

THE STAR, North Carolina State Gazette, Published weekly, by LAWRENCE & LEMAY.

People's Candidates. FOR PRESIDENT, ANDREW JACKSON. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN C. CALHOUN.

ADDRESS The Republican Committee of Correspondence Philadelphia, in the name of the UNITED STATES PENNSYLVANIA July 22, 1828.

James Ronaldson, Esq. Hillsburgh Mills, Delaware county, Philadelphia, July 22, 1828. DEAR SIR: You and I remember, that feelings and fame of Mr. Jefferson...

That you, and all who are employed in rescuing character from calumny, may have the satisfaction of seeing your labors crowned with success, is the earnest desire of Your friend, JAMES RONALDSON.

To Mr. James Ronaldson, Philadelphia, Monticello, Feb. 7, '20. I thank you, dear sir, for the present of the bust of general Jackson...

To W. J. Duane, Esq. Cedar, near Ninth Street, Philadelphia, July 25, 1828. DEAR SIR: Having on hand undertakings of considerable importance...

I have not forgotten the misrepresented facts, the gross falsehoods and slanders, that were published against the author of the Declaration of Inde-

pendence: and I am astonished at the same style of abuse against Andrew Jackson we have not yet forgotten the events of the last war; even in the old states, cannon were spiked whilst in the course of transportation to the frontier...

The misrepresented facts, and caricatured biography of Andrew Jackson, that have been given to the public, recall to memory a lively recollection of the cruelty and injustice done to Thomas Jefferson; and all this against General Jackson, because the PEOPLE have thought proper to vote for him to be President...

You shall have the letters you ask for, and you have my reason for giving them to the public. It is not, on the present occasion, requisite to mention the circumstances, which gave rise to the correspondence...

At a meeting of the committee of correspondence, July 25, 1828, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That the thanks of the committee be tendered to Mr. Ronaldson, for his prompt compliance with their request...

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have been more acceptable to me, than a bust of this great man, to whom we are all so deeply indebted. It is the more pleasing as it is the work of Mr. Rush, a native American, and a name very dear to me.

TO THE PEOPLE. FELLOW CITIZENS: Although our own happiness is naturally the primary object of our solicitude, there are few of the American people, we presume, who are not anxious, that mankind at large should profit by our example...

It is not our duty to act, seeing that we are objects of scrutiny and example, as if we were not merely under the eyes of men of the present day, but within the observation of posterity?

Of old, the farmer left his field, Called by the voice of Rome; To be his country's guardian shield He left his rural home.

Is this a spectacle, worthy of a free people, in an enlightened age? Is it not a signal, at the sight of which men should arouse, as if their liberties were assailed? Are they not, in fact, threatened?

Let it not be supposed, that this proscribing spirit comes alone, or that it is peculiar to the present day: it is the same monster that deprived Socrates of life and Aristides of his country...

FRANKLIN, like the glory of this nation and of humanity, was persecuted, not only during the revolution, but long after the enjoyment of those liberties, which he had so powerfully laboured to establish...

JEFFERSON, too, was denounced by every epithet, and accused of almost every crime, that can degrade a human being—as a traitor to his country, and a pensioner of France...

If the enemies of human liberty shall quote such abuses as these, as proofs of imperfection in our institutions, or ignorance in the people, the reply is as obvious as it is emphatic: the contemporaries of Franklin and Jefferson exclaim, "You, indeed, it is, that ignorance is the nurse of calumny; and true it is, that thirty years ago, the people were not all equally well-informed; but behold the fate of Franklin and of Jefferson, and see in it the proud evidence of the virtue, as well as of the intelligence of the American people?"

Such is the picture of the past; it is for the freedom of the present day to fill up their own portraits. If such a reply is worthy of an enlightened people; if it is honorable to the American character, that slander has not yet blasted the wreaths of civic virtue or military renown, in this republic, if the discomfiture of calumny is a prognostic of political health and durability...

Who, at the present day, believes the slanders upon Jefferson? Yet those slanders were as boldly uttered, and as laboriously vouched, as any that are now circulated against Jackson: who, in 1818, four years after the late war, said, or surmised that Jackson was unworthy of honour or gratitude?

Who, indeed, thirty years hence, will credit the tales now told of Jackson, any more than we now believe the falsehoods, told thirty years ago, of Jefferson? Who will, then, believe that the man, who never wore a sword except when his country was assailed, or held it longer than it was necessary for its defence, would draw it to enslave his countrymen?

Who will, then, believe, that the people of the present age were so debased as to make military usurpation possible? Who will, then, believe, that he, who encountered death in every shape, to protect the defenceless widow and orphan, matron and maid, sought to sacrifice human beings wantonly?

Who will, then, believe, that Jackson, whom all the Presidents of the republic, Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and John Q. Adams, had honored with confidence or applause, as a patriot, and a great man, was a mere "military chieftain"?

If, then, fellow citizens, such will be the sentiments of our successors, thirty years hence, as to Andrew Jackson, is there no solicitude amongst us, as to their sentence upon ourselves? Shall we emulate the virtue of our predecessors, as to Jefferson, or basely consent that Jackson shall be the first victim of

a heartless proscription? Shall the people, who asked him to be their candidate, and made him a mark for every villain hand to strike at, slumber when he is assailed? Are we willing to tell the world, that like the Athenians in their ingratitude to the victor of Marathon, we have lost all sense of national obligation and personal feeling?

Do not suppose that we doubt your virtue, or under-rate your intelligence: let it not be thought, that we apprehend discomfiture: not you have expressed your sense of the bargain of 1825, in tones not loud but deep; you have stripped the party of Mr. Adams, of all the powers, which time and the constitution enabled you to take away; you have presented to the world an administration at variance with yourselves and the councils of the republic; you have chastised at the polls the blow aimed at your liberties in the capitol; and you will reduce the slanders of Jackson, to the doom which befall the traducers of Jefferson!

But it is not enough, that this should be done; the purity of our institutions, reverence for their founders, tenderness for our descendants, and our own honor and pride, all demand, that the example should be signal; else, what must be our shame and our fate! If we barely frighten the vampire from one victim, it will seek, and glut itself with the blood of others; one ferocious faction will succeed another, sacrificing, as in Rome, the most public-spirited citizens, and leaving to the people the merest dregs of liberty!

We have told you, fellow citizens, that Andrew Jackson had received the confidence of Washington, Madison and Monroe, and the applause and encomiums of Jefferson and the elder Mr. Adams; it must also, be known to you, that the present president himself, when Secretary of state, was the able and successful defender of Andrew Jackson, against all the accusations, in relation to the Seminole war and the occupation of Florida, which are now revived by Mr. Adams' partisans; nay, even after Mr. J. Q. Adams was chosen president, and of course foresaw another struggle with general Jackson, he extolled him—not, fellow citizens, as a mere soldier, but as a man "of whose worth, talents, and services, no one entertained a higher or more respectful sense, than" Mr. Adams himself—as a man "whose name was closely associated with the glory of his country."

Great encomiums, indeed, pronounced by a rival, and strongly contrasted with the calumnious aspersions now flung at general Jackson by Mr. Adams' partisans; encomiums, which we could gladly attribute to a generous and noble spirit, did we not know that the present proscription is guided by the intimate associates of Mr. Adams himself.

We will not now, however, contrast the deliberate declarations of Mr. J. Q. Adams with the intemperate language of his partisans, in relation to the character and conduct of General Jackson; at another moment we shall execute that duty: but we now lay before you the dispassionate opinions of the late presidents Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, expressed when the conduct and capacity of general Jackson were the objects of their scrutiny as well as of public fame.

As to the sentiments of Thomas Jefferson, respecting general Jackson, they have been long known to his countrymen: Mr. Jefferson considered him the most fit person to be put in nomination by the republican party, after the restoration of the dynasty of 1798; he declared "General Jackson is a clear-headed, strong-minded man, and has more of the Roman in him than any man now living;" in the letter which we now lay before you, he calls General Jackson "an undeviating patriot;" as well as a "high military character;" holding a high place in his esteem, with Washington, Franklin, Fayette, &c.

To the letter of Mr. John Adams, however, as the sentiments of that gentleman are now for the first time made known to the people, we are particular regard: Mr. Adams says not only that he had read the biography of general Jackson, but that he had been "attentive to his actions and character;" that he considered him "one of the greatest military characters that North America had produced;" that "no present or the kind could be more acceptable than the bust of this GREAT MAN, to whom we are all so deeply indebted;" and that he would "preserve the precious monument with care, for the contemplation of his posterity."

which a consciousness of their own depravity enable, so many to paint in colours characteristic only of themselves, and say, whether the reputation of the republic, in the eyes of the world, does not demand a single demonstration of your sense of the beauty of the one, and the infamy of the other?

From the Washington (Pa.) Eagle. MR. CLAY'S APPENDIX—Part I. The following statement of Mr. Sample, Editor of the Reporter, published at this place, having—after probably being printed and published in every state of the Union, at length travelled back to this good borough of Washington, in which it emanated, and being printed & published by its author, in his own paper, on Monday last, it has been deemed proper that the witnesses whom he cites, be heard: Not knowing how this could be better done, than through the medium of the following correspondence, it is submitted in a letter to H. Clay.

On Tuesday, the 22nd day of March, 1825, when Gen. Andrew Jackson was on his way from Washington city to his residence in Tennessee, he, with a number of the citizens of Washington Penna. and of the county, were in the public house of Mr. Chambers, innkeeper, West Alexandria, Pa. Mr. Edward M. Goughlin, a citizen of Donegal township, Washington county, Pa. called at this public house of Mr. Chambers, in the town of West Alexandria, for the special purpose of seeing Gen. Jackson. Mr. E. M. Goughlin was introduced to the General, and, after the common salutation of shaking hands, Mr. Goughlin said, "Well General, we did all we could for you here, but the rascals at Washington cheated you out of it." To this expression, Gen. Jackson made the following reply: "Indeed, my old friend, there was cheating and corruption, and bribery, too. The editors of the National Intelligencer were bribed to suppress the publication of honest George Kreeger's letter." Mr. M. Goughlin's introduction, was at his own solicitation, in a public house, in the presence of a room full of gentlemen; and the conversation also in the same public house, in the presence of a large and prominent company, Samuel Workman, Thomas Morgan, Joseph Henderson, Josiah Truesdell, Wm. Sample, and others were present.

I have rec'd yours of the 12th inst. in relation to the statement of Mr. Wm. Sample of this place, representing to Mr. Clay that Gen. Jackson had made use of certain expressions in reference to the late Presidential election. Some time since, I heard that Mr. Sample had made a representation of that character, to Mr. Clay, in which he introduced my name, and that Mr. Clay had published the communication. I was unable to see the document until a few days ago—when, upon perusing it, I found Mr. Sample had placed me in a situation, which required me publicly to state the truth, or by my silence, to become a passive instrument in sustaining what I believed to be false. I could not, and did not, a moment, doubt—and when your letter reached me, I was awaiting a reply to one, I had immediately written on the subject, to a gentleman to whom Mr. Sample had also made reference. Upon the receipt of your's, not having received an answer, I went to Clayville—the residence of the witness, Josiah Truesdell, Esq., and stated to him the object of my visit.

He observed that he was opposed to Gen. Jackson, and declined giving a written statement, as in that case he would appear in the ranks against Mr. Adams, the candidate whom he supported; and added, that he would tell me, as he had told others, and as he would continue to tell all who should make the inquiry—that Gen. Jackson did not make the reply to Mr. M. Goughlin, on the occasion referred to, represented by Mr. Sample—and that the remarks of Mr. M. Goughlin and of Gen. Jackson, were in the following words, or certainly to the same amount—viz: (Mr. M. Goughlin) "Well General, the people here did all they could for you—but they cheated you out of it at the Federal City" (Gen. Jackson) "My old friend, as to these things, you, the people have the power in your own hands, and can apply the remedy, by altering the constitution." My own impression is, that Mr. Truesdell's statement, as above, is true in spirit and in substance.

Mr. Truesdell was one of the only two persons in his district, who voted for Mr. Adams at the last election—he still remains his firm supporter; but he is too high-minded and honorable, to contemplate those portraits closely, compare them with the vile caricatures, make use of unwise means to promote

Washington, Washington County, Penna. July 15, 1828.

DEAR SIR: I have received your favor of the 16th, and lose not a moment to acknowledge my obligations for it. I have been attentive to the actions and character of General Jackson, and have read the volume of his biography, and have no hesitation in giving my opinion, that he is one of the greatest military characters that North America has produced. No present of the kind could

\* See Boston Sentinel, Sept. 20, 1798.