

King of France.—A correspondent of the New-York Enquirer, who writes from Paris, under date of May 29, gives a description of some of the Royal family of France, on their visit to the church, to perform religious ceremonies on Easter. He says: "The King came in first, with his chapeau in his hand, bowing very courteously, and smiling to the fat, jolly looking Bishop of Hermopolis, who received him under a canopy, in a sort of purple silk night gown. His majesty is a little, thin, grey-headed old man, with a long Don Quixotte visage, and a stoop in his shoulders. His mouth, which is always partly open, from the falling of the nether lip, gives him the exact expression of what he is in reality said to be, a weak old devotee, exceedingly good-natured and affable, but without one grain of good sense or talent.

The little Duke of Angouleme, quite a dwarf in his figure, followed behind his father, with a large pair of jack-boots over his white pantaloons, swaggering along with a gait so excessively awkward, and so much like a postillion, or sailor; that one could have almost supposed him intoxicated. If the King's visage belongs to the order of the Knight of La Mancha, the little Duke's is the very counterpart of that renowned hero of romance. It is of immeasurable length and tenuity, and out of all proportion to the small aching cranium which surmounts it, and which might be compared to the barber's basin, which his prototype carried in lieu of a helmet. The King and Dauphin, as the Duke is called, were both in white pantaloons, and plain military, undress coats of blue, and dress swords; and his Majesty had, in addition, two large gold epaulettes, which seemed to sit rather clumsily on his narrow shoulders.

After these two hopeful specimens of the Bourbons, there came in one, in whose fine portly person and masculine features, I was agreeably disappointed. She is the one Napoleon said (and justly, I should presume, from her towering haughty look, and insolent manner) was the only man in the family, viz: the celebrated Dutchess of Angouleme. She was in purple, with a long train held up most ridiculously by two or three coxcombs, who followed her with her maids of honor. However, any crime or indecency is pardonable, when committed by persons of such exalted rank, august pretensions, and high born privileges. This truth was still more striking, when the Dutchess of Angouleme, as well as the Dutchess of Berri (a pigeon eyed little woman, of less beauty than her sister-in-law) both knelt on all fours in a most indecent posture, on the red cushions placed before the altar for them, and the King and Duke. To give the devil his due, she is a remarkably fine looking and commanding woman.

As for his majesty, Charles X., if it will be any satisfaction for you, I can tell you that he had no gloves on, that he took off his sword with his own hands, that he wears a pair of old horn spectacles, read in an old greasy prayer book, and blows his nose with a common blue silk handkerchief."

Col. Wm. Polk, of Raleigh, was present as an invited guest at a public dinner in Nashville, Tenn. on the 4th ult. One of the toasts on the occasion was:

Our distinguished guest, Col. Wm. Polk: one of the memorable band of Patriots of the Revolution. May he long live to enjoy the blessings won by their valor.

Col. Polk being called on for a toast, gave the following:

Gen. Andrew Jackson: Nature having made him great, he has made himself good; a politician whose integrity never was suspected; a practical jurist and statesman; a chieftain who has received the plaudits of millions: May he, like his great preceptor, Washington, after retiring from the toils of war to domestic life, be called to fill the first office in the gift of a free people.

Iredell Agricultural Society.—The Agricultural Society of Iredell county, met in Statesville on the 4th ult.; the following premiums were awarded:

- To Tho's Allison, (Tanner) for the best Colt, between 1 and 3 y's old, \$5
- To the same for the best mare Colt, do. 5
- To Absalom Simonton, for the best horse Colt, under 1 year old, 4
- To John McKee, for the best mare Colt ditto, 8
- To Col. Tho's A. Allison, best ball calf, 3
- To James Crawford the best Pig, 2
- To Elizabeth Baggaly, best Counterpane, 3
- To Mrs. John Mushat, best mixed Cloth 3

The People's Nomination.

FOR PRESIDENT, Andrew Jackson.

(OF TENNESSEE.)
"Honor and gratitude to the man, who has filled the measure of his country's glory."
JEFFERSON.
"The recollection of the public relations in which I stood to General Jackson, while President, and the proofs given to him, of the high estimation in which he was held by me," &c.
JAMES MADISON.
"My friendship for General Jackson, and the strong proofs of confidence and regard I have given him, while President, forbids my taking any part in the ensuing presidential election."
JAMES MONROE.
"General Jackson's services to this nation entitle him to their highest rewards—his whole career has been signalized by the purest intentions, and the most elevated purposes."
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
"Towards that distinguished Captain (Andrew Jackson) who has shed so much glory on our country, whose name constitutes so great a portion of its moral property, I never had, I never can have any other feelings than those of the most profound respect, and of the utmost kindness."
HENRY CLAY.
"General Jackson is a clear-headed, strong-minded man, and has more of the Roman in him, than any man now living."
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN C. CALHOUN.

(OF SOUTH CAROLINA.)
The distinguished Statesman, and patriotic Advocate of the People's Rights.

[Election is on Thursday, 13th day of November.]

JACKSON ELECTORAL TICKET.

- 1st Dist.—Robert Love, of Haywood county.
- 2d "—Montfort Stokes, of Wilkes.
- 3d "—Peter Forney, of Lincoln.
- 4th "—John Giles, of Rowan.
- 5th "—Abraham Phillips, of Rockingham.
- 6th "—John M. Morehead, of Guilford.
- 7th "—Walter F. Leake, of Richmond.
- 8th "—Willie P. Mangum, of Orange.
- 9th "—Josiah Crutlip, of Wake.
- 10th "—John Hall, of Warren.
- 11th "—Joseph J. Williams, of Martin.
- 12th "—Kedar Ballard, of Gates.
- 13th "—Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecomb.
- 14th "—Richard D. Spaight, of Craven.
- 15th "—Edw. B. Dudley, of New Hanover.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: Those unfriendly to the election of General Jackson to the presidency, have spared no pains, no expense, to defeat his promotion, by circulating reports, purporting to be even official, when they are but base impositions upon the public: such as the stories formerly so much harped upon in the administration papers, respecting the General's violation of the laws, his illegal and cold-blooded murder of the six militia men, the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, &c. All these, however, they have at length been forced to abandon, and have now retreated into their last citadel, denouncing the General because he is not as finished a scholar as Mr. Adams, is not as punctilious as the present incumbent in orthography and punctuation. The letters of Gen. Jackson, when written in haste, show inaccuracies, as do those of Gen. Green, and some others of our revolutionary officers. In the camp, or in the wilderness, a hasty moment is often seized upon to make even an official communication. The writer, under such circumstances, is not very punctilious. In a letter written by General Jackson to Mr. Campbell, his private friend, then a Senator in Congress, he spelt the word *solemn*, without the final *n*; but this is only a *lapsus penna*, for the same word again occurs in the subsequent part of the General's letter, and is correctly spelt. This letter to Campbell, which contains upwards of one hundred closely printed lines, does not exhibit scarcely a dozen inaccuracies. But do not all the General's letters appear sufficiently pointed?

It seems that the President not long since convoked a cabinet meeting, with the view of examining Mr. Clay and the rest of the cabinet upon orthography, knowing full well how anxious they had been to destroy the character of the military chieftain, on the score of his literature, and being apprehensive lest they might thereby commit themselves. As they had never fought the battles of their country, and had therefore no military reputation to recommend them to the people, and mainly rested their claims upon their superior knowledge in orthography and punctuation, it was all-important that they should be well versed therein. The President then informed them, that it was his object to exercise them every morning before office hours, in spelling and punctuation. He requested them to arrange themselves around in order.

Hal, says he, you take the head, and Pottawatamie the foot. I will commence with *Female*, which, the chieftain could not spell. [Giving out aloud.]
"Female!"
Hal, [Clay] (spelling,) phe-male, phe-male. No, the next!
"Female!"
Neptune. [Southard] Fe-mail, femail. The next!
Empty Barrel. [Barbour] Fe-male, femail. The next!
Toby. [Watkins] Fe-mal, femal. No, no; the next!
Pottawatamie. [McKenny] Phe (fe) mail (male) phe-mail.
The President, (in great apparent agitation and alarm) "Gentlemen, you have harped much upon the 'six militia men,' and have, to my knowledge, disseminated documents relating to that affair; pray spell the word *militia*."
Hal. Ma-lis-h-a, malis-h-a!
President. (much fretted) The next.
Earl. Mi-li-sha, milis-ha. The next.
Nept. Ma-ly-sha, malis-ha. The next.
Uncle Toby. Me-li-she, melis-hee. The next.
Pott. Mi-lee-she, milis-hee.
Pres. Oh fie! oh fie! Can you then spell the word *Solemn*?
Hal. Sol-em, solem! (others spelling at the same time,) sol-lim.
Pres. Order, gentlemen! order! Let me see, if you cannot spell the word *collusion*; thou shouldst know it, I am sure!
Hal. Col-lu-sion, collusion.
Pres. (In a low tone) Ah, Hal, that's been our ruin: No wonder thou spelt it well!
Prof. Earl, spell *simulacrum*!

that often occur in diplomacy. Try the words and you see.
Earl. Clie—
Prof. Clie-que—
Pres. "Hah! enough, enough! I now find myself surrounded by a cabinet and dependents that can neither spell nor spell." The Pottawatamie is said to have left the room, blubbering at the same time, "that although the President knew a great deal of oriental literature, yet he could not spell the names of his two Indians."
E-to-s-gun-ga-ma-mee—The white face.
War-che-nun-sa-pa—The negro, or black.
There was "Ebony and Tophur," for him.
S. R. G.

We have been requested, by the author, to publish the following communication, which was refused an insertion in the *Hillboro' Recorder*, to which paper it was first communicated.

Mr. Editor: You will recollect that in the discussion on the Presidential election last Friday evening, after the adjournment of court, (in which discussion you also participated) it was urged by some of his friends, that Mr. Adams had always been esteemed an unwavering statesman, and that the charge of his having spozitized from the old Federal party, was groundless; at least there was nothing on record that they had observed to substantiate it: Although it was admitted "that he entered the United States Senate with strong predilections for the Federal party." In consequence of this, I have since seen at no little pains in procuring such documents as would fix the character of Mr. Adams, as United States Senator, (previous to Dec 1807) in such a manner as to leave no room to quibble. Through the kindness of a friend, I have been favored with a No. of the Boston Centinel, a paper which has always supported Mr. Adams; also, a Washington City paper, containing an extract from the Journal of the United States Senate, for the session of 1103-4. From the commencement of Mr. Adams's Senatorial term, to his vote for the Embargo measure, we are warranted in drawing the conclusion, from the said journal, that he voted with the Federal party on all the leading measures that characterized the parties of that day. It is also known and universally admitted, that during the Session of Congress for 1807-8, Mr. Adams, most unexpectedly, but avowedly, made a complete political somerser from the Federal to the Republican party. At that day, the then Presidential canvass was settled in the midst of the people, between Mr. Madison and Gov. Clinton. Mr. Madison's administration, like that of his predecessors, was to be decidedly republican. Mr. Adams, therefore, found himself cut off from all hope of promotion by the Federal party, for eight years at least, and in all probability forever; it was at this moment, eventually so suspicious to his personal aggrandizement, that this somerser was so adroitly cut.

In the controversy above alluded to, the Jackson party, amongst other objections, advanced the above against Mr. Adams; but the reply was, those charges were gratuitous; nor could they ever give credence to any rumor that went to associate Mr. Adams at any time, with the "high Federal party," that was not properly authenticated. Some of the disputants, however, were frank enough to admit, at the time, that were these charges against the present incumbent substantiated, "they would go a great way in diminishing their attachment for Mr. Adams." I hope, therefore, you will be good enough, Mr. Editor, to give the extracts inclosed, as they are authentic, an insertion in the Recorder, forbearing to forestall public opinion by any editorial remarks whatever, and oblige, very respectfully, yours, AN ORANGE VOTER.

July 4th, 1828.

From the Boston Centinel of the 5th Feb. 1803.

"Senator of the United States: Massachusetts.—On Thursday, the choice of a senator to represent this state in the senate of the United States, took place: of near twenty names which were placed on the nomination list, the Federal republicans generally appeared to have selected two, both of whom have been the objects of Democratic persecution: The Hon. Timothy Pickering, late Secretary of State, and the Hon. John Quincy Adams, late minister plenipotentiary to the Court of Berlin. When circumstances place two such men as candidates for the same office, it is not an easy matter to give a preference.

"On the first trial, the whole number of votes was 169, 85 necessary to a choice; Hon. T. Pickering had 67, Hon. J. Q. Adams 10, Hon. T. H. Skinner (the only Republican voted for) 71, N. Tillinghast, Esq. 12, Hon. H. Knox 7, Scattering 2. On the second trial, the votes were 170, 85 necessary to a choice: Mr. Pickering had 79, Mr. Adams 6, Gen. Skinner 71, Mr. Tillinghast 6, General Knox 5. On the third trial, the votes were 171, 85 necessary to a choice; Mr. Pickering had 33, Mr. Adams 56, Gen. Skinner 71, Mr. Tillinghast 10, General Knox 1. On the fourth trial, the votes were 171, 85 necessary to a choice; Mr. Pickering had 6 votes, Mr. Adams 86, Gen. Skinner 70, and Mr. Tillinghast 9. The Hon. John Quincy Adams was, therefore, declared to be chosen on the part of

the strictest sect, but asserts that General Skinner was the only Democrat voted for. This vote is worthy further of note: It will be seen that Gen. Skinner received, on the first, second, and third trials, 71; and the fourth, 70; proving that the Democratic vote was finally given against Mr. Adams. Whilst Mr. Adams received, on the first trial, 10 votes; on the second trial, 6 votes; on the third trial, 56 votes; and on the fourth trial, 86 votes. By a comparison of the votes on the several trials, it will be found that Mr. Adams's election was secured by an arrangement with Mr. Pickering's friends. On the third trial Mr. Pickering had 33 votes, and Mr. Adams 56; on the fourth trial, Mr. Adams had 86, and Mr. Pickering 6 votes.

We will next turn upon Mr. Adams's vote whilst Senator in Congress. It is well known to those familiar with Mr. Jefferson's administration, that there was a violent party organized against it, to wit: the Federal party. On the 26th October, 1803, "the bill to enable the President of the United States to take possession of the territories (Louisiana) ceded by France to the United States, by the treaty concluded at Paris on the 30th April, 1803, and for other purposes," was acted upon. On the vote being taken, it was found that the following gentlemen voted in the negative: Nays—Messrs. John Quincy Adams, Hillhouse, Olcott, Pickering, Plumer, and Tracy: Journal of the senate, vol. 3, page 303.

On the 31st October, 1803, we find Mr. Adams voted against the following resolution: Resolved, that the Senate is penetrated with a full sense of the merit and patriotism of the late Samuel Adams and Edmund Pendleton, deceased, and that the members thereof do wear crapes on the left arm for one month, in testimony of the national gratitude and reverence towards the memory of those illustrious patriots." Nays—Messrs. John Quincy Adams, Bradley, Dayton, Hillhouse, Olcott, Pickering, Plumer, John Tracy, and Wells: Jour. senate, vol. 3, page 305.

On the 29th Nov. 1803, he voted in favor of filling the blank number of persons from whom the house should select a President and Vice President of the United States, in case the electoral colleges should not make a choice, with the word *fur*, as follows: Yeas—John Quincy Adams, Bailey, Butler, Condict, Dayton, Hillhouse, Olcott, Plumer, Tracy, Wells, White, and Wright.

On the same day, he voted against filling the blank with the number *three*, as it now stands in the constitution; the vote was as follows: Nays—John Quincy Adams, Butler, Condict, Dayton, Hillhouse, Olcott, Plumer, Tracy, Wells, White, and Wright.

On the 1st of December, he voted against the adoption of the amendment of the constitution, as it was afterwards sanctioned by the United States, and stands at the present time; those who voted against it, were, Messrs. John Quincy Adams, Butler, Dayton, Hillhouse, Olcott, Pickering, Plumer, Tracy, Wells, and White: Jour. senate, vol. 3, pages 347 and 349.

On 31st January, 1804, he voted against an amendment of the bill to give effect to the laws of the United States in the territory of Louisiana: those who voted against the amendment, were, Messrs. John Quincy Adams, Olcott, and Plumer: Jour. senate, vol. 3, page 303.

On the 14th January, 1804, he voted against amending the bill to give effect to the laws of the United States within the territory of Louisiana, by striking out the words "giving effect to the laws of the United States," and inserting, in lieu thereof, the words, "laying and collecting duties or imposts and tonnage;" those who voted in opposition, were, Messrs. John Quincy Adams, Plumer, and Wells: Jour. senate, vol. 3, page 350.

On the 18th February, 1804, he voted against the final passage of the bill "dividing Louisiana into two territories, and making provision for the temporary government thereof." The members who voted against the bill were, Messrs. John Quincy Adams, Hillhouse, Olcott, Plumer, and Stone: Jour. senate, vol. 3, p. 360.

On the 20th February, 1804, he voted in favor of correcting the Journal of the 18th, and to expunge therefrom the following words, to wit: "Mr. Logan (of Pennsylvania) notified the senate, that he should, on Monday next, ask leave to bring in a bill laying a duty on stoves imported into the United States: Those who voted in favor of the correction, were, Messrs. John Quincy Adams, Baldwin, Bradley, Plumer, and Tracy—21 voted against it: Jour. senate, vol. 3, page 360.

On the 2d March, 1804, he voted in favor of the following resolution, which was submitted on the 4th January preceding, by himself: Resolved, that any senator of the United States, having previously acted and voted as a member of the House of Representatives, on a question of impeachment, is thereby disqualified to sit and act in the same case as a member of the senate, sitting in a court

John Quincy Adams, Hillhouse, Olcott, Pickering, Plumer, Tracy, Wells, and White: Jour. senate, vol. 3, page 369.

On the 12th March, 1804, he voted against the bill empowering commissioners "to explore and designate the most eligible route for a turnpike road, to lead from Fort Cumberland, on the Potomac, to Wheeling, on the Ohio:" Those who voted against the amendment, were, Messrs. John Quincy Adams, Armstrong, Baldwin, Bradley, Ellery, Hillhouse, Jas. Jackson, Logan, McLay, Nicholas, Olcott, Plumer, John Smith (of N. Y.) Venable, and White: Jour. senate, vol. 3, page 375.

On the 19th March, 1804, he voted against the following amendment to the bill, entitled "and act to alter and establish certain post roads:" "And be it further enacted, that two post roads shall be laid out, under the inspection of commissioners to be appointed by the President of the United States, one to lead from Tellico block-house, in the State of Tennessee, and the other from Jackson court-house, in the State of Georgia, by routes the most eligible, and as nearly direct as the nature of the ground will admit, to New-Orleans: Those who voted against the amendment, were, Messrs. John Quincy Adams, Bradley, Hillhouse, Logan, Olcott, Pickering, Plumer, Israel Smith, Tracy, and White: Jour. senate, vol. 3, page 383.

From the extracts given above, it will be conclusive, that Mr. Adams was a Federalist of the strictest sect, in the early part of Mr. Jefferson's administration; and I am apprehensive from some of his official errors and sins, that he has never been politically regenerated; never converted to the Republican faith.

Auctions.—The Chairman of the Corresponding Committee of the Merchants of New York, has addressed a letter to the Editors of the South Carolina State Gazette, in relation to the late proceedings at Columbia, in reference to the Auction System: in which he says, that the mercantile community esteem the present as a struggle for existence; and feel it to be of vastly more importance than the fate of the Presidential election. He likewise says, that there is nothing political contained in the elements of opposition to it; men, "of all parties" uniting in: in addition to which, he asserts, there will be this question, by way of test propounded to every candidate for the next Congress—"Are you determined to support an Auction Duty Bill?"—And the assurance is further added, that it has no connection with the Tariff policy; and the fact assumed is grounded upon this, that the Memorial praying for the taxation of Auctions, comes from the City of New York, whose interest is, and whose votes in the National Legislature were opposed to a scheme, whose gradual tendency is to reduce many important interests of our common country to a regular dependence upon one not so important.

He then proceeds: Do the South Carolinians know that their states sovereignty is constantly violated, by the operation of the Auction System. With what propriety are they charged 1 1/2 per cent State duty, on every bale of cotton and pound of Rice sold here at auction, while the manufacturer, who has purchased his cotton and made it into cloth, sells it free of duty? They have not certainly, seen this in its true light, or they would not have acted thus hastily—and as to the oft repeated delusion that goods are sold cheaper at auction than at private sales, we deny it entirely. There are many Auctioneers in the provincial towns, who are the owners of the greater part of the goods they sell, and who regularly visit New York to make their purchases, and then sell them out at a profit by public sale. We desire that the next Congress shall send for persons and papers to testify on the subject, and hope that some of our Auctioneers will be cited.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

The subscriber has just returned from the North, with as good an assortment of Jewelry, Watches, Silver-Ware, &c. as was ever offered for sale in this place; his Jewelry is of the latest importations, and the most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities: elegant Gold and Silver Watches; plain Do.; &c. &c. And in a few days, he will receive a very elegant assortment of Military Goods. Also, all kinds of Silver-Ware, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice. All of which will be sold lower than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods; their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy.

All kinds of Watches Repaired, and warranted to keep time: the shop is two doors below the court-house, on Main-street.

ROBERT WYNNE.
Salem, May 26, 1828.

Trotter & Huntington.

Watch and Clock Makers and Jewellers, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

HAVE just received an elegant assortment of articles in their line; which they will sell very low for cash, or to punctual customers on credit. All kinds of Watches repaired, and warranted to perform well.

July 28, 1828.