

JACKSON IN PENNSYLVANIA.
Extract of a letter to a Member of Congress, dated

HARRISBURG, April 4, 1830.

Pennsylvania is bound to the core for General Jackson. He never had a stronger hold upon the affections of the people of this powerful State, than at the present moment. The Republican members of the Legislature met last night in full Convention, for the purpose of organizing the party, and expressing what they believed to be the sentiments of the State in relation to the course of the general administration. It is plain to every one, that nothing can tend more firmly to cement the bonds which unite the democratic family of the Union, than an early knowledge that the President will consent again to be a candidate; and the Convention, under these impressions, proceeded immediately to express its opinions and feelings on this subject.

John Brown, Esq. of the Senate, was President, and the Speakers, Messrs. Hawkins, of the Senate, and Smith, of the House, Vice Presidents.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Whereas, in the opinion of this meeting, the policy and measures of the present administration of the General Government, accord with the true interests of the country, and are such as the friends of the present venerable and distinguished individual, placed at the head of the Government by the free and voluntary suffrages of the people, anticipated and predicted, in the event of his success, and such as are not only approved by his former friends, but by many who opposed his election. And whereas, Pennsylvania was the first State in the Union to present the name of Andrew Jackson to the American people, as a candidate for the Presidency, it is right that she should be among the first to express her satisfaction of the prosperity and success of his administration.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the present administration of the General Government meets the cordial and decided approbation of the Democratic party, and of the people of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the unanimity and harmony of the great Democratic party of the Union will be greatly promoted, by again placing the name of Andrew Jackson before the people, as a Candidate for re-election.

In addition to the above resolutions, adopted by the Convention, the following was addressed to General Jackson, by the members, expressing, in the strongest terms, their approbation of the "wise and judicious republican measures" of his administration. Thus you see, my dear Sir, that good old Pennsylvania has again boldly declared herself in favor of the People's Candidate, for the highest office in the world.

For Coffee, Salt, &c.—The following is an extract of a letter, dated at Washington City, 28th March last, to a gentleman in Charleston—published in the Mercury of the 5th inst.

I believe yet that Congress will not adjourn without reducing the duties upon Coffee, Tea, and Salt. The situation of the Treasury, the small amount of the public debt, and the pressure upon the people, by reason of their diminished commerce, render it imperiously the duty of Congress to alleviate their condition by reducing their burthens. The people of Carolina and Georgia complain loud against the Tariff; but do they remember the grievances which are borne by Virginia and Maryland! The staples of the former are yet, in some degree, productive; but in the latter they are worthless. There is not a market in the world for Flour, and little or no demand for Tobacco in any foreign region. The people of Virginia barely obtained a subsistence, and could not do that, but for their animal stock. Those of Maryland are reduced to a state of pauperism; and but for the fisheries of the Chesapeake and its rivers, would be compelled to follow the example of the children of Israel, and seek an Egypt in the Western world, where fresh and fertile lands supply the wants of the people. You have no idea in the South to what a deplorable degree the State of Maryland has decayed. That land of luxury and hospitality is little better than a vast almshouse. The most beautiful and gardenlike State in the Union is, by the operation of that ruinous and enslaving system, the Tariff, blighted and withered, and its wretched inhabitants covered with rags. So delusive, so imperceptible, so felonious are the hidden and concealed effects of this vampire upon their economy, that they are "wasting away like the human constitution under influence of consumption, or the consumption of a slow poison."

The late duel has caused an extraordinary sensation in Philadelphia. Notwithstanding that the matter is before a Grand Jury, some of the citizens are so excited about it that a town meeting has been called, for the purpose of employing counsel on the occasion.

RETRENCHMENT.

As the opposition editors continue to reiterate the falsehood, about the extravagance of the present Administration, in contrast with the Adams, Clay, Webster and, Ten Clinch dynasties, we publish the following from the United States Telegraph, of the 6th inst; which, we hope will settle the question.

WASHINGTON, April 4th, 1830.

To the Editor of the United States Tel.

Sir: In a publication which recently made its appearance in the National Intelligencer, a statement of the expenditures for the year 1828 and 1829 was made, founded in error, and calculated to mislead the public mind. The expenditures of 1828 were stated to be \$23,487,415

The expenditures of 1829 stated to be \$26,164,593

Making the expenditures of 1829 greater than the expenditures of 1828.

My situation, as a member of the committee, whose duty it has been made, by the order of the House of Representatives, to inquire into the amount of the public expenditures, as well as the objects upon which they have been made, enables me to furnish a correct statement of the same for both years.

Those of 1828 amounted to \$23,487,415 00
to \$23,487,415 00
Those of 1829 to \$26,164,593 50

Difference in favor of 1829 \$2,677,178 50

This statement is taken from public documents in my possession, exhibiting the amount expended in each year, ending on the first of January; of course all the expenditures made, between the 1st of March, 1829, under the administration of Mr. Adams, is included in the aggregate of \$23,487,415, &c. The expenditures of January and February, 1829, was 2,498,903, &c.

If a comparison between the expenditures of the late and present administration be desirable, in order to test the economy of each, that comparison, to be fair and just, should be made between the first 12 months after the commencing on the 1st March, 1829, and ending on 1st March, 1830. It is not correct to charge the 2,498,903, &c. expended by the late administration, in January and February, 1829, to the present Administration.

From an official document now before me, it appears, that from the 1st of March, 1828, to the 1st of March, 1829, the last year of the late administration, the aggregate amount of the public expenditures was 26,513,788, &c.

Those from 1st March, 1829, to 1st March 1830, the first year of Gen. Jackson's administration, amounted to 24,520,780, &c.

From this statement, taken from the books of the Treasury, it appears that the amount expended in the first year of Gen. Jackson's administration, is less, by 1,993,008, &c. than the expenditures for the preceding year of Mr. Adams' administration. I state the facts, and leave the public to draw their own inferences. I am, respectfully, yours,

C. A. WICKLIFFE.

THE ARMY

Secretary Eaton in a late communication in reply to a resolution of the senate making enquiry into the cause of desertion in the Army, gives what we consider an excellent suggestion, and one which, we doubt not, the wisdom of congress will adopt and act upon. He proposes that promotion in the army should be extended to the ranks; and that, instead of giving all the graduates at West Point, commissions, and thus filling up the posts in the army, and excluding the soldiers, no matter what may be their deserts, in cases of extraordinary merit, the cadets should be arranged to the army or navy, as the judgment of the executive may determine, the other to retire to private life and there follow whatever pursuit their preference may direct. The fact that a common soldier in our army can not rise higher than a corporal or sergeant, and that these grades are to bound the extent of his ambition, is calculated to deaden all feelings of honorable ambition. Doubtless the suggestion of Secretary Eaton, if carried into effect, would infuse new life and vigor into the ranks, and excite the army to discipline and good conduct. As the secretary says: "This course will present opportunities to the non-commissioned officers of rising to any rank, however high. The common soldier will perceive the road to promotion open and accessible; new feelings will be inspired; ambition, honor and pride, will concentrate their influence to regenerate and raise the soldier's character; and with it, the evils of desertion may cease. There is every thing in a soldier's life, and this only, which can render him heroic amidst danger, and invincible in battle."

Customs.—At the balls in Brazil both the cavaliers and their dark-eyed partners dance unglowed. To present a gloved hand to a lady would be taken as an insult, as inferring the existence on her part of some cutaneous disorder.

Specie.—The amount of specie coined every year at the mint of the United States, is fully equivalent to supply all the lower channels of circulation, in the event of a prohibition being put upon the issue of small bills. Last year by the Report of the Mint, we believe no fewer than seven millions of pieces of gold and silver coin, were issued. More than a half of this amount, was in the shape of silver coins—such as half-dollars—quarters—ten cents, &c. In consequence of the prevailing system of small bills, the greater portion of this specie is forced out of the country by foreign exchanges, to pay for foreign importations. Instead of paying for goods in our own produce, and with our own labour, we are obliged to send away that which is the only security of the poor against the frauds of rotten banks, and paper bills—in specie.

M. de Lavalette, formerly Director-General of the Post Office, who was condemned to death in 1815, but was saved by the heroic conduct of his Lady, seconded by Sir Robert Wilson and others, died in Paris on the 13th Feb.

Gen. Barradas, Commander of the late expedition against Mexico, had gone to Paris and intended to proceed to Madrid. Mr. Viduarre, a Peruvian diplomatist, had arrived in Paris, to solicit the recognition of his government.

Mrs. de Lavalette, who is mentioned, that on the 18th January, a woman died at St. Martin sur Eaux, at the age of 104, whom, when she was upwards of 80, a young man married, in order to escape the conscription—counting, it is said, upon a much earlier release from the bonds of matrimony.

Curious Alliteration.—Adored and angelic Amelia, accept an artless amorous affection; alleviate an amorous admirer's alarms, and answer an amorous applicant's avowed ardour. Ah! Amelia!—it appears an awful aspect! Appose an artless affectionate admirer's avowed ardour, and answer an amorous applicant's avowed ardour. Ah! Amelia!—it appears an awful aspect! Appose an artless affectionate admirer's avowed ardour, and answer an amorous applicant's avowed ardour.

Strange Circumstance.—It is stated that on the 10th ultimo, in Union county, Ky. a moderate shower of something that was as black as ink fell from a very black cloud. When it fell the ground was covered with snow, which soon presented the singular spectacle of black snow. After it dried, the corn stalks were covered with something like ashes and gunpowder. The rain was accompanied with a thick smoke, which smelted like the smoke of stone coal. After the shower (which lasted but a few minutes) was over it commenced snowing, part of which was likewise black. It has created some little alarm; some attribute it to a volcanic eruption.

The Tortugas.—In the Senate, on the 30th ult. a letter was received from Mr. Branch, Secretary of the Navy, accompanied by a report from Lieutenants Tatnall and Gedney, who were appointed to survey the Dry Tortugas, with a view to ascertain its fitness for a naval rendezvous. The result of the survey is said, by the Secretary, to confirm the favorable anticipations formed from previous examinations; but it is yet to be determined whether a harbour can be selected capable of such perfect defence as would be requisite for a naval station of importance; and an appropriation is asked to enable the President to have the necessary scientific examination made under the superintendance of the proper department. It is the opinion of the surveying officers that a site may be selected entirely defensible.

Maywood's Law Reports.—Gentlemen of the bar in this state and North Carolina may feel interested in the fact, that the first volume of the late Judge Haywood's Reports, embracing the decisions of the Superior Courts of North Carolina from 1789 to 1798, has been recently reprinted by Messrs E. and J. B. Hill of Fayetteville in this state. This work, having been for some time out of print, and containing as it does some important legal precedents, will be a valuable acquisition, especially to the younger part of the profession, who have hitherto been unable to procure it.

A Travelling Cow.—It is stated in the New York papers that Capt. Crocker, of the Pacific, has crossed the Atlantic Ocean one hundred and fifty-two times. Capt. Crocker informed a lady of our acquaintance, a year or two since, that he had a cow on board the Pacific which had crossed the Atlantic with him fifty times.

Richard Douglas, a black man, has been convicted of bigamy at Providence. He is to sit on the gallows an hour, to be fined and imprisoned.

The Taunton (Mass.) Reporter announces that the Life of Gen. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, by a gentleman of that town, is in a state of some forwardness.

Virginia Gold.—The Fredericksburg Arena states that Mr. RIVARINOLI, chief director of one of the large mining companies of London, attended by three other gentlemen in the employ of the same company, was lately in that town, for the purpose of making an examination of the Gold district, with a view of ascertaining its mining capabilities. They intend visiting North Carolina also, and should the report which they will make, as to the indications of Gold in either State, be favorable, the company in London will proceed forthwith to invest a large capital in the erection of suitable buildings and machinery.

The Baltimore Republican of the 31st ult. says—We observed yesterday in Pratt street 16 wagons, drawn by 6 horses each, carrying lumber from a North Carolina vessel to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, where a great number of persons are at work laying the Rails for the first 18 miles. A number of new carriages are in forwardness, to be ready for the road as soon as the double track is completed.

It is rumored, says the Boston Palladium, that David Porter, Esq., the newly appointed Consul General to the Barbary Powers, will sail from that port for Algiers in the ship of war Concord, now fitting out at Portsmouth, N. H.

Adj. Gen. Jones.—We have seen the proceedings of the Court Martial which recently sat at Washington, for the trial of Colonel Roger Jones, of the U. S. Army. It is not deemed necessary to recount at length the various charges and specifications, of some of which he was found guilty, and of others not guilty. The sentence of the Court is, that he be reprimanded in General Orders. In explanation the Court say:

The Court, in awarding this sentence, sensible of its apparent inadequacy, when contrasted with the offences implied in their various findings; nor would it have been adopted by them, but for the conviction they entertain, that Col. Jones labored under a misconception of his official obligations, which, however little warranted by the regulations, the usages, and the interests of the service, has still, as they believe, chiefly tended to mislead him.

The Major General commanding the army, confirms the sentence of the Court. Col. Jones is hereby released from arrest, and will resume his functions as Adjutant General.

The Cut direct.—A committee of gentlemen called on Mr. Clay at New Orleans recently, and with a deliberate irony addressed him as the champion of "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights." A more cutting sarcasm was never inflicted—and seeing that Mr. Clay was a guest at New Orleans, involves, in our opinion some violation of the rules of courteous hospitality. Why bring up the ghost of the West India Trade, and the repeated efforts of Mr. Clay, to prostrate "Free Trade" at the shrine of tape and calico! As for "sailors' rights"—we believe he never thought much for them. The most friendly relation we have ever been able to discover between Mr. Clay and free trade, was, when at Ghent, he very properly preferred the free navigation of the Mississippi to the privilege of drying codfish and stewing on the banks of New England.

A Louisiana paper states that five of the candidates for the gubernatorial chair of that State may be considered as off the field. The declension of as many as five candidates, leaves only six others to contend for the prize of victory. They are Messrs T. Butler, W. H. Overton, A. Beauvais, A. B. Romain, Isaac Thomas, and S. Hamilton.

The publication of the Durien Phantoms, ceased on the 1st inst. Its demise is announced in the following terms:

"Died, to-day, after an existence of not quite fifteen months, the Durien Phantoms, Consumption, inherited from its ancestor, the Durien Gazette, may perhaps be assigned as one of the remote causes of its death, but the proximate agent was undoubtedly starvation, for with the appetite of the voracious, it had scarcely pabulum enough to sustain a swallow. Yet neither hunger nor disease could subdue its spirit or damp its cheerfulness. To the last it forebore complaint, and gave up the ghost laughing at the pale messenger of destruction. By borrowings from Pope an epitaph is appended:

The body of Sam Hatch has been found in the river a few miles below Rochester. We have not heard whether the body of Mr. Thomas Chilton, the next greatest man in the world, after Sam, and who also made his last jump from the top of one of the enormous columns of the Intelligencer, has yet been found.

Salisbury.

APRIL 20, 1830.

We are authorized to announce that Rowan county in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

Salisbury Tract Society.—At the anniversary meeting of this Society, held in the Court House on Monday evening, the 20th inst., the following Resolution was offered by the Rev. Mr. Rankin, and supported in 1829, appropriate remarks, and on being seconded by the Rev. Mr. Rankin, was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this society will immediately enter on the plan, first commenced in the city of New York, and subsequently in many other cities and towns, of distributing a Tract monthly to every family in Salisbury willing to receive one; and that the Board of Managers be authorized to devise measures for carrying this resolution into effect.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Rankin, it was Resolved, That it be made the duty of the Board of Directors, to procure some gentleman to deliver an address, suitable to the occasion, at the next anniversary meeting of the Society.

The following are the Officers of the Society for the ensuing year:

Thomas L. Cowan, President; George Vogler, Vice President; Philip White, Secretary; Michael Brown, Treasurer; Charles Fisher, Ser. Jesse Rankin, Rev. John Rock, John Murphy, Directors; Alexander Long, Sam'l. Lemly, S. Hectors.

TO THE PEOPLE OF ROWAN.

Circumstances not necessary to be stated, have induced me to decline standing as a candidate for the office of Sheriff. In thus withdrawing from the contest, I take this opportunity of offering my most grateful acknowledgments to all those good citizens who encouraged my coming out, or in any way favoured my pretensions. I feel, in all respects, as grateful to them for their good wishes as if I had held on, and been elected. Very respectfully,

JNO. A. MELROY.

The Lincoln Bible Society have resolved to have a meeting in the Presbyterian Church in Lincoln, by candle light, on the night of the 25th of this month, it being the Thursday of Lincoln Court. The attendance of all the friends of the good and glorious cause, is respectfully solicited. There will be a sermon on the occasion.

P. J. SPARROW, President.

Superior Court.—At the Fall Term of the Superior Court for Rowan county, held in this town week before last, his Honor John B. Doyne presiding, Polly Mounce, was tried on an indictment for the murder and concealment of her infant child; the jury acquitted her of the first, and found her guilty of the latter count. She was sentenced to an imprisonment of six months, in the county jail. Solicitor General Scott ably conducted the prosecution on behalf of the state; and the prisoner was eloquently defended by Messrs. Caldwell and Nash.

Peter Canbie, Jr. was also tried at this term, on an indictment for malfeasance in office, as a Constable; he was found guilty, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of \$200; the term of his imprisonment was subsequently reduced to five days.

Thomas P. Devereux, Esq. has been re-appointed, by the President and Senate, as United States District Attorney for this State. It is known that Mr. Devereux, in the late Presidential canvass, was opposed to the election of Gen. Jackson; and it is also known that efforts were used to supersede him in his office, at the expiration of his term: His re-appointment, therefore, under these circumstances, is additional evidence of the falsity of the charge against the President, of being "proscriptive" in his removals from and appointments to office. We do not doubt, but what good and substantial reasons can be assigned for every removal which has taken place under the present Administration.

Canfield's American Argus, and Commercial Exchange Telegraph, has been revived in New York, after a short suspension. We have heretofore spoken of it, as being the largest paper in the Union; and we should judge that it would be the most useful to Merchants, Bankers, and business men generally. It contains an extensive table of prices, at Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston; a list of the Banks in the U. States, with the value of the notes in the above named cities; a list of all the banks in the U. States; a list and description of all counterfeit notes, the price of foreign gold and silver coins; the rates of foreign and domestic exchange; commercial, political, literary and miscellaneous reading, &c. Price, 25¢ per annum. P. Canfield, Editor.

17,500 bales Cotton have been received at, and shipped from Charleston the present season.