From the Richmond Whig.

TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA.

Number IX.

The ways of Providence are dark and incomprehensible, but their results are unfolded, and the means of their fulfilment, explained. They touch the actual law—that law which governs the moral world. They teach the guilty man, for a season, simply to imitate the wicked, and to render her triumph the more complete, she makes herself an unconscious instrument in the execution of her decrees.

The unfounded and cruel slanders against Louisiana and some of her most distinguished citizens, propagated by Jackson and his partizans, have brought to the public view some of his deeds, which might otherwise have slept in undisturbed oblivion.

People of Virginia! I appeal to you all—no matter by what party names you may be called, whether Jackson men or friends of the Administration—the melancholy necessity of the times will be my apology for using such terms of discrimination.—I solemnly conjure you all to divest yourselves, for one hour, of the military phrensy now raging through the land, that reason may exercise her calm and salutary influence, and then read the case of *Louallier*. It is matter of consolation that the tyranny which oppressed this patriotic citizen, and those who attempted to relieve him, does not now prevail over our land. For a little while yet to come, the excesses of Andrew Jackson may be arraigned by the Press, without subjecting the writer, who dares thus forewarn his countrymen, to trial by a Court Martial for libel and mutiny. The idol indeed is already set up, and vengeance is denounced against every one who will not bend the knee; but, the power is not wanting to heat the oven. The furious passion exists, and the fagot has been threatened; but I continue to hope that yours will be the office of the ministering angel, and that your voice will be omnipotent to save. I beg you again and again, to read the appeal of Louallier. To estimate it as it deserves, bring it home to your own firesides—strike out the name of Louisiana, and insert Virginia. Figure to yourselves a band of armed soldiers surrounding the capitol of our commonwealth, and excluding, at the point of the bayonet, the Representatives of the People from the Hall of their sittings—the commanding general contemptuously jeering them with charges of treason, the misbegotten phantoms of his own imagination—see his obedient soldiers patrolling the streets with military warrants to arrest a private citizen for presuming to animadvert, and that too in the spirit of forbearance, on one of his arbitrary edicts—depriving him of his liberty, and bringing him to a trial by a court martial, on charges of mutiny and libel—charges which only folly and despotism united could have conceived.—See the *Habeas Corpus*, that great constitutional writ, which the wisdom of our ancestors had provided against the caprice and wickedness of tyranny, trampled under feet with a supercilious disdain of its authority—see the Judge dragged from the seat of justice by armed bands, and carried to confinement, for complying with his oath and the injunctions of the Constitution, in issuing this writ—his counsel sharing his fate, and a second judge threatened; while this same General is proclaiming that our whole capital is his *camp*, and that he will be restrained neither by law nor the constitution!—From such a scene as this, see him approach to demand your suffrages for the first office in the gift of a free people;—what would be your answer? *Then* I know you would not have so abused yourselves as to become his worshippers. Shall the lapse of a few intervening years cancel all remembrance of these outrages? Has he performed any acts of repentance or atonement since? Let his conduct in the Seminole War and as Governor of Florida, answer.

Three years ago the election of this man was denounced as a "curse upon the country," and a vast majority of the people of Virginia gave evidence by their suffrages that they so believed. It is possible that, now, "unanointed and unannealed" as he is, you have changed your opinions? *Then*, his deeds were comparatively but little known; they are *now* before us with these agravating circumstances. *Then* you rejected him: can you *now* with any consistency support him? By what process have his bitterest opponents been converted into ardent friends? Has some magician passed through the land, seducing you with the high sounding terms of his art, such as "*State Rights*," "*Tariff*," "bargain and corruption?" If this be the case, let me beg you to shake off his spell, by a manly exercise of your own judgments. When you convict any man, on satisfactory evidence, of a desire to destroy State Rights, then I will join you in denouncing him as a fool or a traitor; and I hold it to be equally criminal in him who attempts to impair the constitutional powers of the Federal Government. But I cannot consent to the injustice of punishing a man as guilty without the most unquestionable proof. To infer a criminal design in those who may honestly differ from us in opinion on doubtful questions, indicates not only a narrow understanding, but a bad heart. But how flagrantly inconsistent are those who claim to lead the van in defence of the Constitution, and who are ready to anathematise all who differ from them in opinion, and yet are the advocates of Gen. Jackson!—of him who has violated that sacred instrument by the most gross and tyrannical acts—who has substituted for it his own ungovernable will—whose umpires are his Courts Martial, and who solves every difficulty by the sword. Equally inconsistent are these same men, when declaiming against the Tariff. The friends of Gen. Jackson in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, support him on the ground of his having assisted to establish the existing Tariff by his vote and influence, while in Virginia, his partizans hold him up to us as the guardian genius who is to protect us from the evil effects of the "American System." And such is the becoming delicacy of the Candidate himself, that he would rather "pluck out the hairs of his head," or "see the earth swallow up himself and all," than reveal to any man his sentiments on this agitating question.

We have been directed also, by the initiated in these mysteries, to believe, that Jackson's own witness, and his own friend, moved by his own views, and acting on his own responsibility, seeking to seduce the ambition of Mr. Clay by the office of Secretary of State, for the purpose of promoting Jackson's election, was, indeed, and in good earnest, an agent employed by Clay to carry the Hero! And we are called upon to swallow, without hesitation, these monstrous absurdities!—even to doubt, is to bring down upon us denunciation and abuse.

And must we tamely submit to this capricious and arrogant dictation? The pride of my country rises at the regard for the sacred maxim, that the civil shall be paramount to the military authority, and their loyalty to the Constitution will forbid it! Turn then to these pretendings demagogues, and say, do they believe Jackson qualified for the Presidency? If they have any hopes of his success but in the abuse of Adams, why do they cry out daily, "Corrupt Adams!" whose only offence is his misery of interpretation, which has been sustained by the practice of the Government for forty years, and, in the same breath, support Jackson, whose acts have shown no intermediate of the Constitution? What Law has he respected? What Government has he threatened? What Court has he polluted by his military array? What Judge has he forced from his seat? Does the blood of the citizens, cruelly and illegally shed, mark his footsteps? Will these idolaters of Gen. Jackson say that he is free from any of these acts? Will they deny or palliate his deeds? No! But still they presume to ask of us our suffrages in his behalf for the highest office in our gift, and seek to seduce us by representing him as the "*lesser evil*?" What, I ask you, is the wisdom of such a policy? We have tried *Adams*. We know, at least, of him, that he will be guilty of no violence; and of the *other*, we know that in every office he has filled, he has displayed a headstrong, ungovernable will. Adams, if elected, must retire at the end of four years. Jackson, on the contrary, may serve for eight; and for aught we know, may become a bar upon the body politic, which neither art nor effort will be able to remove.

How does it happen, that the desperate and the profligate, with few exceptions, are the most clamorous advocates of Jackson? If this be denied, I pray you look around you, and judge for yourselves. What sympathy of attraction has united them in his favour? Is it the hope of profiting by his triumph? Suppose his triumph—what calamity may not befal us in the clamours of his fierce and insatiable partizans for a division of the spoils? How has it happened too, that while these men have been expressing Mr. Adams for his bias towards England, England herself has most affectionately adopted the cause of Jackson. Her travellers among us pronounce him the best qualified for the Presidency; and such is the degradation of some of our presses, that they stoop to seize upon such praise, and stamp it forth as a high recommendation. In the same servile spirit, the English papers, many of which have recently become his zealous partizans, are quoted as authority in his favour, and even her manufacturers are kindly helping on, their goods and wares are already sent among us marked "*Andrew Jackson, 4th March, 1829.*" while beings calling themselves men, instead of scouting this insolent and open interference of foreigners in our elections, mount these badges as tokens of their allegiance to Jackson.

When, fellow-citizens, you shall interrogate the friends of Jackson as to these things, what think you will be their answer? We may easily anticipate it, since they have but one reply to all objections—"*He won the battle of New-Orleans!*" For this, I cheerfully admit that he is entitled to our gratitude; of which he has already received full measure, even to overflowing. But have we no other reward than the first civil office for a successful General? If so, what is to become of his companions in arms, and of other officers, both military and naval, who fought as nobly and as successfully, and bled as freely for their country. Beware of the danger to our liberties in the military pretensions. Take warning from the fate of other Republics. Nay, mark the effect which zeal for Jackson has already produced. A military spirit is already diffusing itself. Elections by Regiments and Brigades are even now boasted of. Instead of giving in our votes calmly at the polls, the novel spectacle is exhibited of proclaiming our preference for Jackson by the tap of the drum or shouldering the musket. Let this phrenzy become general, and there is but one scene more to come—to cry out, like the armies of the Roman Republic, in behalf of some successful General, *Imperator*, and the tragedy is complete. It may be that I am labouring under a morbid sensibility, and am unnecessarily apprehensive, but I solemnly aver to you, my fellow-citizens, that the result of my deep and anxious reflection, is a belief, like that of Jefferson, that the election of Jackson, will put to fearful hazard, the problem of man's capacity for self-government. With this settled conviction, let me once more press upon you the necessity of exertions correspondent with the danger. The time has arrived when every man who feels for his country and for its prosperity, should contribute his mite to the efforts now making for the public safety. Dastardly indeed must be the spirit that would shrink from his duty—contemptible the wretch who would weigh his little selfish projects of ambition against the fortunes of his country.

The cunning part of our opponents, the *junta* who have so long dictated to us—who change with the facility of the weathercock, and expect us to follow their example—hope for success by the arrogant and false assumption that opposition to them is vain. But while they so pretend, they tremble lest we, the people, who are still anxious for the truth, and wait to be informed by the aid of new lights and calm reflection, should be able to penetrate through their misrepresentations and slanders. On that day they know that their dominion will cease. The people rising in their majesty, proudly disdaining to persevere in error, and obstinate only for their country's cause, will fearlessly proclaim their new convictions and obey their impulse whatever may be its direction. But the best cause without concert and action may be lost. We have an untiring and reckless foe. Meet him as becomes freemen, and ours will surely be the victory; *or, if we must fall, let us fall like men*, each doing his duty.

Fellow-citizens! I believe that Virginia holds in her hands the destinies of the nation. The responsibility is great, but if true to herself and the Republic, great also will be her renown. If she rejects Jackson, she vindicates the violated majesty of the constitution—violated by his audacious acts: she recovers her character of a consistent and able defender of the principles of our institutions; she is again elevated to a proud eminence surrounded by the affection and confidence of her sisters. But if she surrenders herself to the embraces of this military chieftain—which may God in his infinite mercy avert!—her character for consistency is gone for ever; she mingles with her associates as a wretched pageant in a military procession—the herald to which may proclaim, among other achievements of its hero, that he triumphed over the laws and constitution of his country, and found a welcome in Virginia.

A FARMER.

ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT—CONTINUED.

In appropriate connexion with these remarks, it may be stated as a fact, also known, that the raw cotton of the first quality and price, which is sent from the United States to Europe, is not that which is returned to the United States when manufactured. On the contrary, it is this species which is for the most part retained for consumption in Europe; whilst fabrics wrought from the inferior cotton, are sent off to Foreign markets generally, and to those of the United States amongst the number. Further legislative assistance to manufactures at this juncture, coming, as it would, after an interval that has left time for the judgment of the nation to pass upon the good effects of the tariff of 1824, so far such has proved adequate, would impress the conviction, at home and abroad, that the manufacturing system was to be incorporated with the well understood and durable policy of the nation, besides other advantages from this conviction, we might reasonably expect in witness that of seeing a new class of emigrants come to the United States. They would consist, not merely of unemployed journeymen from Foreign workshops, however useful these may be; but, in all probability, of master manufacturers, of capital and standing. How valuable emigrants of this description would prove; how they would help to quicken the progress of the country, in manufacturing skill, and general riches; is attested by the experience of all nations the wisdom of whose laws has superadded such emigrants to their own population. The effect of their coming would not be to injure our own manufacturers. It would benefit them. It would increase their numbers. It would raise, more speedily the whole class, by blending it more thoroughly, with all the other interests of the State. The foreign artizans whom Britain sedulously drew to her shores, at an early day, fully peopled, as the whole of her circumscribed territory then was, in comparison with ours now, rank among the causes that first, and most prominently, elevated her condition among nations. The effects of their ingenious industry exerted a meliorating influence upon social life, by investing it with new means of accommodation and embellishment, and was soon followed by the largest additions to the rural and commercial prosperity of the whole Island. That the productiveness and perfection of English Agriculture, at the present day, is owing to the size and power of her manufacturing classes, is a truth not disputed. It is these classes, to whose hands the harvests of her soil are carried, whether gathered from its surface, or extracted, in exhaustless mineral wealth, from beneath it, and who become the customers of it at the ready, constant, and liberal customers.

There is an inducement to increase the protective protection to Manufactures, in the actual internal condition of the United States, which is viewed with an anxiousness belonging to its peculiar character, and intrinsic weight. It is that which arises from the great extent of their unsold lands. The magnitude of the interests at stake, in this part of our public affairs, ought not to appal us from approaching it. It should rather impel us to look at it with the more earnest desire to arrive at correct opinions on any course of Legislation that may affect, remotely or remotely an interest so full of importance. The maxim is held to be a sound one, that the ratio of capital to population should, if possible, be kept on the increase. When this takes place, the demand and competition for labor will be proportionably increased, and the condition of the most numerous classes of the community become improved. If the ratio of capital to population be diminished, a contrary state of things will be the result. The manner in which the remote lands of the United States are selling and settling, whilst it may possibly tend to increase, more quickly, the aggregate population of the country, and the mere means of subsistence, does not promote capital. In the same proportion. This a proposition too plain to require elucidation, that the creation of capital is retarded, rather than accelerated, by the diffusion of a thin population over a great surface of soil. Any thing that may serve to hold back this tendency to diffusion from running too far, and too long, into an extreme, can scarcely prove otherwise than salutary. Moreover: The further encouragement of manufactures, by Legislative means, would be but a counterbalance, and, at most, a partial one, to the encouragement to Agriculture by Legislative means, standing out in the very terms upon which the Public Lands are sold. It is not here intended to make the system of selling off the Territorial domain of the Union a subject of any commentary, and, still less of any complaint. The system is interwoven, beneficially, with the highest interests and destiny of the nation. It rests upon foundations, both of principles and practice, deep and immovable: foundations not to be up-rooted or shaken. But our gravest attention may, on this account, be but the more wisely summoned to the consideration of correlative duties, which the existence of such a system in the heart of the State imposes. It cannot be overlooked, that the prices, at which fertile bodies of land may be bought of the Government, under this system, operate as a perpetual allurement to their purchase. It must, therefore, be taken in the light of a bounty indelibly written in the text of the laws themselves, in favor of agricultural pursuits. Such it is, in effect, though not in form. Perhaps no enactment of Legislative bounties has ever, before, operated upon a scale so vast, throughout a series of years, and over the face of an entire nation, to turn population and labor into one particular channel, preferably to all others. The utmost extent of protection granted to manufactures or commerce by our statutes, collectively, since the first foundation of the Government, has been, in its mere effect, of drawing the People of the United States into those pursuits as nothing to it. No scale of imposts, no prohibitions or penalties, no bounties, no premiums, enforced or dispensed at the Custom House, has equalled it. It has served, and still serves, to draw in an annual stream the inhabitants of a majority of the States, including amongst them, at this day, a portion, not small, of the Western States, into the settlement of fresh lands, lying still farther and farther off. If the population of these States, not yet redundant in fact, though appearing to be so under this legislative incitement to emigrate, remained fixed in more instances, as it probably would by extending the motives to manufacturing labor, it is believed that the nation at large would gain in two ways: 1. By the more rapid accumulation of capital; and next, by the gradual reduction of the excess of its agricultural population over that engaged in other vocations. It is not imagined that it would ever be practicable, even if it were desirable, to turn this stream of emigration aside; but resources opened through the influence of the laws, in new fields of industry, to the inhabitants of the States already sufficiently peopled to enter upon them might operate to lessen in some degree, and usefully lessen its absorbing force. The eye of legislation intent upon the whole good of the nation, will look to each part, not separately, as a part but in conjunction with the whole.—The rapidity with which after all, a civilized nation after founding new and sovereign communities, will grow up in these exuberant portions of territory, presents considerations favorable to the main policy inculcated. This population carrying with it the habits and wants of society, will create a demand for manufactures, which must at least for some time, be supplied from other sources. It will hence form the natural market of purchase and consumption for those produced in other places of the Union, rather than in foreign countries. And by this intercourse we may hope to see multiplied by the commercial and pecuniary ties which is fit should grow up and be cherished throughout the whole Federal family, superadding themselves to all other ties, and harmonizing and compacting the elements of a great empire. Should it still be apprehended by any, that evils will be generated in a state of society where large manufacturing classes co-exist, with a full population, to such minds the reflection must prove consolatory and re-assuring that, in the Public Lands, a check to these evils will be at hand for ages to come.—This immense domain besides embodying all the ingredients, material and moral, of riches and power, throughout a long vista of the future, may therefore also be clung to, under the various springs and conjoint movements of our happy political system, as a safeguard under contingent dangers. Its very possession is conceived to furnish paramount inducements under all views, for quickening, by fresh legislative countenance, manufacturing labor throughout other parts of the Union. It is a power to be turned to the account of manifold and transcendent blessings, rather than reposed upon for aggrandizing too exclusively the interest of Agriculture fundamental as that must ever be in the State. Agriculture itself would be effectually benefited, the price of lands in all the existing States would soon become enhanced, as well as the produce from them, by a policy that would, in any wise, tend to render portions of their present population more stationary, by supplying new and adequate motives to their becoming so. And as it is, the laws that have largely in effect, throughout a long course of time, superinduced declinations to manufacturing labor, by their overpowering calls to other pursuits, by the made of selling off the Public Domain, the claim of further legal protection to the former kind of labor at this day seems to wear an aspect of justice no less than of expediency.

Finally, the great plans of Internal Improvement, so wisely in prosecution, or contemplated, in different portions of the country, will lose much of their object, if, while, if activity be not imparted to manufacturing industry. The increased facilities of conveyance, which these plans are intended to effect, presuppose, as their basis, the necessity of transferring the produce of the country from place to place. How such transfers will be increased by multiplying the products of manufacturing labor, is apparent. New resources for this kind of labor may be expected to rise up as these plans are in progress, whether by bringing to light occult treasures, or by affording, through improved transportation, the means of use to those already known. And then, as manufacturing enterprise, acting upon a greater variety and abundance of materials, shall be seen, [illegible] large in numbers, how much more reciprocally [illegible] will not its exchanges become with the produce of the land? It is this state of things that will emphatically bind together the farmer, the manufacturer and the merchant, in one indissoluble connexion. Towns and villages may be expected to rise up in good time, under such a policy, lining the borders of our canals and our natural streams. Scenes of industry will strike upon the eye, flowing from various and subdivided, labor, the aggregate results of all which will stand out in the advancing cultivation and embellishments of the earth, and extended prosperity and happiness of our People. This is the broad policy suited to a nation destined, by natural gifts, to reach the heights of civilization and power. Such a nation rejects, as too confined, the counsels that would limit her to the walks of agriculture, of commerce, or of manufactures, singly; seeing that her resources and aptitudes of all kinds, confer upon her the warrant of the eminence in each. Unless in this combination, we have beheld no state enjoy any other than an imperfect or transitory greatness.

(To be concluded in our next.)

State of North-Carolina,

Northampton County.

Court of Equity, Fall Term, A. D. 1827.

James Webb, Complainant,

vs.

Jonathan Corrin and wife Elizabeth, late Elizabeth Jenkins, defendants.

Bill to make conveyance of Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case are not residents of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register, for six weeks successively, that, unless said defendants shall appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for said county, at the Court House in the town of *Jackson*, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, the same will be heard "exparte" and a decree made accordingly.

A copy, Teste, JNO. D. AMIS, C. M. E.

Nov. 16, 1827. 20 6w

Harriet Relay

Has returned from New-York,

WHERE, she has laid in an Elegant Assortment of FANCY GOODS and MILLINERY; among which are Superb Bostly Silk Hats and Feathers, Leghorn and Straw Bonnets; Lace and Leisse Caps and Turbans; Elegant ornaments for the Head; Needle work and Lace Pellerines, Capes and Collars; Superb Lace Robes, Muslin, Barege, Batisse and Merino do; Worsted Barege for Dresses; Ready made Dresses, Pelisses and Cloaks of the latest fashion; Lace Veils; Plaid, Figured and plain Silks of the newest patterns and colours; 4-4 plain and figured Bobbinett Laces; Thread and Bobbinett Laces and Edgings; Gimps and Pearlings; Tamboured Collarets and Capes; Artificial Flowers; Ribbons, Curls and Puffs; Silk Stockings; Silk, Horseskin and Beaver Gloves; Cashmere and Imitation Long Shawls; Ladies Prunella Boots and Shoes; Children's Morocco and Leather Ditto; Plush and Chinchilly Caps for Children, with a variety of Articles too tedious to enumerate. All which she will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or to punctual Customers.

N. B. Dresses and Pelisses made at the shortest notice; Leghorn Bonnets cleaned and trimmed.

24th Nov. 1827. 20 1aw4w

State of North-Carolina.

Burke County.

Superior Court of Law...September Term, 1827.

Lydia Beach, vs. Elijah Beach. } Petition for Divorce.

ON motion, it was ordered that advertisement 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, then and there plead, answer or demur, or the petition will be heard *exparte*.

Nov. 27. 3mp WM. W. ERWIN, Clk.

State of North-Carolina,

Chatham County.

In Equity—September Term, 1827.

The Heirs of Joseph Minter, vs. The Heirs of Robert R. Farrar, }

IT appearing to the Court that Peter Farrar, Betsey Farrar, and Biggins Farrar, the Defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this State. It is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for three months, that they appear at the Court House in Pittsborough, on the third Monday of March next, (1828) then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise the bill will be taken pro confesso against them and heard ex parte.

A copy from the Minutes. Test.

JON' HARALSON, C M E.

Oxford Female Academy.

THE first Session of the year 1828 will commence in this Institution on the 7th of January. Terms for Board and Instruction in the Elementary and Scientific Branches taught in this Seminary, will be 60 dollars; Music 28; Painting and Drawing 15; French Language 10 per Session. The Institution is well furnished with large Maps, Globes, a Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, and a Cabinet of Minerals.—If Parents and Guardians desire it, the Pupils will board with the Principal, otherwise board can be obtained in highly respectable families in town. Strict attention will be paid to the manners and moral deportment of the young ladies. Four Teachers will be constantly employed.

*** The Richmond Enquirer, Warrenton Reporter and Tarboro' Free Press, is each requested to insert the above advertisement once in two weeks till they give it three insertions.

JOSEPH LABAREE.

Oxford, Dec. 11. 26 3w

State of North-Carolina.

Ashe County.

Superior Court of Law...September Term, 1827.

Stacy Baldwin, vs. Elisha 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 defendant 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 then and there plead, answer or demur, otherwise the petition will be heard *exparte*, and the same set for trial.

Witness, David Earnest, Clerk at office, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1827.

D. EARNEST, c. m. c.

Nov. 27. 3m

Mrs. Lumsden's School

WILL commence on Monday the 7th of January, 1828.

She will teach Spelling, Reading, Writing, Cyphering, Geography, English Grammar, and plain Needle Work.

Other terms as usual.