

Political.

Signs, &c.—A short time since it was gently intimated in the National Journal that the attachment of the citizens of North-Carolina to Gen. Jackson, was not so general or so unequivocal as was pretended. The hint was taken—a few anonymous essays, extracts of letters, &c. soon appeared in one or two of the papers in this State friendly to the Administration; these were circulated with avidity abroad, and North-Carolina was immediately classed among the doubtful States. But, "so we go," a *Sign* has "accidentally" appeared in these benighted regions, and unquestionably all doubts will immediately be removed by the following paragraph, which appeared in the last Raleigh Register:

"*Signs of the Times.*—A party of gentlemen, fifteen in number, accidentally dined together, a few days since in this County and the subject of the Presidency being under discussion, it appeared that 14 out of the fifteen were friendly to the Administration. *So we go.*"

The following paragraph appears in the National Intelligencer, 27th ult.

We have a letter before us, from David Trimble, Esq. late a Representative in Congress from the state of Kentucky, under date of the 21st ult. in which he says—"I have lately seen a statement which is making the tour of the newspapers, said to be a part of some observations made by me at Lewis Court-House, in a Speech which I made there in the Spring of 1825, after my return from Congress. The statement is utterly false." I never used such language to any man on any occasion."

The statement referred to above, originally appeared in the Winchester Virginian about three months since, on the authority of a gentleman who heard the speech, whose name when given "will be one to which Mr. Trimble nor any other gentleman can take exception;"—it was copied into this paper of 28th July last—Mr. T. is said to have remarked that when the Kentucky delegation got to Washington "we ascertained that if Gen. Jackson was elected, he would not appoint our friend, Clay, Secretary of State; we then ascertained distinctly that if Mr. Adams should be elected, he would appoint Mr. Clay his Secretary of State." Mr. Trimble may say that he never used such language, but unfortunately for him and his cause, he made a similar statement in a printed circular addressed to his constituents, dated Washington 9th March, 1825, immediately after the Presidential election, in which Mr. Trimble said:

"In taking him (Mr. Adams) Kentucky has secured the friendship and good will of the Eastern States. Her friendship with Ohio and the other Western States is unimpaired. No jealousies have been created, nor heart-burnings or ill-will. Had she gone for Jackson, she would have failed, and lost her only chance of obtaining equal weight and influence in the Cabinet and Presidential Councils."

This statement is more comprehensive than the other—the first referred to a participation only in the Cabinet Councils; this embraces also an equal weight in the Presidential Councils, and if true, Mr. Adams must have taken the Presidency on the principle that "half a loaf is better than no bread." The people know what "Kentucky" secured by electing Mr. A. but how did the delegation ascertain that this would have been lost by electing Gen. J.—they deny that any proposition was made to the General, and yet unequivocally assert

that Kentucky would have lost her only chance of obtaining the desired object, had the delegation not voted for Mr. Adams—a brief explanation of this assertion would perhaps prove satisfactory.

It is somewhat remarkable that Mr. Trimble should suffer the above statement to pass uncontradicted for such a length of time—but the elections in Kentucky have just terminated, and "Othello's occupation's gone;" and unless his patron finds employment for him, Mr. Trimble will probably continue out of office until he assumes his station as "heaven's hangman," which is secured to him by right of discovery.

"We are the friends of Truth. The charge of attempting a coalition, &c. &c. is as true against any party in the Congress which elected the present President, as it is against the friends of the President or Secretary of State."

The foregoing sentences are appended to some recent remarks of the National Intelligencer on the late Presidential election, under the appropriate head of "the madness of party." Out with it, gentlemen—abandon the plea of *not guilty* and enter that of *justification*—tell the people in direct terms that the Presidency was put up at Auction, that there was not any party in Congress but what was a bidder, and that the conscience of the individual who unfortunately for himself and his country had it in disposal, would not permit him to decide the contest until he had, as his confidential friend says, secured for himself an "equal weight and influence in the Cabinet and Presidential Councils." What then—are the parties to the contract less culpable, because some of their opponents endeavored to "fight them with their own weapons," but would not or could not satisfy the conscientious demands of the Auctioneer? Will it be, can it be denied hereafter, but that the last Presidential election terminated in the manner prophetically pointed out in the Circular Address of Mr. Clay's friends in the Legislature of Kentucky, in which they said:

"And let them (the people) remember that after the choice of electors once takes place, their voice will no more be heard in this contest; all will be carried by influence and intrigue, bargain and management. He who has the most extensive means of influence, and will promise most favors, will have the prospect of success, and the nation will receive the President not from the pure hands of the people, but from a club of political managers and intriguers."

New-York.—The political movements in this State have been scrutinized for some time past with much anxiety, and various surmises have been set afloat as to the choice she will make between the Presidential candidates. The advocates of the Administration have confidently claimed the State, in consequence of the largest portion of her electoral votes at the last Presidential election having been given to Mr. Adams; overlooking the fact that this was effected by a political *hocus-pocus*, subsequently practised with equal success at Washington City. The electors were appointed by the Legislature of New-York, and it was clearly ascertained that 70 members were in favor of Mr. Crawford, 50 for Adams, 30 for Clay, and 15 or 18 for Jackson—yet the electoral vote stood, for Adams 26, Crawford 5, Clay 4, Jackson 1!!! It is now different—the district system has been adopted, and the people appoint the electors. The Republican party throughout the State generally act with great unanimity, and the late New-York papers state that the Republican General Committee of the city and council of New-York have declared in favor of Gen. Jackson, and adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That we view with undisguised satisfaction the mark-

ed preference which our republican fellow-citizens have manifested for the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson as President of these United States, and that we repose full confidence in his worth, integrity and patriotism.

"Resolved, That it be recommended to our Republican fellow citizens, in addition to the notice of meeting in their respective wards, that they elect such citizens only, to represent them in their different committees, as are favorable to the Man whom the American people delight to honor, and who, in the language of the immortal Jefferson, "has filled the measure of his country's glory."

Foreign.

Late from Europe.—An arrival at Boston on the 1st inst. has brought Liverpool dates to the 2d September. Markets were rather depressed—a letter dated Liverpool Sept. 1, says: "We are dull enough here, and unless your crop now growing is destroyed, we shall have cotton still lower."

It appears that the old and the new British ministry have partially amalgamated, since the death of Mr. Canning—the Duke of Wellington has re-assumed the command of the British army.

An overland despatch had arrived from India, with information of the death of the celebrated chief Runjeet Sing. The messenger passed through Constantinople on the 3d of August, and brought letters fully confirming the previous accounts of the arming of the Turks and the defeat of the Russians near Eriven. The Russian cavalry had been unsuccessful. In two engagements with the Persians they were defeated and cut down in great numbers.

The Greek pirates are getting exceedingly bold. They had captured three vessels under the guns of the Dardanelles. Two privateers, disguised as merchant vessels, had attempted to pass into the Black Sea. The crews were recognized as pirates. The vessels were immediately seized and the crews imprisoned.

Late accounts from Sierra Leone state that the Ashantees had evinced a great desire to conclude a treaty of peace with the English.

Accounts from various parts of the country speak favorably of the state of the crops. The harvest had commenced, and there was a general prospect of plenty.

The small pox was making dreadful ravages in London.

Letters from St. Petersburg describe the greatest activity as prevailing in the War and Foreign Departments in that capital, and state, that a new declaration respecting the negotiation at Constantinople was on the eve of being addressed by Russia to the great powers of Europe. The Emperor is said to have manifested much discontent at the delays and tergiversation of the Porte, and to be firmly resolved on putting an end to the effusion of blood in the Peloponessus.

The Greeks are said to have recently met with partial successes, both by sea and land.

Accounts from Spain and Portugal assert that the British troops were to be withdrawn in less than two months from the Peninsula, but no mention is made of a similar movement on the part of the French troops in Spain.

The English literati have lately been much astonished at the performances of Master G. Noakes, the calculating child, who is but seven years of age, and has stood the test at Cambridge for three weeks past without being posed, to the great astonishment of the most learned professors, and from whom he has received the greatest encouragement. Young Biddler, at twelve years of age could solve any arithmetical question in a very short time, but could not give any elucidation as to the manner in which he had arrived at his conclusions. With George Noakes the case is very different; for he not only gives the answer, but tells the manner in which he proceeds to find it. The following are a few of the questions which this prodigy of nature has answered with surprising rapidity and precision:

How many turns will a wheel of 15½ feet in circumference make in going 1565½ miles!—Answer 533,280.

How many portions of time, each consisting of 29 minutes, are there in 12 years, 365 days 6 hours to the year!—Answer, 211,638 and 18-29ths.

The planet Mercury revolves round the sun in 88 days: how many revolutions will he perform in 17 years and 219 days!—Answer, 73.

In how many different places can I put 14 persons!—Answer, 87,178,291,200.



Tarborough,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1827.

Our readers will find on the last page an admirable exposition of the theory and practice of the American System of "safe precedents."

Outrageous.—We understand that on Thursday night, 27th ult. the house of Stephen Rogers, Esq. in Greene county near the Edgecombe line, was surrounded by a gang of desperadoes who killed two of his horses, destroyed fourteen barrels of cider, took off a large steel cap, &c. Guns were constantly fired by the band, and they resorted to every expedient to alarm the inmates.

Sporting Intelligence.—The races over the Belfield course will commence on Wednesday, 14th of November next.

The races over the Broad-Road course, commenced on Tuesday 2d inst. The first day's purse was won by Wm. R. Johnson's bay colt. On Wednesday, the proprietor's purse, \$300, was won at two heats by Mr. Geo. Garrison's s. m. Sally Hope, beating Mr. Johnson's b. h. Trumpeter and Mr. Bott's s. m. Phillis; (for other particulars in our next.)

At a race at Caswell Court House, a short time since, the celebrated race horse Monsieur