



THE "FREE PRESS,"

By George Howard,

Is published every Friday, at THREE DOLLARS per year, consisting of 52 numbers, and in the same proportion for a shorter period. Subscribers at liberty to discontinue at any time, on paying arrearsages.

Advertisements inserted at fifty cents per square, or less, for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents each continuance.

Letters addressed to the Editor must be *post paid*.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

CONGRESSMEN.

"A prophet has no honor in his own land."

Mr. Editor:

In reading the celebrated letters of *Wyoming*, I was forcibly struck with the truth of the above aphorism. The writer, after some previous remarks, observes, as to the *speeches* in general of the Members in Congress:—

"Who that has visited our metropolis, does not recollect to have seen some dull and stupid village Solon, great only that because under the limited horizon where he dwelt, there was none greater than himself, rise, and in a drawing tone, senseless thought, and despicable attitude, harangue for hours the empty silent seats around him; until fatigued and worn down, he has given up the mighty self-exertion, which few but himself had witnessed; and yet in a few days thereafter, aided by some *kind one*, perhaps a Presidential candidate, whose friend he was, lo! and behold, in the papers and in rounded polished periods,

Comes forth some splendid effort of the mind, like Phocion great, like Pericles refined; On through the States proceed his weighty matters, breaking the turnpikes and the mails to tatters.

The people read the furnished essay, and are surprised and pleased; those who view the author only as he is reflected thro' his production, believe him "a second Daniel come to judgment;" while those who knew him intimately, are astonished how it is, that the splendor of his intellect has so varied betwixt home and abroad. The paper and the speech, however, are taken as testimony; the credulous imbibe faith; the doubting give up their doubts; while the knowing ones chuckle and are silent, at the same time thinking how marvellous it is, that he who but yesterday,

"Might well have stood before the world a goose, Now passes for a Solomon let loose."

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

"Oh! that mine enemy would write a book!"

Mr. Editor:

When an individual submits to the press a communication of a character generally interesting, it becomes, "*ipso facto*," the property of the public. And, as such is open to criticism and animadversion by any individual of the community, disposed to occupy himself in this way. This is mentioned, not because it is supposed that either you or

the public are ignorant of the fact, but because it appears to have escaped the penetration of the sagacious *Numa*. Under the sanction of this right, when his first number appeared, it was noticed by *Callimachus*, and for the following reason: to contradict assertions unfounded in truth. But let us follow him through his last production.

Numa complains that the friends of Mr. CRAWFORD "do not stoop to" what he can never soar to—that is, "argument." Is he so infatuated, as to believe that phrases like these: "I assert," "I again assert, without the fear of contradiction," &c. will be received by intelligent people as arguments? Next follows a strain upon prejudice, which we would say, if our memory does not wofully deceive us, belongs to another pen; if so, he should have designated it as such. After this we meet an expression, in which *Callimachus* and *Numa* perfectly agree: "that the present struggle is not a combat of principle." If it was, Mr. Crawford would certainly be President of the United States. In the 1st number of *Callimachus*, it was said—"Mr. Crawford had been more consistent in his political career than any other candidate for the office of President, Gen. Jackson, *perhaps*, excepted." I now make the general no exception. The public has been enabled to learn the *real* sentiments of General Jackson: by a perusal of his letters to Mr. Monroe on the subject of making up his cabinet, we there perceive that he advocates the utter annihilation of republicans and federalists; which is to be achieved by an amalgamation of the two.—There are two parties, founded on principle. The success of the one secures the independency of the States; that of the other, utterly destroys it: and the amalgamation of the two produces the same effect. Tho' Mr. Monroe refused at the time, to act upon Gen. Jackson's suggestions, he afterwards did, and the consequence is visible. We have around us a multitude of nominal republicans, whose every effort is exerted to undermine the Constitution, by giving to it a construction the most extensive and dangerous. And what was so much dreaded by the honest republicans of '98, is coming thick upon us; and we shall at last find ourselves but a contemptible atom in the huge mass of a *consolidated government*. Is a man who advocates principles of such a tendency a fit person to be President of the United States? Gen. Jackson does!!! To show the honest, honorable *consistency* of *Numa*, contrast these two expressions: "in 1798 we find him (Mr. Crawford) congratulating Mr. Adams on the passage of those hateful acts, the *alien and sedition laws*;" in the last number, when this had been contradicted, and a document referred to in proof of its incorrectness, we find it thus: "he (Mr. C.) did congratulate Mr. A. on his *administration* of the government." The difference is great! And the document referred to above, will shew that Mr. A. was congratulated only on a *particular part* of his administration. But *Numa* had not the honesty to avow this: he seeks protection under a shameful quibble, leaving the mind in doubt whether it was "on the whole of his preceding administration or not, and evidently wishing the worst construction. *Numa* wishes to know "where Mr. C. has displayed such mighty talents?" In answer, he is referred to his conduct as a Senator, and the discharge of the duties of some of the highest offices in our government. He remembers but one: his mode for civilizing the Indians. If he will look around him, he will discover that the only genuine nobility of the United States is thought to be that which is derived from that kind hearted squaw *Pocahontas*. And there are those, whose keen investigation can discover that their great-grandmother's cousin was *perhaps* related to this celebrated personage: and to support the claim of relationship, they will walk erect, wear their hair long and lank and name their children after their savage progenitor. So that we find here and there, either a *Pocahontas*, a *Powhatan*, or some other Indian name. To civilize the Indians, and, in conformity to his truly republican views, to destroy this aristocracy that was growing up among us, Mr. Crawford proposed his plan. If carried into execution, our progeny will have a chance of having a little touch of the Indian, and then they will all be of the "noblesse," which will produce the same effect as if they were none.

"Mr. Crawford was opposed to the war." The proof! the proof! It is one thing to be opposed to the war in *principle*, and quite another to be opposed to the *time* when it should be declared. But this is, we fear, too nice a distinction for the comprehension of *Numa*!—We have now come to a sentence which is too much for us: "that war, which since the sea has rolled a wave, or has been a field of carnage, there never was such fighting and such achievements as were done by our navy." What has "that war" done in this sentence? filled up a space in a period, which *Numa*, no doubt, thought sounded very prettily.

Numa has signed his own death warrant, "by way of conclusion," when he says, "the only way to arrive at truth is," among other things, "to obtain a full knowledge of facts and arguments." These are what we have before and again do now require of him. If he has them, let them be produced.

CALLIMACHUS.

GEN. JACKSON.

The late investigation of the political principles of Gen. Jackson, has brought again before the public the following letter, which originally appeared in the *Knoxville (Tenn.) Gazette*, of Sept. 30, 1801. The above paper was forwarded to the Editor of the *Philadelphia Columbian Observer*, by a correspondent, with some remarks on the letter of Gen. J. from which we have extracted the following:

"By giving the public a view of the General's letter to Dr.

Dickson, you will place before them his early principles, and if he has undergone a political change, for one, I want proof.

"To the Editor of the *Columbian Observer*.

Mr. Roulstone—The public mind having been led to believe, that the political sentiments of Dr. Wm. Dickson (who is now a candidate for the honor of representing this State in the Congress of the United States) were doubtful. This consideration induced me to write the Doctor the following letter. For the information and satisfaction of the public, I request you to give it a place in your paper. I am, sir, your most obedient servant.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Knoxville, Sept. 29, 1801.

Knoxville, Sept. 24, 1801.

Dear Sir—Through life I have held it a sacred duty I owed to my country and myself, never to give my suffrage to a candidate for a seat in the Congress of the United States, unless I was convinced that his political sentiments were congenial with those he represented, and that he would speak and do the will of his constituents; and being now informed that you are a candidate for the honor of representing the citizens of the state of Tennessee in the representative branch of the federal Legislature—believing, as I do, that any citizen who does obtain the suffrage of the freemen of Tennessee, must be a character, the composition of which is virtue, talents, and the true whig principles of seventy-six: In short, sir, that he must be a Republican, and, in politics, like *Cæsar's* wife, not only chaste, but unsuspected.

The first two component parts of this character I know you possess; the latter, as to myself, I have ever thought you did. But, sir, the public mind has been lately led to believe, that your political sentiments are doubtful, and some have held you up as an aristocrat. These reasons have operated with me to call upon you to answer the following interrogatories: First, are you, and have you always been, a true admirer of the whig principles of seventy-six? Have you always been an admirer of the Constitution of the United States, friendly to its administration, agreeable to the true literal meaning of the instrument, and banishing the dangerous doctrine of implication? Have you always been, and are you now, opposed to standing armies in time of peace? Are you now, and have you always been, inimical to a standing naval armament? Are you now, and have you always been, opposed to foreign political connexions? Are you now, and have you always been, opposed to the extension of executive patronage? Have you always been, and are you now, an advocate for freedom of religion and freedom of the press? Are you now, and have you always been, friendly to economy in the public disbursements, and an enemy to the system of loans? And, lastly, are you a real Republican in principle, and will you be a Republican in practice?

The above questions are put to you by a sincere friend in private life, and one who is very much disposed to extend to you his little political support. He expects, however, that these questions will be answered with your usual candor on other subjects. This letter is not confidential, nor will your answer be viewed as such—it is as well for the gratification of inquiring friends as myself.

Accept, sir, of my respects, and believe me to be your most obed't servant.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Dr. Wm. Dickson.

Mammoth.—We understand (says the *New-York Patriot*) that a party of gentlemen from this city have lately returned from a scientific excursion to the eastern parts of New-Jersey. In the course of their tour they discovered, and succeeded in disinterring, an almost entire skeleton of the huge *mastadon*, or mammoth, as it is sometimes called. The party speak in the warmest terms of the attentions and facilities afforded by Mr. Wm. Crosson, the respectable owner of the farm on which these remains were found. We are pleased to hear that the skeleton will, in the course of a few weeks, be placed in the magnificent cabinet of the *Lyceum of Natural History*.

Ship news.—Among other lists of cargoes, in the *Nantucket Inquirer*, of Tuesday, we find the following:—Arrived, sloop Henry, from Falmouth; passengers, 4 ladies, 3 musicians, 1 lion, 1 lama, 1 Shetland pony, a monkey, a baboon, and 2 lawyers.

Massachusetts.—In the Legislature of Massachusetts, to give all possible effect to the vote of that State in the Presidential election, an act has passed to choose the Electors by a General Ticket.

New-York.—The *New-York* papers, of the 5th inst. contain the proclamation of Gov. Yates, of that state, convening the Legislature on the 2d of August next, for the purpose of considering whether the privilege of choosing electors of President and Vice-President, which is now vested in the Legislature, shall be restored directly to the people.

The other day an emigrant from *New-York*, met an old acquaintance in one of our streets, (says the *Detroit Gazette*).—"Halloo!" said his friend, "what under the sun has induced you to quit *New-York*?" "Nothing," said the emigrant, "but her d—d politics; things have got to such a pass there, that I can't tell which side I belong to."

Military Academy.—The *Gridley Farm*, as it is called, in the vicinity of the *Military Academy* at *West Point*, has been purchased by the United States for \$10,000, the amount appropriated by Congress at the last session. Possession is to be taken in May next, when the house, which has been occupied as a tavern, will be converted into a *Hospital*.