

and popular General to the Presidential Chair, your Government will begin immediately and incessantly to assume a military form. It is well known that General Jackson has invariably recommended military officers for civil appointments. I wish to impress upon your minds this serious and important fact, that nearly all the military officers in the United States from a Major General down to a corporal are anxious to elevate Gen. Jackson to the Presidential Chair. It is their interest to elect him—for in that event he will take care of his military companions in arms. No one will get a post of honor, or profit, in any civil office, unless he has won his title to it, in scenes of blood and carnage. In all free Governments it is indispensable that the military should be under the civil authority. We all feel grateful to Gen. Jackson for his military services. He has had a full measure of gratitude for these services—If more is required build a Pyramid on the battle ground of Orleans, which shall vie with those of Egypt, inscribe on it the names of your General, and the band of Heroes who were with him on that memorable day. Still if you are not satisfied, give him an annuity of 25,000 dollars per annum, for life, but if you wish to perpetuate your Republican form of Government, beware of the fatal example of putting the reins of power in the hands of a popular and successful General.

The example of our venerated Washington has been cited to support the cause of General Jackson. I will not wound the feelings of General Jackson and his friends by drawing an outline of character so dissimilar. Washington was greater as a citizen and a law-giver than a general.—The name of Washington stands alone without parallel—towering like a Pyramid in solitary grandeur, amidst the waste of ages.

Gen. Jackson in every civil office he has held has trampled under foot all civil laws and constitution—and substituted his own arbitrary will as the Supreme Law of the Land. His conduct as Governor of Florida, and his treatment of the patriotic Louisiana, and of the high civil officers concerned in that case will convince every unprejudiced man that Republican Institutions are not safe in such hands. There is not one solitary reason why we should eject an able and experienced Statesman from office to make room for a man who has no qualifications for the Presidential Chair.

John Quincy Adams has been employed in the most honorable civil offices for upwards of 40 years—in all of these he has faithfully performed his duty, and reflected the highest honor on our country. He has been employed under the Administration of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe; under the last he was Secretary of State for eight years. The late President Monroe has observed that whatever popularity and eclat his administration was entitled to, was mainly owing to the talents and services of Mr. Adams. We have the testimony of our faithful and independent representative, the Hon. John H. Bryan, a gentleman who needs no eulogy of mine. He stands upon the solid pedestal of his own fame—He says in his circular, "I believe our present Chief Magistrate to be an enlightened and experienced statesman and that he is honestly disposed to promote what he deems the best and greatest interests of our country."

The State of North Carolina will be divided into 15 electoral Districts; this State votes by General Ticket. Fifteen gentlemen will be nominated who will stand solemnly pledged if elected to vote for John Quincy Adams. The opposition or friends of General Jackson will also nominate 15 gentlemen on their Ticket, who if elected will stand pledged to vote for Gen. Jackson. This election will take place in November 1828.

From the Elizabeth City Star.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Pasquotank County friendly to the present Administration, held at the Courthouse on the 10th instant, pursuant to previous notice, Gen. William Gregory was called to the Chair, and Col. Leml. C. Moore was pointed Secretary. The meeting was addressed in a very appropriate speech by Isaac N. Lamb, Esq. and on motion of Dr. Wm. Martin, Dr. Samuel Mathews, Isaac N. Lamb, Ambrose Knox, Jno. C. Ehringhaus and Charles R. Kinney were appointed a Committee to draft a Preamble and Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, who, after having retired for a short time, reported the following:

FELLOW CITIZENS—
It is the high and peculiar privilege of every American not only freely to canvass the measures of the government under which he lives, but also to be heard in the choice of the men he would select to administer that government. This, it is believed, would form a sufficient justification for the measures we propose to adopt. Desirous however of shewing to the world that we are not assembled for the mere purpose of exercising a privilege useless to ourselves and unnecessary to the community, we deem it proper to develop the motives by which we are governed and the objects we have in view.

The selection of the first officer in the Republic, is the discharge of a duty which we owe to our land, who properly estimates the value of his birth right, can view with unconcern.

In preferring the present incumbent for the next President, we do not hold ourselves out to the world as the supporters of every measure adopted by the administration. So various are the interests of this great nation, that it cannot be expected from human wisdom, so to administer its government as to meet or merit universal approbation.

So long as we believe that our rulers possess the concentrated talents of the nation, and so long as we believe the whole force of their united intellect is directed

with a single eye to the happiness and prosperity of the country; we shall be unwilling to change them. This, from a calm and attentive examination of their measures, we do verily believe. It is true indeed that the administration has been assailed with the most rancorous animosity—no charge, which the venom of party malignity or disappointed ambition could suggest, has been left unpreferred. The grossest corruption has been imputed to the two first officers of the government; and if the broad and unsupported assertions of their enemies would establish their guilt, it could no longer be doubted. Had they been thus guilty, the proofs must have existed, and the same evidence which would justify the charge, would have convinced the nation of its truth. But we have seen them court investigation and we have seen their accusers shrink from the contest. We have heard the witnesses to whom they appealed for the truth of the charges, fearlessly and publicly announce their innocence to the world. When those on whom the accusers themselves rely, to establish the guilt, utterly deny the charge; and when we reflect that some of these are opposed to the administration and interested by the strong inducement of party excitement to sustain the accusation, we can no longer doubt their innocence—nor can we doubt, that a high minded nation jealous of their liberty, but prompt to vindicate the innocent will also acquit them of the charge, and brand the name of their calumniators with deserved opprobrium.

We do not wish to detract from the well earned reputation of that distinguished captain, who is a candidate for the Presidential chair. We admit his important services to our country—we acknowledge with pleasure his claims upon our gratitude; nor do we deny his patriotism. We are not of the number who labor to tarnish his laurels or expose his faults. Whatever they may be, we would willingly draw over them an oblivious veil, and gladly erase from his escutcheon, the errors with which, justly, or unjustly, he has been charged. But in our choice of the person to fill that high office, we cannot permit our gratitude for signal services or our admiration of mighty deeds, to mislead our judgment. We cannot consent to yield the claim of superior information, and long tried and faithful civic services to military achievements. We do not deny that Gen. Jackson has talents to administer the government, but we do say that if he have them, the nation has no evidence of it. His warmest supporters would not consent to rest his claim to our suffrages upon his labors in the Senate, or civil acquisitions. It cannot be denied, that but for the successful result of the battle of New Orleans, his name would never have been announced as a candidate for so important a trust. For Mr. Adams, we confidently claim the very first rank among the civilians and statesmen of our country. More than twenty years of public service, and the unlimited confidence of three successive Presidents are the proofs we adduce in support of his claims. These are proofs not to be denied and claims not to be disregarded. We believe a peaceful policy, the true one for the nation; and that the qualification of the President should be that of the statesman rather than the warrior.

Wherefore resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting the leading measures of the present administration are conformable to the policy adopted by Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe, and that this meeting will use all laudable means to insure the re-election of John Quincy Adams to the Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, that we respectfully invite the friends of the administration in the several counties in this electoral district to have meetings and appoint delegates to meet in the town of Hertford on the 2nd Monday of Feb. 1828, to select some proper person to be placed on the electoral ticket for this district.

Resolved, that we invite the co-operation of the friends of the present administration in each electoral district in the State, and that we respectfully recommend, to them the adoption of similar measures.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed a corresponding committee, viz: Joseph Parker, Dr. Wm. Martin, Dr. Saml. Mathews, Isaac N. Lamb, J. C. Ehringhaus, Wm. S. Hinton, Jr. Thos. Harvey, Edmund Blount, Addison Whedbee, Lemuel C. Moore, Ambrose Knox, Wm. T. Relfe, Joshua A. Pool, Thos. L. Shanonhouse and Aaron White.

Resolved, that Ambrose Knox, Isaac N. Lamb and Wm. S. Hinton, Jr. Esquires, be appointed delegates to meet at Hertford on the 2nd Monday in Feb. next, to carry into effect the second resolution.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Elizabeth City Star.
Wm. GREGORY, Chairman,
LEML. C. MOORE, Sec'y.

Raleigh Register.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1827.

The following table will show the result of eight unsuccessful ballotings which have taken place in the Legislature, during the present week, for a Comptroller:

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
J. L. Henderson,	48	54	58	62	57	63	67	73
J. H. Green,	38	34	40	45	46	53	54	58
James Grant,	30	33	41	46	46	48	47	48
T. Blackwell,	15	11	6	16	withdrawn.			
J. Legrand,	14	21	21	24	19	22	15	wn.
A. K. Ramsay,	11	8	3	2				
R. W. Goodman,	14	12	5					
J. Houze,	7	8	6	withdrawn.				
D. L. Stone,	3	withdrawn.						
A. M'Nair,	3	1						

The first session of the twentieth Congress, will convene in Washington, on Monday next. From the number of members already at the Capital, we anticipate a full attendance on the first day. No doubt the relative strength of parties in the House of Representatives will be tested by the selection of their Speaker, inasmuch as every effort will be made on the part of the Opposition, to prevent the re-election of Mr. Taylor of New-York.

We publish to-day, the proceedings of the Anti-Jackson Meetings held in Carteret and Pasquotank counties.

A letter from a friend in Washington, in this State, dated the 23d instant, says, "yesterday we had a large meeting of the friends of the Administration, for the purpose of acting in concert with other meetings of the same kind in this State, in forming an Anti-Jackson Electoral Ticket.—There is a majority in this county favorable to the present Administration—admitted even by the Jackson men?"

In Mr. Clay's speech at the Lexington dinner, he stated, "that he had requested a Senator of the United States, when his nomination should be taken up as Secretary of State, to ask of the Senate, the appointment of a committee of inquiry, unless it should appear to be altogether unnecessary." This assertion has been attempted to be invalidated by the publication of a speech delivered during the pendency of this nomination, by Mr. Branch of this State.—It appears that Gen. Harrison of Ohio, was the Senator to whom Mr. Clay confided the discretion of demanding an investigation. This gentleman has written a letter giving an account of the matter, which entirely exonerates Mr. Clay from the mean insinuation, that he had said the thing which was not. The following is an extract from the letter:

"A day or two before the nomination of Mr. Clay to the office of Secretary of State was acted on by the Senate, I was requested by that gentleman to move for a committee of inquiry into his conduct, in relation to the then recent election of President, if any thing should occur in my opinion to make it necessary. Mr. Clay repeated the application on the day that the nomination was taken up by the Senate with great earnestness, and obtained my promise that I would comply with his request.—From the position which I occupied in the Senate Chamber, being somewhat in the rear of that of Mr. Branch, I did not distinctly hear the greater part of his speech in opposition to the appointment.—Fearing that I might have misunderstood him, and not wishing to rely entirely on my own judgment in a matter in which another was so materially concerned, I applied to Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. who sat near to and directly in front of Mr. Branch, to know whether, in his opinion, any thing had been said by Mr. B. which would render it proper to move for enquiry. Mr. Lloyd answered, that nothing had fallen from Mr. B. which would make a motion of that kind necessary; and the same opinion was expressed to me by at least one other Senator. I therefore gave up the idea of moving for an investigation.

On the day that the nomination was acted on by the Senate, or on the succeeding one, I informed Mr. Clay that nothing had passed in the Senate which made it necessary to move for the investigation which he had solicited.

New-York.—The friends of the Administration have suffered themselves to be dispirited about the result of the elections in the City of N. York, without any cause, since it now appears that throughout the State, in almost every county where the Presidential Question decided the election, it resulted in favor of the Administration. The National Advocate of the 23d inst. contains a comparative statement of the strength of parties in the House of Representatives, compiled carefully from the best information, which gives the following result.

For Adams	55
" Jackson	46
Doubtful	27

PHINEAS L. TRACY, Esq. the Administration candidate for Congress, in the 29th Congressional District of New York, in the place of Mr. Evans, resigned, has been elected by a very large majority over William H. Tisdale, the Opposition candidate.

General Assembly.

SENATE.

Monday, Nov. 26.

On motion of Mr. Speight of Greene, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to enquire into the propriety of so amending the Judicial System, as to give to the Superior Courts original exclusive jurisdiction in all matters of controversy, where the title on land is brought into question; and to the County Courts original exclusive jurisdiction over all actions of assault and battery, subject however in the latter case to an appeal to the Superior Court.

Mr. Speight of Craven, presented the petition of Wm. Holland, accompanied by a bill to divorce him from his wife Esther which bill and petition were read & referred to the Committee on Divorce and Alimony.

Mr. Jones of Wilkes, the petition of Sarah Tilley, praying to have property secured to her—Mr. Wilson of Camden, the petition of Ed. S. Pugh, praying for a divorce and Mr. Love of Haywood, the petition of sundry citizens, praying to have a new county erected from the South Western part of Haywood. These petitions were referred, the latter to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Love, Shober, Speight of Craven, Franklin and Scott.

Mr. Love presented a bill, to keep open the Tuckasee River, the Tennessee River and their tributary streams in the County of Haywood. Read the first time and subsequently, it passed it second and third readings and was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to restore to credit, John Castepens of Surry, was read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

Tuesday, Nov. 27.

Mr. Wilson of Edgecomb, presented a bill to alter the time of holding the Superior Courts of the 5d Judicial Circuit, and Mr. Owen, a bill, to legitimate Duncan Melvin and others of Bladen—which were read the first time.

Mr. Gray presented a resolution, instructing the Judiciary Committee to enquire into the expediency of extending the jurisdiction and laws of the State over the territory within its limits now occupied by the Cherokee Indians, which being read, was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Wilson of Edgecomb.

Mr. Burgin presented the petition of sundry citizens of Burke, praying for an appropriation of money, for the opening a road across the Yellow Mountain and Blue Ridge, and Mr. McDowell, the petition of Benjamin Wearson of Buncombe praying to be divorced. Referred.

The Resolution from the Senate, relative to John M' Rae of Fayetteville being read, it was amended on motion of Mr. Speight of Greene, by directing the committee to enquire, whether said M' Rae had complied with all the requisitions upon which the loan was authorized to be made; and the House was informed thereof by message.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday Nov. 26.

A message was received from the Governor covering the Report of the Commissioners under the act of the last session, prescribing the mode of surveying & selling the lands acquired from the Cherokee Indians. Read and referred to the committee on Cherokee Lands.

A Resolution was received from the Senate, proposing to appoint a joint select committee to enquire into the expediency of amending and consolidating the several acts of the General Assembly, respecting the Treasury Department; & that the said committee be instructed to examine the Books of the Treasury, the monies in the Treasury Office and the sums deposited in the different Banks, to the credit of the State; and that Messrs. Pickett, Owen, Speight of Greene, Wilson of Edgecombe and Gray form the Committee on their part. The proposition was agreed to and Messrs. Fisher, Spruill, Alexander, Morehead and White were named as the Committee on the part of the House.

On motion of Mr. Wheeler, the Committee on Internal Improvement was instructed to enquire into the most practicable plan of opening a communication between the Albemarle Sound and the Atlantic Ocean.

On motion of Mr. Jones of Rowan, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the existing law on the subject of compensating Prosecuting Officers, as to secure the fees due, on the conviction of Insolvents.

The bill from the Senate, to prevent the falling of timber in the run of Carraway Creek &c. was read the first, second and third time and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Barnett presented the petition of John Pilcher of Rockingham—Mr. Hardy, the petition of Oly Graves of Pasquotank—Mr. Love, the petition of Mary Bryant of Haywood—Mr. Blackledge, the petition of Thomas Tuton of Beaufort and Mr. Newland, the petition of Hugh Reed of Burke, respectively praying for divorces. Read and Referred.

Mr. Stewart presented a resolution, referring to a Committee, composed of the members from Halifax, Bertie, Martin, Northampton, Washington, Hertford and Chowan, the subject of regulating the Fisheries, the laws now in force in relation thereto, being deemed unequal in their operation.

Tuesday Nov. 27.

On motion of Mr. Cooper a message from the Senate, moving for the appointment of a joint Committee (which was concurred in) to enquire and report to the House, whether John MacRae of Fayetteville has complied with that part of the Resolution of the last General Assembly, authorizing a loan to him of \$5000, requiring him to execute a bond with good security for the completion of his Map. Messrs. Cooper, Barnett and King on the part of the House and Messrs. Speight of Greene, and Hinton of the Senate, form the Committee.

On motion of Mr. Perry, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the laws in relation to Administrators, as to enable them to rent out the lands of their intestates, from the death of the intestate, until a guardian is appointed to the heirs at law; and furthermore, to enable Administrators and Executors to receive all sums of money in the hands of clerks and masters in Equity, arising from the sale of the lands of their testator or intestate, by a decree of the courts of Equity.

Mr. Benners presented a bill to authorize Wright C. Stanly to build a Bridge, across Neuse River, from his plantation, known by the name of Spring Garden. Read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Foy, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law, for the arranging, revising and digesting the whole body of public and statute law of North Carolina, commencing with the earliest English Statute in force in this State; and for the compiling under one head, all laws in force on any one subject, with references to the year when such laws were passed.

On motion of Mr. Bynum, the Committee of Finance, were instructed to examine into all disbursements of the public monies, within the preceding fiscal year, for the purpose of ascertaining whether such disbursements have been made under proper authority; and whether there have been made any impropriety or improper

disbursements by reason of any mistake, error or defects in the law which may require legislative interposition.

On motion of Mr. Allen of Montgomery, a select Committee consisting of Messrs. Allen, Hardy, Washington and G. S. G. were appointed to enquire into the expediency and necessity of establishing a Medical Board in this State.

On motion of Mr. Brevard, the Committee on military affairs, were instructed to enquire into the expediency of altering the militia laws, compelling officers commanding companies, to exercise their respective companies, from three hours on each parade day, to one hour.

A communication was received from the Governor, transmitting Reports of Messrs. Nash and Brazier, Engineers, relative to the Swamp Lands. They were sent to the Senate, with a proposition to print 3 copies for each member, which was agreed to. The General Report of the Board of Internal Improvement, will be communicated in a few days.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, the Military Committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the present laws as to reduce the number of petty musters in each year to one; and that musters to precede the general muster, by a period not exceeding three months.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, the Committee on Internal Improvement, were directed to enquire into the expediency of causing a survey to be made, with the view of ascertaining the best line for a Rail Road, from some point on the Yadkin River above the Narrows, to the town of Fayetteville.

Mr. Alexander presented the petition of James M. Mills of Mecklenburg and Mr. Little, the petition of Winford Everett of Anson, praying for divorce. Clayton, the petition of sundry citizens of Buncombe, praying for an alteration of one of the lines circumscribing the limits of the 1st and 2d. Regiments. Mr. Allen, the petition of sundry inhabitants of Buncombe and the adjoining counties on the subject of keeping open a road; and Mr. O. B. Cox, the petition of John M. Daniel of Jones, praying to be restored to credit forfeited in consequence of a conviction for petit larceny—which petitions were read and referred.

The engrossed bill from the Senate, to restore to credit, John Castepens of Surry, had three readings in this House and was ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Webb, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to enquire into the propriety of so amending the laws on the subject of Divorce and Alimony, as to give exclusive jurisdiction to the Superior Courts, in such cases.

Mr. Benners presented a bill to repeal an act, passed in 1816, authorizing the appointment of Commissioners for the purpose of opening a navigable Canal from Turnagain Bay, to Long Bay in Craven county. Read the first time.

Mr. Morehead, a bill to subject bail to costs. [Provides, that whenever a scire facias shall issue against any person as the bail of any other person, and said bail shall not at, or before the term of the court to which said scire fa. shall be returned, executed, be discharged from his liability as bail, by the death or surrender of his principal or otherwise, then the bail to be liable for all the costs.] Read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

We stop the Press to announce the election of James Grant, Esq. of Halifax, as Comptroller for the ensuing year, on the 11th balloting.

Drawing of the

Rhode-Island Lottery—9th Class, is received, and the following were drawn: 12. 20. 32. 14. 27. 15. Several Prizes of magnitude were sold at our Office; where Cash or Tickets in the Lotteries now before the public can be had.
YATES & MINTYRE,
Fayetteville & Raleigh.

Nov. 29.

Strayed or Stolen.

FROM the Subscriber, at Lexington, N. C. on Friday evening the 10th instant, a Dark Gray MARE, young with foal, 16 bands high, has two small knots just above each eye, which are plainly to be seen on examination, also a scar on her left hind leg, just above the hoof; the bone of her tail has been cut; she had when she went away, a tolerably long white tail, white at the end; no other marks recollected. I am led to believe that the whole was stolen by a yellow fellow calling himself Michael Mitchell, & sold between Lexington and Raleigh. The Mare had on a common saddle with a new seat and old plated stirrup-irons, plated dragon bridle, the brown-band roped. I will give a reward of \$20 dollars for the Mare and all reasonable expenses paid.
DAVID WAGGONER,
November 17. 21 cas 3w

State of North Carolina.

Burke County.
Superior Court of Law. September Term, 1827.
Lydia Beach, }
Elijah Beach, } Petition for Divorce.
ON motion, it was ordered that advertisements be made for three months in the Raleigh Register and Western Carolinian, that Elijah Beach appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Burke County, at the Courthouse in Morganton, on the 4th Monday of March next, and there plead, answer or demur, or the petition will be heard *ex parte*.
WM. W. ERWIN, CLK.

Nov. 27. 3mp

State of North Carolina.

Ashe County.
Superior Court of Law. September Term, 1827.
Major Baldwin, }
Eliana Baldwin, } Petition for Divorce.
WHEREAS it appears to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is an inhabitant of another State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register and the Western Carolinian, that the defendants appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Ashe, at the Courthouse in Jefferson, on the 3d Monday of March next, and there plead, answer or demur, otherwise the petition will be heard *ex parte*, and the same set for trial.
Witness, David Earnest, Clerk of office, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1827.
D. EARNEST, c. k. c.

Nov. 27. 3mp