

munication.—His character was beyond reproach and without a stain—his integrity unquestioned—and his reward, was the unlimited confidence of his fellow-citizens, enjoyed for more than forty years.—That North Carolina had, at the head of her Financial Department such an individual, was justly her pride and boast. It remains with you to supply the vacancy, which this melancholy event has occasioned.

The resignations of Justices of the Peace and Militia Officers, are herewith transmitted.

In a few days, my constitutional term of service will terminate. Permit me to say, on this occasion, that I shall ever cherish, with lively gratitude, the continued confidence reposed in, and the friendly indulgence exercised towards me, on the part of your honorable body; and to express a hope, that it may, in some degree, have been merited by a faithful and conscientious discharge of the Executive duties. If I have failed in aught, it is ascribable to errors of Judgment; for I feel assured of having acted with an "eye single" to the welfare and prosperity of the State. That your exertions may be successfully directed to the best interests of our common country, is the sincere wish of,

Gentlemen yours, with high consideration and respect,

H. G. BURTON.

Executive Department, N. C.
21st November, 1827.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Nov. 19.

After the organization of the Senate, by the appointment of its officers, &c.

Mr. Love moved that the Rules of the last Session be adopted for this, and that each member be furnished with a copy.

Three ballots were had for Clerk Assistant. Messrs. W. Sneed, R. H. Helms, S. F. Patterson, A. Ruffin, H. M. Miller, R. W. Goodman, and J. C. Siedman, being in nomination. On the third ballot S. F. Patterson was elected.

TUESDAY, Nov. 20.

Messrs. Owen, Spaight of Craven, and Pickett were named, to join the committee on the part of the House to prepare joint Rules of Order.

Mr. Spaight of Greene, announced the death of John Haywood, Treasurer of State. Resolutions of respect to his memory, similar to those of the other House, were proposed and adopted. And the Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21.

On motion of Mr. Pickett, the Senate proceeded to the appointment of their standing committees, as follows:

Of Finance, Messrs. Love of Haywood, Deberry, Vanhook, Bethune, Owen, Spaight of Craven, Wilson of Edgecombe, and Bailey.

Of Claims, Messrs. Jones, Alexander, Gray, McEachin, Ward, Whitfield, Matthews, and Askey of Hertford.

Of Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. McDonnell, Shober, Montgomery, Love of Richmond, Hurst, Sherrard, and Askey of Berrie.

Of Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Burgin, Scott, Hinton, McNeil, Locke, Thompson, Howes and Wilson.

WARRENTON FEMALE ACADEMY.

MRS. PLUNKETT proposes taking charge of this institution the ensuing year. Dr. DONNELLAN, whose character as a gentleman, and whose qualifications as a Teacher are well known wherever he is, has consented to become one of the instructors.

The branches taught will be, Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Parsing, Geography with the use of the Globes, History, Mythology, Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry and French.—Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Music, and should parents wish and the number of pupils justify it, a teacher of Drawing and Dancing will be procured.

The Scholastic year of ten months will commence on the 1st Monday in January, and terminate the last of October—no vacation being given in the Summer.

Terms per Session, payable in advance. For board, including washing, &c. \$60. Tuition in all or any of the English branches, \$15. French \$20.—Music (which will be Miss PLUNKETT'S department) \$25.—Needle-work \$12 50. No extra charges will be made, except \$1 each to day-scholars, for fire-wood, 50 cents to each pupil for pens and ink, and the necessary charges for indispensable books, which will be furnished at the Petersburg retail prices.

No Young Ladies will be allowed to board out, except such as have grand-parents in town.

On account of forming the classes, it is desirable that parents who intend sending, should do so as early in January as possible.

N. B. Each Young Lady to be furnished with a pair of sheets, blanket, coverlet and towels.

November 22, 1827—6 10.

The Editors of the Newbern Sentinel, Edenton Gazette, Norfolk Herald and Tarborough Free Press will insert the above once a week for five weeks, and forward their accounts to the office of the Warrenton Reporter, for payment.

Newbern:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1827.

The General Assembly, on Monday last, elected JOHN S. HAYWOOD, son of the late John Haywood, Treasurer of the State for the ensuing year. A balloting for Comptroller was to have taken place on Tuesday.—Eleven candidates were in nomination.

COMMUNICATED.

TOWN MEETING.

Agreeably to previous notice, a Meeting of the Citizens of Newbern opposed to the re-election of John Quincy Adams, and in favor of Andrew Jackson, was held at the Court House in this town on Saturday evening the 24th inst. In asserting that the meeting was by far the most numerous of any heretofore holden in this place, we fear not contradiction. It presented one of the most cheering prospects of the ultimate success of the JACKSON TICKET, even in this supposed strong hold of the Administration, where it has often been asserted by the friends of Mr. Adams, our numerical strength was too weak to be noticed.

His Honor John R. Donnell, was called to the Chair, and George Wilson, Esq. appointed Secretary.—The object of the meeting was then stated in an eloquent, dignified, and energetic address from the chair.—On motion of Thomas S. Singleton, Esq. preceded by a few very sensible and appropriate remarks, the following gentlemen were appointed by the chair, a Committee to prepare a preamble and resolutions, viz. Gen. Durant Hatch, Col. Nathan Tisdale, Thomas S. Singleton, Esq. Freeman Woods, Esq. Major Alexander F. Gaston, and Col. John S. Ellis, who having retired for some time, returned and reported the following Preamble and Resolutions;—previous to the adoption of which, Mr. Gaston addressed the Meeting in a very able and energetic speech, that called forth the plaudits and admiration of all present.

REPORT.

Your Committee have seen with astonishment and unfeigned regret, the publication of the proceedings of a meeting of the Citizens of Newbern, friendly to the re-election of John Quincy Adams, who would seem to arrogate to themselves the distinction, of being the exclusive "Friends of Civil Government," and who are pleased to characterize those who may differ from them in opinion as "a violent and relentless opposition," neither "admiring our free Institutions" or "valuing the blessings of law and order." We do not concur in the sentiments expressed by that Meeting; and earnestly as we would have preferred a different course, yet as Citizens of Newbern and the County of Craven, and as Freeman having made our choice, we feel, that to be silent now, "would indeed be criminal."—We believe, that the durability of our Republican Government, must depend, on the unsuspected purity of our elections, the virtuous and able administration of our General Government, and the sacred preservation of those balances of power, between the General and State Governments, so happily adjusted by the illustrious survivors of the Revolution, in the plain language of the Constitution of the United States.—And we are firmly persuaded, that for the attainment of these inestimable ends, General Andrew Jackson should be preferred to John Quincy Adams, at the next Presidential Election.

Your Committee would cheerfully try the claims of these rival candidates, by the republican test, "is he honest, is he capable, is he faithful to the Constitution." That Mr. Adams is "an honest politician," or at any time since 1807, has deserved that character, your Committee do not believe; nor can they well conceive, how the most zealous of his admirers can seriously assert it. The son of John Adams, the reviler of the illustrious Jefferson, the friend and supporter of Hillhouse and of Pickens, the strenuous opposer of the purchase of Louisiana, and of every act to give effect to the Laws of the United States within that Territory, or for the government thereof after it had been acquired; in fine, the active, zealous, leading federalist, during all that period, from 1800 to 1807, when the line of party was so distinctly drawn; in the full maturity of years and understanding, we behold him, suddenly deserting his party and his former friends, abandoning his previously adopted and long avowed principles, and at once, metamorphosed into the firm Republican—the supporter of the reviled Jefferson—the obsequious Follower of his new leader, who "when the President recommended on his high responsibility, would not deliberate but would act."—A desertion of his Party too, not when they were triumphant, but

in the most gloomy period of their minority. In adhering to his former friends and principles, Mr. Adams could scarcely have indulged a hope of office or emolument from the General Government, and although his new adherence obtained him no appointment from Mr. Jefferson, yet when Mr. Madison became President, he received the mission to Russia, to Ghent, and to England. And can the most credulous of Mr. Adams' supporters believe, that this was a sacrifice offered by him, at the shrine of principle? We appeal to the sober judgment of every honest man, and more particularly, to the recollection of those, who took an interest in political events, during the long and arduous struggle of parties, which agitated the country for more than twenty years, and ask of them, to say, did they ever know of one such political somerset, in the circle of their immediate acquaintance? and if they did, was it then believed, is it now believed, honesty dictated the course?

In Mr. Adams' administration of the General Government, both in the manner in which he was brought into office, and the discharge of the duties of that high trust, your committee have seen much to confirm the opinion of his want of political honesty, which his previous conduct had produced. Placed in the Presidential chair, by that great Political Intriguer, who had before denounced him as "an apostate Federalist;" by that "conscientious" Friend of "safe precedents," between whom and Mr. Adams, there had been previously, (as your Committee have ever understood,) few points of union, and even an unsettled controversy, on matters connected with their mission to Ghent, from the discussion of which, important disclosures were promised and expected:—immediately regarding this new friend, with the first and most important place in the gift of the President, and this too, when it had been asserted in the Newspapers of the day, previous to the election, that such was to be the disposition of the two offices, as understood and arranged between themselves or their friends; your Committee will not assert, that this was the result of a "corrupt bargain," capable of full proof by witnesses, (both were too well versed in the intrigues of political management to have afforded the means of such proof); yet, the whole character of the transaction, sifted and discussed as it has been, forces upon our minds the conviction, that each party was acting with a single eye to the advancement of his own ambitious views, each aware, and directly, or indirectly assured, of the motives and expectations actuating the other, and each as little regardful of the honor or the interest of his country, as of the whisperings of "conscience."

In the very first production, from the pen of this Congressional President, your committee have seen the same want of manly candor and sincerity, in the unblushing declaration, that he "should not hesitate to decline the acceptance of this eminent charge, and to submit the decision of this momentous question again to the determination of the people, could his refusal to accept the trust, give them an immediate opportunity to form and express, with a nearer approach to unanimity, the object of their preference?"—in the anti-republican doctrine, avowed by Mr. Adams in his first Message to Congress, "that while foreign nations less blessed with that freedom, which is power, than ourselves, are advancing with gigantic strides in the career of public improvement, were we, (the President and Congress,) to slumber in indolence, or fold up our arms, and proclaim to the world, that we were palsied by the will of our constituents, it would be to cast away the bounties of Providence, and doom ourselves to perpetual inferiority."

In the assertion by Mr. Adams of the Executive right to institute Foreign Missions, and appoint Ministers to the Congress of Panama, without the advice and consent of the Senate—in his "accepting" an invitation given to the United States to be represented at that "Congress of American Nations," when a delay of a few days, until the sitting of our own Congress, would have enabled him first to have consulted his constitutional advisers, the Senate of the United States, as to the expediency of the measure; and in the whole character of that splendid, but abortive mission, which extended the patronage of the Executive, but has been productive of no other effect to the country, than a waste of the People's money, in useless and extravagant salaries and outfits; your committee have seen a disregard of the Constitution and true interests of his country, and the same exclusive devotion to the promotion of his own ambitious views, which had marked the previous political course of Mr. Adams.—To Mr. Adams' appointment of Mr. King as Minister to the Court of St. James, after he had publicly avowed his inability to discharge the duties of a less laborious trust, or to the want of the requisite instructions in relation to our West India trade; and to the anxiety of Mr. Adams and his friends in Congress, to secure by treaty, (and thus entitle him to the exclusive credit of the measure,) that, which there is much reason to believe, might even then, have been effected by legislation, your committee believe, may be justly ascribed the loss of our trade with the West India Islands, which is now so severely felt by the state of North Carolina.

That Mr. Adams' qualifications as a rhetorician, a scholar, a foreign minister, and a well read statesman, are highly respectable, we are not disposed to deny. Born in affluence, educated at a distinguished seminary, his character and habits almost formed, in representing his country at Foreign Courts, and grown gray in the (profitable) service of his country, he justly holds a conspicuous place among the statesmen of our country.—But all the learning of the schools, the labours of the student, and the most intimate acquaintance with the forms of office, and the etiquette of Foreign Courts, cannot give, that, in which, we believe Mr. Adams to be lamentably deficient—the incorruptible integrity of the true patriot—the enlarged knowledge of human character—the sound judgment and plain practical good sense which are necessary to constitute the truly great man. And whether we advert to the extra official situations, in which Mr. Adams has occasionally presented himself, which through comparatively unimportant, may often serve to portray the character of the mind; whether we call to recollection his letter upon etiquette, addressed to the Vice President of the United States, in which the forms of visiting between himself, his family, and the Senators of the United States are so fully discussed—his celebrated 4th of July Oration, or his more recent classical "ebony and topaz," we can perceive no better claim he has, to the latter qualification, than a review of his official life, would have given him to the former.

In the latitude of construction, given by Mr. Adams to the constitution of the United States: In his doctrine of constructive powers "for promoting the general welfare," by which that sacred compact between Independent States, so cautiously penned, and so reluctantly entered into, ceases to be anything but a name, your committee see as little evidence of distinguished qualification, and "sound political principles," and are, therefore, forced to the conclusion, that Mr. Adams is not an honest politician, that he is deficient in some of the most essential qualifications for a President of the United States, and that in his political doctrines, he is not "faithful" to the true spirit of the constitution.

In General Andrew Jackson, we believe, will be found an "honest" incorruptible patriot, "capable" of discharging the duties of the high station to which we would exalt him, and incapable of being "unfaithful" to the constitution of his country. A "statesman" sufficiently "practised," who is eminently distinguished for his firmness and decision of character, stern integrity, sound discriminating judgment, and that

"Good sense which only is the gift of Heaven!"—whose whole life has been marked, by an exclusive devotion for his country, and whose services to that country, in their inestimable value, surpass those of any man now living—one, who in the language of the illustrious Jefferson, "is an honest, sincere, firm, clear-headed, and strong minded man—of the soundest political principles, and who, if brought into office, to correct the alarming tendency towards formidable and otherwise irremediable evils, beginning to develop themselves in the administration of the General Government, would be entirely faithful to that object." A review of General Jackson's life, will afford much to contemplate with pleasure. In his early youth, we find him in the army of the Revolution, fighting the battles of his country.—The Independence of his country secured, and peace restored, we see him in the western section of our own State, without patrimony, and without influential friends or relations, devoting himself to the practice of the law. Removing to the then Territory of Tennessee, he is distinguished by President Washington, with the appointment of District Attorney for that Territory.—He is afterwards seen, as a member of their convention, engaged with other distinguished men, in the formation of their state constitution—a member of the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States—one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of his adopted state—and representing that state in the Senate of the United States. After a long period thus passed, in the occupations of civil life, his country is again engaged in war, with the most formidable power of Europe. Then it was, that the patriot soldier, in a very delicate state of health, exchanged the comforts and ease of a peaceful home, for the hardships and privations of the camp, and in the language of the virtuous Cherev "he who had been a participator in the first War of Independence becomes the Hero of the second." Then it was that by his valor and skill, with an army of undisciplined militia, hastily collected together, he was enabled to meet, and defeat a superior force of the chosen troops of Wellington; to preserve from threatened contamination and capture, the "Beauty and Booty" of his country—to win for himself the proud appellation of "Hero of New-Orleans," and to cast around his name, a blaze of military glory, which, obscuring his civil distinction, has produced on many the erroneous impression, that his claims are purely military. This second War of Independence ended, we see General Jackson, the Governor of the newly acquired Territory of Florida, declining the appointment of Secretary of War, and refusing to accept a proffered foreign

mission, with its splendid salary and outfit, because he as "an American" Envoy, would not bow at the feet of a "Tyrant" Emperor, lest "he might add to his strength," and thereby aid him "in riveting the chains of despotism upon that country, which of right ought to be free."

After a life thus devoted to the service of his country, General Jackson retires to his farm, and like the Great Washington, "having filled the measure of his country's glory," is found, actively engaged in agricultural pursuits.

But the great Benefactor of his Country, is not permitted long to enjoy, the quiet and repose of private life.—His State, again requires his services in the Senate of the United States, and by the spontaneous offering of a free people, at the next Presidential election, he is returned to the House of Representatives, by the Electoral Colleges, with 99 electoral votes, (the highest on the list,) when his present competitor had but 84.

Such have been, the public life and services of General Jackson.—Yet say his Opponents, his claims are "purely military."—He is "a military chieftain"—and will his countrymen forget, that the same objection might have been urged against the election of our first President, the Father of his country? He had filled few civil offices. He was no "practical statesman." His "military" services too, great and splendid as they were, cast all others in the shade, and it was a recollection of those services, and the sacrifices he had made for the good of his country,—his incorruptible integrity, well tried Patriotism, decision and firmness of character, which placed Washington "the first in the hearts of his fellow countrymen," and above all competition.—Let it then be no longer asserted, that the claims of the illustrious Jackson, are purely military.—In him his country has already found her greatest living Benefactor, she will ever find him, the pure, high-minded, disinterested Patriot, regarding above all earthly considerations, her interests, her honor, and her glory; and capable of discharging with ability, the highest duties of any office, to which that Country, in her wisdom, may exalt him. Your Committee therefore respectfully submit the following Resolutions:

1. Resolved, that this Meeting, viewing the circumstances attending the election of John Quincy Adams, as calculated to excite suspicions of his purity, deeming him a dishonest politician, destitute of some of the most essential qualifications of a great Statesman, and unfaithful in his political doctrines, to the true spirit of the Constitution, and believing his administration, in many of its most important measures, to have been destructive of the true interests of the country, will not support him at the next election of President of the United States.

2. Resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting, the present crisis calls for the election of a man, whose honesty and integrity are above suspicion, whose firmness of principle, and devotion to the interest and honor of his country, will stop the advances of corruption, and restore the government to its former simplicity and purity—And that we believe in General Andrew Jackson will be found such a man; in whom, in the words of the illustrious Jefferson, "seems the only hope left of avoiding the dangers which threaten to arise out of the broad construction now given to the Constitution of the United States, which effaces all limitations of powers, and leaves the General Government altogether unrestrained."

3. Resolved, That thirty-one persons be appointed a Committee of Correspondence, who shall be authorized on behalf of this Meeting, to communicate with our Fellow-Citizens throughout the State, or posed to the re-election of John Quincy Adams; and to co-operate with them, (or such Committees as they may appoint) in forming a JACKSON Electoral Ticket; and to adopt such measures as may be calculated to promote the success of that Ticket.

4. Resolved, That this Meeting, not arrogating to itself the right of "appointing an Elector for this Electoral District," or presuming to nominate a Candidate, instruct their Committee of Correspondence to confer with the Citizens of the other Counties of the District, (friendly to the election of Andrew Jackson, or with their Committees) on this subject; and to unite with them, in recommending to the Citizens of the State, a Person as Elector for the District of Newbern, friendly to the election of Andrew Jackson.

On motion of Thomas S. Singleton, Esq.

Resolved, that the following Gentlemen be appointed a Committee of Correspondence:

Hon. W. Blackledge, M. C. Stephens,
Hon. John Stanly, Moses Jarvis,
Hon. J. R. Donnell, Wright C. Stanly,
Hon. R. D. Spaight, George Wilson,
General D. Hatch, John S. Hawks,
Col. Nathan Tisdale, James C. Cole,
Col. John S. Smith, Charles J. Nelson,
Col. Eli W. Ward, John Templeton,
Col. John M. Bryan, Michael H. Lente,
Col. John S. Ellis, Thomas Sparrow,
Major A. F. Gaston, Nathaniel Waples,
Freeman Woods, Henry Dewy,
Abner Pastear, Abner Wick,
Sam'l. Whitehurst, John Harvey, jun.
C. M'C. Churchill, William W. Clark.
John B. Dawson.

On motion of Col. John S. Ellis,

Resolved, That the name of Thomas S. Singleton, Esq. be added to the above Committee.
Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Carolina Sentinel, and that the Editors of other papers, printed in the State, friendly to the election of Andrew Jackson, be respectfully requested to republish the same.

JOHN R. DONNELL, Chairman.
GEORGE WILSON, Secretary.

* The name of General HATCH was withdrawn on his approbation, placed on the Adams Committee, at the late Administration meeting in this town. He is the avowed and active supporter of Andrew Jackson.