, or that he did not; but when I reflect that this document, which seems contrived rather to conceal than develop the truth, came through his own hands, and must have passed his inspection, there seems to me reason to infer that the worst representation it makes is the real truth of the case. Take this document coming through Mr. Adams himself, as true in its worst aspect, and let us see how much money he contrived to pocket in two years commencing with his appointment upon the Ghent Mission in April 1813:

Outfit on the Ghent Mission,	\$9,000 00
Salary do	20,299 30
Contingencies do	6,345 60
Outfit on Mission to Great Britain,	9,000 00
Salary of Russian and British Mission,	18,000 00
	\$62,644 90

If this document be correct in the amount of salary set to each Mission, Mr. Adams must have charged and received this sum for services and expenses between the 27th of April, 1813, and the 27th of April, 1815, besides some contingencies at London. If indeed he did not receive any salary as Minister to Ghent, then the amount paid to him for the two years was \$42,345 60. That he did actually receive this latter sum, much of it under false pretences and contrary to law, there is no room to doubt. What agency Mr. Adams had in settling his own accounts and directing the allowances to himself, I know not. Certain it is, that the Secretary of State is the chief agent in making all extraordinary allowances to foreign Ministers. Mr. Adams was Secretary of State from 1817 to 1825, and his accounts must have been settled after his return home. He at least did not object to the extravagant allowances made to him, some of them for services and journeys not performed, for he pocketed the money.

I have now given you all the information I can collect from the public documents upon the subject of your inquiry. You may rely upon it as accurate in the manner and to the extent that I have stated.

I cannot forbear to mention that in this investigation I have met with a key to the feelings which dictated the letter of Mr. Adams to Levitt Harris, in which he pronounces our Government feeble and penurious. Congress had refused to allow him a full outfit of 9000 dollars. In a letter to him from Mr. Monroe, then Secretary of State, dated June 23d, 1815, he is informed of this fact in the following words:

"It is necessary to apprise you, that, altho' a full outfit was transmitted by the Neptune, and intended to be allowed you by the executive as a member of the extra mission at St. Petersburg, yet the Legislature, on a reference of the subject to them for an appropriation, decided the principle, by the amount appropriated and the discussion which took place at the time, that an outfit only could be allowed to a Minister under circumstances applicable to your case. In your drafts on the bankers and in your future accounts, you will be pleased to keep this deduction in view."

But the minister had the money, and although the Government was almost bankrupt, the army naked and starving, and the enemy, relieved from war in Europe, was preparing to carry fire and sword through our country, and did soon after take this city, and burn the public buildings, he had no conception of relinquishing his hold upon the cash he had received. To Mr. Monroe's letter he returned an answer dated Ghent, 23d August, 1814, characterized by a tone and temper ill becoming a representative of his country in that day of her greatest want and peril. Among other things of a like character, he says:

"I allege, that by an act of the Executive perfectly conformable to the constitution and the law, the sum I am now required to deduct from my accounts and my drafts, was my property as much as the dwelling house of any member of the legislature was his, and that the principle which Congress would settle, by an ultimate refusal to allow the appropriation, could be no other than a principle to confiscate without any alleged offence, not half the outfit of a Minister under circumstances applicable to my case, but so much of my individual property."

If I had more time I would give the whole letter, from which you would not fail to perceive that Mr. Adams thought more of filling his own pockets at that

period, than he did of the wants of his good appetite. I am now in the forty-eighth year of my age.

JOHN MITCHELL.
Note.—At the request of Mr. Mitchell, I will state that I have lived a near neighbor to him for about five years, and frequently visited him during his last sickness; that, when he commenced the use of Liverwort, I said repeatedly, that if it cured him, I should not be surprised if it would restore a dead man to life; but I qualified this declaration by saying, I did not believe it possible that any earthly (or human) means could effect a cure. Dr. Murray has told me, that he considered Mr. Mitchell's case as incurable; and that he places great confidence in the medical qualities of Liverwort. I conclude by saying that Mr. Mitchell is present, and that he presents a very healthy appearance, more so than he did during five years, the period I was acquainted with him, previous to his last sickness. Mr. Mitchell states in his communication, which he submitted to me, that he is forty-eight; he would, I think, pass for thirty-five.

WM. H. HANDY.
Melona, Dec. 29, 1827.
Salisbury:
APRIL 23, 1828.
SURREY COUNTY.
At an Administration Meeting.....At an assemblage of about 245 of the citizens of Surrey county, who are opposed to the reelection of John Quincy Adams as President of the United States, met in the town of Rockford, on the 5th day of March, being the week of the superior court for said county, the following proceedings took place, viz:
On motion of Gen. Solomon Graves, Wm. P. Dobson, Esq., was appointed chairman of the meeting; and on motion of Mathew H. Hughes, Esq., Gen. S. Graves and Thomas Hampton, Esq. were appointed Secretaries.
After a brief explanation from the chair, of the objects of the meeting, a committee of five was, on motion, appointed, to draft suitable resolutions for the consideration and adoption of the meeting; which committee consisted of the following gentlemen: Gen. S. Graves, Maj. Little Hickerson, Mathew H. Hughes, Esq., Galihu Moore, Esq., and Thomas Hampton, Esq.; who, after retiring a short time, returned and reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.
Resolved, 1st. That as Republicans of the true Jeffersonian School, and not having confidence in the political integrity of John Q. Adams, we do, upon the ground of principle, solemnly deprecate his reelection at the approaching election of chief magistrate of the United States.
Resolved, 2. That having implicit confidence in the patriotism, abilities, political independence and unshaken firmness of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, of the state of Tennessee, we do solemnly pledge ourselves to support his election at the approaching election of President of the United States.
Resolved, 3. That this meeting entertain the highest respect for the talents and public services of JOHN C. CALHOUN, of South Carolina, and will support his election as Vice President of the U. States at the approaching election of President and Vice President of the U. S.
Resolved, 4th.—That this meeting approve of the nomination made by the other counties of this Electoral District, of Gen. Montfort Stokes, of Wilkes county, as Elector, and that they will support his election as such.
Resolved, 5th. That a committee of Vigilance, consisting of five, be appointed in each captain's district in the county; whose duty it shall be to use all proper exertions to promote the success of the Jackson Electoral ticket of this state; and that the said committees be composed of the following gentlemen, viz:
For Jonesville district: Tho. Hampton, Esq. Wm. C. Martin, Esq. Richard Gwyn, Esq. Alfred M. Martin, Esq. John Roberts, Esq. and Jas. Hicks.
For Capt. Holcomb's district: Wm. Collins, Philip Holcomb, Esq. and Wm. Day.
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For Capt. Ashly's district: Jacob Douthard, Esq. Rollin Jones, and Leonard Messick.
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For Hunnville district: Wm. C. Bird, Esq. Sam'l. L. Davis, Col. Sam'l. Spier, and Gideon E. Franklin.
For Capt. Callaway's district: Col. Jes. Callaway, Alfred Martin, Esq. Gen. Berry Patterson, Aquilla Spier, and Dant Cochran.
For Capt. Reece's district: Capt. Hadly Reece, Wm. Mackie, Esq. Bryant Jarvis, John Davis, and Joseph Carter.
For Capt. Chinn's district: Tho. Williams, Esq. Solomon Philips, Wm. B. Rash, and John Logan.
For Capt. Petells district: Isalah Coe, Capt. Joel Stow, Wm. Uptigrove, and Sam'l. Martin.
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ton, Esq. Stephen Shelton, Capt. Josiah Vanderpool.
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For Capt. Marshall's district: Elijah Thompson, Esq. Jas. Thompson, Maj. B. Patten, John A. Hughes, Esq. Wm. Marsh, Esq. Shadrach Franklin, and Capt. Wm. Douglass.
For Capt. Moore's district: Capt. Edw. Moore, Hardin P. Franklin, Esq. Miller W. Easley, Esq. John T. Franklin, and Capt. Joel Underwood.
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For Capt. Hatcher's district: Col. Mordcai Fleming, Sam'l. Forkner, Esq. Sam'l. D. Moore, Esq. Tho. J. Ward, and Col. John Zehary.
For Capt. Cox's district: Capt. Wm. D. Cox, Galihu Moore, Esq. Capt. Jonathan Unthank, Col. Micajah Forkner, John Jackson, and Capt. Achilles Death erage.
For Capt. Pfaff's district: Capt. Jacob Pfaff, Jas. M. Hollingsworth, Esq. Robert Hill, David Davis, John Cook, and Galen McKenney.
Resolved, 6th. That Gen. S. Graves, Mathew H. Hughes, Esq., Maj. Little Hickerson, Col. Jas. Callaway, Col. Mordcai Fleming, G. Moore, Esq., and Wm. P. Dobson, Esq. be appointed the Jackson Corresponding Committee for the county of Surrey; and that they prepare a suitable address for the occasion, and be authorized to adopt such other measures as may be deemed most advisable for the purpose of securing the great objects of this meeting.
On motion of Gen. S. Graves, Mathew H. Hughes, Esq., and Major Little Hickerson were appointed to attend the committee of conference which were to meet at Wilksboro' on the week of the superior court for Wilkes county.
Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and be published in the Western Carolinian and Raleigh Star.
WM. P. DOBSON, Chair'n
S. GRAVES, } Secretaries.
THO. HAMPTON, }
Cabarrus county, April 2, 1828.
Mr. White: It appears that the Editor of the Catawba Journal, dismissing the abilities of the Adams committee of this county, to sustain a certain challenge lately published, has himself volunteered in an Editorial notice of a part of our address—a kind of fatherly helping hand to them. Those worthy gentlemen will no doubt profit themselves much by the erudite hints, insinuations and remarks (would that I could say arguments) of Mr. Bingham; and, unquestionably, will be copiously supplied with them henceforth. I do not pretend to say that they need them. To do so, would be to liken them unto a young or undisciplined pack of hounds, which waits the cry of the old experienced leader before it ventures with bawling tongues to "make the welkin roar."
The people in this county generally think for themselves. The only boon they ask, is to furnish them with facts; and from them they draw their own conclusions, unaided by the dictatorship of any man or set of men. They have seen, they have heard, and they have judged; and that judgment is a determination to support Andrew Jackson. Herein lies the clue to the singular political observations of Mr. Bingham, as well as to the bravado challenge of the Adams Committee. They fear the effect of the stubborn facts presented in the Jackson Address; and every wheel it is to be put in motion, every spring strained, both by the exertion of personal influence, and by bold assertion, mangled denunciations and one-sided explanations, to stem the current of public opinion, now so rapidly running against them.
I will at once admit that the Adams Committee are "Honorable men;" but that they are men of character, men of influence, and men of wealth, is no reason that any free man capable of judging for himself, should pin his political faith to their sleeves. By the way, peruse the worthy Editor's can, among his other political advice, inform us who has authorized the publication of the fact, (pray, Mr. Bingham, if it fact) that the counties of Lincoln, Mecklenburg and Cabarrus, will all give majorities in favor of Adams; which information has been repeatedly harped on in the Richmond Whig, and has even tickled the palates of the fastidious Administration Editors at Washington City. The informant has been so kind as to give Mr. Adams three-fourths of our little county. Not so fast, Mr. Busy-body. Bargains and sales in political matters are not so common here as at Washington City. We have no safe precedent, by which to justify such a transfer of Jackson votes; and, if we had, the spirit which influenced our fathers on the 20th May, '73, would induce us to spurn the proposition. It seems strange that our Jackson Address, notwithstanding such an assumed Adams majority in the county, should have elicited not only the "bold challenge" of the friends of the administration to meet and debate its merits, but has even brought in play the combined critical, biblical and political armament of Mr. Bingham himself. Why, with such a preponderance as they claim, could they not rest contented? It seems their political appetite is so ravenous, that they would wrench from us the little portion that has been assigned us, or, to use a vulgar expression, they are determined to "go the whole hog, or none."
But their object can be readily seen: they cannot be so blind as not to know that this state is decidedly in favor of Jackson; for political effect abroad, it is that they circulate and encourage the opinion that we are divided among ourselves. In this district, there is no question that every county will give decided majorities for the People's candidate.
I have been insensibly led from the notice I intended to take of Mr. Bingham's remarks, and will now endeavor, in a few observations, to merit his pardon. He speaks of the objections urged in our address to J. Q. Adams, and says,

"there is no doubt that those charges cannot be supported, and there is little less doubt that the invitation to sustain them will not be accepted." To both members of this sentence, I, in behalf of the committee, answer, unhesitatingly, that the invitation to sustain them will be accepted. To the challengers we say, the address is before the people; and that, as the examination of the charges against Adams is to be public, we will expect, at the same time and place, a fair and full investigation of the objections (if any they can urge) against Jackson. This will be a manly course. The meeting is intended for political effect, and a full discussion of the relative claims and merits of both candidates will be necessary, if such necessity exists, to enlighten the people, if such be their object. We believe they want no new light on the subject: the healthy need no physician.
I will take this opportunity to correct one error in our address. It was, in asserting that Mr. Adams appointed ministers to Panama without the advice of the Senate. We intended to alter it before the address was printed; but from unforeseen obstacles, were prevented. This is no material mistake. Mr. Adams, if he did not exercise the power, asserted, in his message, a constitutional right to do so.
Mr. Bingham asks, "will any man have the presumption to say that B. (the writing explained by the prophet) is applicable to Mr. Adams?" The Cabarrus Jackson Committee had "the presumption" to say so; and, as a quotation from a book, (the respectability of which we believe he will not deny) illustrating our belief: to the present and future prospects of Adams, we are willing to reiterate the same. We believe that his political life is finished,—inasmuch as a majority of the People are opposed to his reelection; and, as a necessary inference, that he has been weighed in the balance of public opinion, and has been found wanting. A majority of the People of the United States never were in his favor; and to prove this assertion, it is only necessary to refer to the number of electoral votes he received, and to the fact now so appalling to him, his cabinet and his party, that both houses of congress are decidedly opposed to his reelection. He complains of this quotation, and exclaims, "Can party prejudice and rancor go further?" Let us give one out of many examples illustrating what the administration prints consider not to be "party prejudice and rancor." To circulate and encourage reports disparaging the character of a defenceless and amiable woman, is not "party prejudice and rancor," because the administration prints, with but few exceptions, from Maine to the Sabine, have published such respecting the wife of Andrew Jackson; and for no other reason, than that he was to be, by the People's approval, the probable successor of Adams.
Have we, as the editor implies, pretended to reveal the determinations of the Deity? Have we asserted that God has exerted his influence in the political contest now in agitation? Have we "passed the limits of human knowledge, and professed to reveal what no man can know," in illustrating by a quotation from the Holy Book, our belief that J. Q. Adams has been weighed in the balance, and has been found wanting?—that the term of his office will shortly expire, followed by a result given to those whom the people delight to honor, his and his adherents' places? Is there any "unwarrantable presumption" in this, even as enforced by the interpretation of Daniel, of a prophecy long since fulfilled, and only distinctly applicable to a corrupt monarch of corrupt subjects? But distortion of expressions and opinions is the common political trick of the day; and no where do we find it so frequently resorted to as among the editors of papers devoted to the cause of Adams. To what Book would Mr. Bingham advise the unskilled to refer for advice, suited to every situation in life, in preference to the Bible? The gentleman would perhaps say, "read, but never quote." He might as well observe to the pastor, "read, but never preach." We say that sound political morality is better taught there than in all the learned books his favorite President resorts to, for the purpose of elucidating his crude and unadjusted notions on national law. We say an illustration of our political condition cannot be better worded, than in the language of the Scriptures.—Let us, for instance, suppose a newspaper established in this country,—one, too, taken by its honest and unobscure farmers, trusting to the editor to represent both sides in a political contest (fair), and without prejudice; let us further suppose him suffering nothing to appear in his paper which could excite the cause he opposed in the way of "extract" or "quotation" even as a matter of their justice; but, on the other hand, busily collecting and printing encouraging memorandums from the various partisan prints on his file; and to conclude, let us suppose that we say unto the editor of the Catawba Journal, "thou art the man," in the language of the prophet Nathan; what would be his reply? "Any serious reflecting man, would say such an application of a striking and solemn portion of the scriptures, is a great and unwarrantable presumption."
The editor, in the close of his notice of our address, has given a commentary on the latter part of the quotation, and then very modestly advises us to publish one also. Considering that the "heterogeneous combination" he has arrayed against the Administration, compose the great mass of the American people, and that they consist of "radicals and anti-radicals, democrats and federalists, tariff and anti-tariff men, Bucktails and Clintons, quiddites and nothingies," I would like to know to what party he and those who think with him belong. It cannot be to that of the people, for those referred to in the last paragraph, compose that body.
That "Drowning men catch at straws," is an old observation; and Mr. Bingham's remarks, and the Cabarrus Adams challenge, prove it to be correct. My remarks are yet unfinished, although extended further than I intended at this time. They shall hear from me again.
One of the Cabarrus Jackson Committee.

Human Monsters—Sarah Johnson, and her unmarried daughter Peggy, were apprehended in York district, S. C. on the 3d inst.....the former charged with the murder of her newborn infant, and the latter charged as accessory to the murder, and with an attempt to murder her own infant; both children were illegitimate. A jury of inquest found a verdict of guilty against the parties.

A Society, auxiliary to the American Tract Society, has been formed at Raleigh, in this state. Its proceedings shall be published in our next.

Samuel Melton has been appointed Post Master at Yorkville, S. C. in place of P. Carey, resigned.

At an Administration Meeting.....At an assemblage of about 245 of the citizens of Surrey county, who are opposed to the reelection of John Quincy Adams as President of the United States, met in the town of Rockford, on the 5th day of March, being the week of the superior court for said county, the following proceedings took place, viz:

On motion of Gen. Solomon Graves, Wm. P. Dobson, Esq., was appointed chairman of the meeting; and on motion of Mathew H. Hughes, Esq., Gen. S. Graves and Thomas Hampton, Esq. were appointed Secretaries.

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S. GRAVES, } Secretaries.
THO. HAMPTON, }
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"there is no doubt that those charges cannot be supported, and there is little less doubt that the invitation to sustain them will not be accepted." To both members of this sentence, I, in behalf of the committee, answer, unhesitatingly, that the invitation to sustain them will be accepted. To the challengers we say, the address is before the people; and that, as the examination of the charges against Adams is to be public, we will expect, at the same time and place, a fair and full investigation of the objections (if any they can urge) against Jackson. This will be a manly course. The meeting is intended for political effect, and a full discussion of the relative claims and merits of both candidates will be necessary, if such necessity exists, to enlighten the people, if such be their object. We believe they want no new light on the subject: the healthy need no physician.
I will take this opportunity to correct one error in our address. It was, in asserting that Mr. Adams appointed ministers to Panama without the advice of the Senate. We intended to alter it before the address was printed; but from unforeseen obstacles, were prevented. This is no material mistake. Mr. Adams, if he did not exercise the power, asserted, in his message, a constitutional right to do so.
Mr. Bingham asks, "will any man have the presumption to say that B. (the writing explained by the prophet) is applicable to Mr. Adams?" The Cabarrus Jackson Committee had "the presumption" to say so; and, as a quotation from a book, (the respectability of which we believe he will not deny) illustrating our belief: to the present and future prospects of Adams, we are willing to reiterate the same. We believe that his political life is finished,—inasmuch as a majority of the People are opposed to his reelection; and, as a necessary inference, that he has been weighed in the balance of public opinion, and has been found wanting. A majority of the People of the United States never were in his favor; and to prove this assertion, it is only necessary to refer to the number of electoral votes he received, and to the fact now so appalling to him, his cabinet and his party, that both houses of congress are decidedly opposed to his reelection. He complains of this quotation, and exclaims, "Can party prejudice and rancor go further?" Let us give one out of many examples illustrating what the administration prints consider not to be "party prejudice and rancor." To circulate and encourage reports disparaging the character of a defenceless and amiable woman, is not "party prejudice and rancor," because the administration prints, with but few exceptions, from Maine to the Sabine, have published such respecting the wife of Andrew Jackson; and for no other reason, than that he was to be, by the People's approval, the probable successor of Adams.
Have we, as the editor implies, pretended to reveal the determinations of the Deity? Have we asserted that God has exerted his influence in the political contest now in agitation? Have we "passed the limits of human knowledge, and professed to reveal what no man can know," in illustrating by a quotation from the Holy Book, our belief that J. Q. Adams has been weighed in the balance, and has been found wanting?—that the term of his office will shortly expire, followed by a result given to those whom the people delight to honor, his and his adherents' places? Is there any "unwarrantable presumption" in this, even as enforced by the interpretation of Daniel, of a prophecy long since fulfilled, and only distinctly applicable to a corrupt monarch of corrupt subjects? But distortion of expressions and opinions is the common political trick of the day; and no where do we find it so frequently resorted to as among the editors of papers devoted to the cause of Adams. To what Book would Mr. Bingham advise the unskilled to refer for advice, suited to every situation in life, in preference to the Bible? The gentleman would perhaps say, "read, but never quote." He might as well observe to the pastor, "read, but never preach." We say that sound political morality is better taught there than in all the learned books his favorite President resorts to, for the purpose of elucidating his crude and unadjusted notions on national law. We say an illustration of our political condition cannot be better worded, than in the language of the Scriptures.—Let us, for instance, suppose a newspaper established in this country,—one, too, taken by its honest and unobscure farmers, trusting to the editor to represent both sides in a political contest (fair), and without prejudice; let us further suppose him suffering nothing to appear in his paper which could excite the cause he opposed in the way of "extract" or "quotation" even as a matter of their justice; but, on the other hand, busily collecting and printing encouraging memorandums from the various partisan prints on his file; and to conclude, let us suppose that we say unto the editor of the Catawba Journal, "thou art the man," in the language of the prophet Nathan; what would be his reply? "Any serious reflecting man, would say such an application of a striking and solemn portion of the scriptures, is a great and unwarrantable presumption."
The editor, in the close of his notice of our address, has given a commentary on the latter part of the quotation, and then very modestly advises us to publish one also. Considering that the "heterogeneous combination" he has arrayed against the Administration, compose the great mass of the American people, and that they consist of "radicals and anti-radicals, democrats and federalists, tariff and anti-tariff men, Bucktails and Clintons, quiddites and nothingies," I would like to know to what party he and those who think with him belong. It cannot be to that of the people, for those referred to in the last paragraph, compose that body.
That "Drowning men catch at straws," is an old observation; and Mr. Bingham's remarks, and the Cabarrus Adams challenge, prove it to be correct. My remarks are yet unfinished, although extended further than I intended at this time. They shall hear from me again.
One of the Cabarrus Jackson Committee.

Human Monsters—Sarah Johnson, and her unmarried daughter Peggy, were apprehended in York district, S. C. on the 3d inst.....the former charged with the murder of her newborn infant, and the latter charged as accessory to the murder, and with an attempt to murder her own infant; both children were illegitimate. A jury of inquest found a verdict of guilty against the parties.

A Society, auxiliary to the American Tract Society, has been formed at Raleigh, in this state. Its proceedings shall be published in our next.

Samuel Melton has been appointed Post Master at Yorkville, S. C. in place of P. Carey, resigned.

At an Administration Meeting.....At an assemblage of about 245 of the citizens of Surrey county, who are opposed to the reelection of John Quincy Adams as President of the United States, met in the town of Rockford, on the 5th day of March, being the week of the superior court for said county, the following proceedings took place, viz:

On motion of Gen. Solomon Graves, Wm. P. Dobson, Esq., was appointed chairman of the meeting; and on motion of Mathew H. Hughes, Esq., Gen. S. Graves and Thomas Hampton, Esq. were appointed Secretaries.

After a brief explanation from the chair, of the objects of the meeting, a committee of five was, on motion, appointed, to draft suitable resolutions for the consideration and adoption of the meeting; which committee consisted of the following gentlemen: Gen. S. Graves, Maj. Little Hickerson, Mathew H. Hughes, Esq., Galihu Moore, Esq., and Thomas Hampton, Esq.; who, after retiring a short time, returned and reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, 1st. That as Republicans of the true Jeffersonian School, and not having confidence in the political integrity of John Q. Adams, we do, upon the ground of principle, solemnly deprecate his reelection at the approaching election of chief magistrate of the United States.

Resolved, 2. That having implicit confidence in the patriotism, abilities, political independence and unshaken firmness of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, of the state of Tennessee, we do solemnly pledge ourselves to support his election at the approaching election of President of the United States.

Resolved, 3. That this meeting entertain the highest respect for the talents and public services of JOHN C. CALHOUN, of South Carolina, and will support his election as Vice President of the U. States at the approaching election of President and Vice President of the U. S.

Resolved, 4th.—That this meeting approve of the nomination made by the other counties of this Electoral District, of Gen. Montfort Stokes, of Wilkes county, as Elector, and that they will support his election as such.

Resolved, 5th. That a committee of Vigilance, consisting of five, be appointed in each captain's district in the county; whose duty it shall be to use all proper exertions to promote the success of the Jackson Electoral ticket of this state; and that the said committees be composed of the following gentlemen, viz:

For Jonesville district: Tho. Hampton, Esq. Wm. C. Martin, Esq. Richard Gwyn, Esq. Alfred M. Martin, Esq. John Roberts, Esq. and Jas. Hicks.

For Capt. Holcomb's district: Wm. Collins, Philip Holcomb, Esq. and Wm. Day.

For Hamptonville district: Dr. John B. Hampton, Wm. Haines, Moses P. Nicholson, Dr. Alfred Cook, Jacob Padgett, and Franklin Hicks.

For Capt. Ashly's district: Jacob Douthard, Esq. Rollin Jones, and Leonard Messick.

For Capt. Clanton's district: Benjamin Clanton, Maj. Wm. F. Atwood, Henry Baly, and Frederick May.

For Hunnville district: Wm. C. Bird, Esq. Sam'l. L. Davis, Col. Sam'l. Spier, and Gideon E. Franklin.

For Capt. Callaway's district: Col. Jes. Callaway, Alfred Martin, Esq. Gen. Berry Patterson, Aquilla Spier, and Dant Cochran.

For Capt. Reece's district: Capt. Hadly Reece, Wm. Mackie, Esq. Bryant Jarvis, John Davis, and Joseph Carter.

For Capt. Chinn's district: Tho. Williams, Esq. Solomon Philips, Wm. B. Rash, and John Logan.

For Capt. Petells district: Isalah Coe, Capt. Joel Stow, Wm. Uptigrove, and Sam'l. Martin.

For Capt. Fuik's district: Wm. W. Shepperd, Jesse Briggs, Thomas Doug-

ton, Esq. Stephen Shelton, Capt. Josiah Vanderpool.
For Capt. Brickle's district: Capt. John B. Brickle, Joseph Howard, Jesse Howard, Jonathan Whitaker, Esq. Winston Somers, and Wm. P. Dobson, Esq.
For Jarvis's district: John Jarvis, Wm. Bowles, Esq. Pleasant B. Roberts, Esq. and Richard Welbourn.
For Capt. Marshall's district: Elijah Thompson, Esq. Jas. Thompson, Maj. B. Patten, John A. Hughes, Esq. Wm. Marsh, Esq. Shadrach Franklin, and Capt. Wm. Douglass.
For Capt. Moore's district: Capt. Edw. Moore, Hardin P. Franklin, Esq. Miller W. Easley, Esq. John T. Franklin, and Capt. Joel Underwood.
For Capt. Easley's dist.: Capt. Stephen I. Easley, Mallory Smith, Esq. Jonathan Davis, Wm. Snow, and Wm. Cunningham.
For Capt. Hatcher's district: Col. Mordcai Fleming, Sam'l. Forkner, Esq. Sam'l. D. Moore, Esq. Tho. J. Ward, and Col. John Zehary.
For Capt. Cox's district: Capt. Wm. D. Cox, Galihu Moore, Esq. Capt. Jonathan Unthank, Col. Micajah Forkner, John Jackson, and Capt. Achilles Death erage.
For Capt. Pfaff's district: Capt. Jacob