THE STAR. Moth-Carolina State Gazette, AWRENCE & LEMAY.

Are cents for each con to the editors must be

ie People's Candidates

ANDREW JACKSON. JOHN C. CALHOUN, in on Thursday, 13th November, 1828.

CTORAL TICKET OF N. CAROLINA But - Robert Love, of Harwood county.

Montfort Stokes, of Wilkes.

Peter Forney, of Lincoln.

John Giles, of Rowns.

Morchead, of Rockingham,

John W. Morchead, of Guilford.

Willie P. Mangum, of Orange.

Rev. Issiah Ciridah, of Wake.

John Bull, of Wayren.

Joseth W. Williams, of Martin.

Kedar Baland, of Gates.

Louis D. Pilson, of Edgesomb.

Richard B. Dudley, of New-Hanove.

ADDRESS publican Cammittee of Correspondence phia, to the PEOPLE OF THE UNITED

for the city of Philadelphia, appointed by publican convention which assembled at burg on the 8th of January last, the following of the second control of the seco PENNSYLVANIA.

letion was adopted: solved. That a letter be addressed to James daon, Esq. requesting him to favour this ittee with copies of any letters, addressed to the late Presidents. Thomas Jefferson and Adams, in which their opinions of Gen. An-Inckson were expressed—it being underthat no part of those letters is of a private

James Ranaldson, Esq. Hillsburgh Mills, Delaware county.
" Philadelphia, July 22, 1823. BAR SIR: You and I remember, that

feelings and fame of Mr. Jefferson re as ruthlessly assailed, as those of neral Jackson now ice, and yet, when Jefferson passed from amongst us, traducers joined in the public homto his virtue—I trust and believe cued, in like manner, from the gripe calomny.

You and I remember, that the peo-General Jackson, he will raise an ar-, and establish a military despotism; we saw Mr. Jefferson elected, and ople, after the election, in a more e enjoyment of happiness, including increase of churches, than they had a before it: I trait and believe, that shall see General Jackson also elec-, and that he will retire from office, Mr. Jefferson del, with the blessings

his countrymen. Nevertheless, although such has been experience, and such are our expecons, we should do all that we can do, protect him, who protected his coun-cunder this impression, I mentioned our committee of correspondence, t you had two units to add to the tesy, in favour of General Jackson, ady before the public-a letter from Jefferson, and another from Mr. ams, father of the present President he United States, complimentary to n. Jackson: the committee have auzed me to ask you for copies for ications I scarcely need say, that e is not a member of the committee, would make such a request, if the ers were of a private nature, but that of the case; you must consider them, he constittee does, in the true sense e terms, public property, especial-ta criais like the present.

Yours truly and respectfully, "W. J. DUANE."

To W. J. Duane, Esq. &c. CEDAR, DEAR NINTH STREET,

July 25, 1828. S Dean Star-Having on hand un-takings of consulerable importance, ch required my personal attention letter directed to me at Hillsburgh s. Your object is to procure co-

tance of receiving. I express a doubt of having at that shown to you those letters—it has a practice with me, rarely to show thees, letters that have been address-to me by men, whose characters, acand acquirements, have gained particular pre-eminence; it was efor a plain citizen, like me, to eceived those marks of their po-

author of the Declaration of Inde-duced. No present of the kind could

pendence: and I am astonished at the same style of abuse against Andrew Jackson; wa have not yet inrepoliten the events of the last war; even in the old states, cannon were spiked whilst in the course of transportation to the frontier—pilothoats were in the service of the enemy, carrying intelligence—nay, American vessels sailed from our own ports, freighted with provisions, to supply and refresh the enemy's war, ships, whilst contemp on our own coast. At New Orleans, when a powerful fleet, and a well organized army, were close to that city, matters were just as badamen are only men—our good form of government has not made them all patricts: The general, to whom was contricts: The general, to whom was confided the defence of New Orleans, has now imputed to him as crimes, the very acts that were essential to the preserhonor of the women; as to the property it also was saved, but it is not worth mentioning, where the two others were at stake.

"The misrepresented facts, and car icatured biography of Andrew Jackson, that have been given to the public, re call to memory a lively recollection of the cruelty and injustice done to Thomas Jefferson: and all this against Gen. Jackson, because the PHOPLE have thought proper to vote for him to be President. It is the injustice of abusing general Jackson, because the people will vote for him to be President of the Uni ted States, and the great and general respect his person, his character, and his conduct were held in, until it was proposed to make him President, that influence my conduct on the present occasion: I think this system of abuse, renders it necessary to bring forth proofs of what was said, and thought, of Andrew Jackson, at a period when his acts were well known, and his motives understood, by men like Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, and when his virtues and actions neither excited envy, nor aarmed ambition.

" You shall have the letters you ask for, and you have my reason for giving them to the publi, It is not, on the present occasion.

requisite to mention the circumstances, which gave rise to the correspondence, further than to state, that Mr. William Rush had made for me a bust of general Jackson, and that meeting with an Italian, who was an expert worker in Plaister of Paris, he was employed to make some casts from the bust, and I took the liberty of sending them to different gentlemen, and public institutions; amongst the former were Mr. Jefferson & were told, that, if they elected Mr. Mr. Adams in every case, a due regard erson he would introduce a French was paid to the feelings of those they were ny, demolish the churches, &c. just sent to, and the act was performed under the impression, that would receive a welcome.

" That you, and all, who are employ-

" Your friend, JAMES RONALDSON."

At a meeting of the committee of correspondence, July 25, 1828, the followng resulution was adopted:—
Resolved, That the thanks of the com-

mittee be tendered to Mr. Ronaldson, for his prompt compliance with their request in relation to the letters of the late presidents Jefferson and Adams: that the etter addressed to Mr. Ronaldson, and his reply, be published: and that the letfers of the late Presidents be published, with an appropriate address to the peo-

To " Mr. James Ronaldson, Philadel-

phia Monticello, Feb. 7, '20. "I thank you, dear sir, for the pres-ant of the bust of general Jackson: be holds a high place in my esteem, as an the patricians of Rome, paved the way undeviating patriot, and a military for its partition between a Cosar, an character, who has deserved well of Anthony and a Lepidus; it is the same his country. I shall give his bust a spirit, which, thirty years ago, sought place in my most honorable suite, with to blast the fame of Franklin, and to &c. Its value is moreover heightener, his country! as from the hand of an artist, of whom

ly gone, with little prospect of its return, that I am obliged to withdraw my establish; even when death had closed attention from every thing beyond the from politics: I leave these to the generation now on the stage, who will, I am sure, govern as wisely as their prede-cessors: I feel safe under their wing, erson and John Adams, about eight cessors: I feel safe under their wing, its since, which, if I did not then and able now to contribute nothing but withen to you, I mentioned the cir- my prayers for my country; which comprehends them, you, and every thing spared by historians and biographers, else dear to me. Unable to write but were would be the lessons of instruction, with pain and difficulty. I must here conclude with my friendly and respectful salutations.

"TH: JEFFERSON."

MONTEZILLO, Feb. 23d, 1820. "Sin- I have received your favor of ny feelings attached to past habits, the 16th, and lose not a moment to acit will be with reluctance, that, on knowledge my obligations for it. I present occasion, I shall depart have been attentive to the actions and it, in the case of the letters to character of General Jackson, and have read the volume of his biography, and have no hesitation in giving my opin-bled facts, the gross falsehoods and ion, that he is one of the greatest military characters that North America has pro-duced. No present of the kind could

Although our own happiness is natutude, there are few of the American people, we presume, who are not any ious, that mankind at large should profit by our example, and become as free as ourselves. We may, indeed, under the influence of self-esteem, which is inherent in nations as well as individuals, fix a higher estimate upon our condition than reason justifies; but we may be excused, if we regard our republic. in several respects, a model for other states, when we find it so designated

observation of posterity?

cline We behold a man, whom the tial approbation, that the election whole people would go forth to see and Jefferson opened to the republic its hap-honour, as a public benefactor, if he piest days. Do we seek such a triumph were not a candidate for their suffrages, now? If we do, it is at our disposal! proscribed and traduced in every way,

Cincinnatus—
"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; No lust of power his seul possest,
He shose a glorious doom;
Again he grasped the plough, and fan
Still sheds a radiance o'er his name."

or privity, but against the wishes of grasp-the vials of wrath were emptied those, who may be called trading poli-upon him, with an unsparing hand; and ed in rescuing character from calumny, ticians, the voice of the yeomanny of he, who if not a candidate, would have may have the satisfaction of seeing your the country calls upon him to leave his passed through life with undisputed labors crowned with success, is the earnest desire of their hands, Andrew Jackson is denountated in the envy and malice can wield, because ced, as if he had intrigued and traffick he is emphatically the candidate of the ed for a nomination; nay, as if he had people, and not the creature of a facbetrayed his country, or sought to tram- tion, or coalition of factions! ple upon its liberties!

people, in an enlightened age? Is it not a signal, at the eight of which men should arouse, as if their liberties were assailed? Are they not, in fact, threat-ened? If it shall be in the power of selfish and ambitious men, to proscribe

Let it not be supposed, that this proscribing spirit comes alone, or that it is peculiar to the present day; it is the same more ter that deprived Socra-

those of Washington, Franklin, Payette, wrest from Jefferson the gratitude of FRANKLIN, alike the glory of this naour country has a high & just estimation. tion and of humanity, was persecuted, "To the political part of your letter, not only during the revolution, but long cannot answer; my health is so entire-after the enjoyment of those liberties, y gone, with little prospect of its re-which he had so powerfully laboured to his splendid career, calumny dared to walls of my chamber, and particularly assail his fame with the weapons of ridicule; and Mr. Benjamin Russell, of Boston, who was then, and is now again, "printer by authority," and who of course is a slanderer of Jackson, excused such atrocities in this language "If dead villains," said he, "were

> JEFFERSON, too, was denounced by every epithet, and accused of almost every crime, that can degrade a human being—as a traiter to his country, and a pensioner of France; as a violator of the most sacred private obligations, and an open confemner of all the decen of private life: may, to such an extent did the spirit of proscription prevail, that there is no calamity that can befal a people, which was not blasphemously imprecated upon the republic, if it should place him in the presidential chair?

* See Boston Sentinel, Sept. 20, 1798,

quote such aber a as these, as proofs of ar institutions, or ignorance in the people, the reply is as ob-vious as it is emphatic: the cotempora-ries of Franklin and Jefferson exclaim, "True, indeed, it is, that ignorance is the nurse of calquiny; and true it is, that thirty years ano, the people were not all equally well informed; but behold the fate of Kranklin and of Jefferson, and see in it the proud evidence of the virtue, as well as of the intelligence of the American people? Where, now are their revilers? What history or biography transmits the record of their libels? Far from being degraded in the eyes of their countrymen, or of the world, the fame of the republic itself is preserved in parity, by the honors conferred upon Franklin and Jefferson in life, and which await them from an ad miring posterity?"

Such is the picture of the past; it is for the freemen 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 disby many great and enlightened persons comfiture of calminy is a prognostic of in Europe, who have spoken or written upon the condition of the new world.

approaches, when the virtue and intel-Raising ourselves, then, above the ligence of the people are again to be influences of unworthy passions, is it tested; the same atrocious proscription, not our duty to act, seeing that we are which was directed against Jefferson, objects of scruting and example, us if is now employed to rob Jackson of his we were not merely under the eyes of country's gratitude and honours: the men of the present day, but within the same maledictions, which were impinusly invoked as a punishment, if the peo-If such is our position, and if such ple elected Jefferson, are now as shame hould be our duty, what a spectacle is fully pronounced as preferable to the eat present presented in our republic! lection of Jackson; but it was a signa Instead of cherishing the purity, becom- proof of the devotion and courage of the ng infant institutions, we seem desir- people, to trust in the mercy of Provious to descend to the degredation of A- dence and the exercise of their own vir hens and Rome, in the days of their de- tue; and it was a high mark of Providen

Who, at the present Jay, believes the that the basest passions can devise—be-slanders upon Jefferson? Yet those cause a portion of his countrymen have slanders were as holdly uttered, and as esolved to confer upon him the highest laboriously vouched, as any that are now mark of their gratitude and confidence! circulated against Jackson: who, in Yes, if Andrew Jackson had not 1818, four years after the late war, said. een called by his countrymen, upon or surmised that Jackson was unworthy the political stage, every one would ap- of honour or gratitude: Wherever he ply to him the culogium of the poet up- went, he was then hailed with shouts of joy, and by all parties caressed as a patriot, who had added largely to his country's reputation: but, as soon as his countrymen evinced a desire to give him a distinctive mark of gratitude—as soon as his laurels cast a shade upon the pretensions of men, who had intrigued and trafficked, and who had al-But, when, not only without the aid ready in fancy the Presidency in their

Is it not so? Can any man of truth Is this a spectacle, worthy of a free deny the fairness of this representation?

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 and prostrate those, who have rendered cept when his country was assailed, or the highest services, who will be left to held it longer than it was necessary for stem the torrent of corruption, which is its defence, would draw it to enslave at all times gathering to overwhelm his countrymen? Who will, then, believe, that the people of the present age were so debased as to make military u-surpation 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 baman 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 appliause, as a patriot, and a great man, was a mere "military chieftain?" who will, then, believe, that Jackson had no talents or civil qualifications, when it is known that he held and was offered high civil trusts, under Washington, Madison, and Monroe, with the full concurrence, in the last instance, of John Q. Adams himself? Who will, then, believe that Andrew Jackson was a man governed by passion, and anxious for commotion, when it is known, that when his election was defeated by cabal, February 9, 1825, a moment at which the best men would naturally feel, if not atter, indignation, A. Jackson besought his friends to abstain from any manifestation of feeling for him, or discontent at what was done? Who, in 1828, will look back upon the incorruptible integrity and magnanimity of Andrew Jackson, during the events of the winter of 1824-5, without avowing, that he then gathered a wreath of glory which will bloom and flourish, even af ter the laurels won upon the plain of Or-leans shall cease to dazzle or adorn?

If, then, fellow citizens, such will be the sentiments of our successors, thirty years hence, as to Andrew Jackson, is

If the enemies of buman liberty shall ; a heartles Poroaccication? Shall the penpie, who asked him to be their candlen foan hand to strike at, slamber when and sav. he is a scalled? Are we willing to tell the republic, in the eyes world, that like the Athenians in their not demand a single ingratitude to the victor of Marathon, your sense of the be we have lost all sense of national obli- the infamy of the of

gation and personal feeling?

To not suppose that we doubt your virtue, or under-rate your intelligences let it not be thought, that we apprehend discomiturer not you have expressed your sense of the bargains of 1825, in tones not load but deep; you have stript the party of Mr. Adams, of all the powers, which time and the constitution abled you to take away; you have pre-sented to the world an administration at variance with yourselves and the councils of the republic; you have chas-tised at the polls the blow aimed at

mere soldier, but as a man "of whose ton cheated you out of it." To the mere soldier, but as a man "of whose ton cheated you out of it." In this experience, and services, no one entertained a higher or more respectful lowing reply: "Indeed, my old friedly sense, than?" Mr. Adams himself—as a man "whose name was closely associated with the glory of his country." Intelligencer were bribed to suppress the publication of honest George Kreen-by a rival, and strongly contrasted with the columnions aspectators now fluor at the columnions aspectators now fluor at the columnions aspectators now fluor at the columnions aspectators. the calumnious aspersions now flung at general Jackson by Mr Adams' participants, encomiums, which we could gladly attribute to a generous and noble sation also in the same public house wife, did we not know that the prespirit, did we not know that the pretimate associates of Mr. Adams him-

We will not now, however, contrast were present. the deliberate declarations of Mr. J. Q. Adams with the intemperate language of his partizans, in relation to the character and conduct of General Jackson; DEAR SIRdispassionate opinions of the late pie-

the most fit person to be put in nomination by the republican party, after the
it, I found Mr. Sample had placed me
restoration of the dynarty of 1798; he in a situation, which required me pubdeclared "General Jackson is a clearheaded, strong-minded man, and has lence, to become a passive instrument
more of the Roman in him than any in sustaining, what I believed to be unman now living:" in the letter which true. I could not, and did not, a mo we now lay before you, he calls Gene ment, doubt—and when your letter ral Jackson "an undeviating patriot" reached me. I was awaiting a reply to as well as a "high military charact" one, I had immediately written on the

known to the people, we ask particular Josiah Truesdell, Esqr. and stated to regard: Mr. Adams says not only that him the object of my visit he had read the biorgraphy of general. He observed that he was opposed to Jackson, but that he had been "attentioned for Jackson, and declined giving a tive to his actions and character;" that written statement, as in that case he he considered him "one of the greatest would appear in the rimilitary characters that North America Adams, the candidate

Such, fellow-citizens, is the emphatic remarks of Mr. McGlaughlin and of language of the father of the present Gen. Jackson, were in the following President could any eulogium be more honourable? Could Mr. Adams have —viz:—(Mr. McGaughlin) "Well had any motive to pronounce such an General, the people here did all they encomium, but his own regard for could for you—but they cheated you merit? Would Mr. Adams have pronounced it unless he considered the Jackson) "My old friend, as to these appliance fully deserved? Was he not things, you, the people have the power a man, who rarely eulogized, and who in your own hands, and can apply closely scanned the acts and motives of the remedy, by altering the constitution." My own impression is, that

councils of the republic; you have chase fised at the polls the blow aimed at your liberties in the capital; and you will reduce the standerers of Jackson, to the doom which beful 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 detaund, that the example should be signals else, what must be our shame and our fate! If we barely frighten the vampyre from one victim, it will seek, and glut reself with the blood of others; one ferocious faction will succeed another, excrificing, as in Rome, the most public-spirited cuizons,

will succeed another, sacrificing, as in Rome, the most public-spirited ciuzens, and leaving to the people the meredregs of liberty!

We have told you, fellow-citizens, that Andrew Jackson had received the confidence of Washington, Madison and Mooroe, 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' partizans; any, even after Mr. J. Q. Adams was chosen president, and of course foresaw snother struggle with general Jackson, he extelled him—not, fellow citizens, as a mere soldier, but as a man "of whose to will in the defender of Mr. Chambers, in the town of West Alexandria, for the special purpose of seeing Gen. Jackson, Mr. E. M. Glaughlin was introduced to the General, and, after the common salutation of shaking hands. Mr. M. Glaughlin salid, "well ticneral we did all we rould for you here, but the rescales at Washington characteristics." To this extends the defender of Andrew Jackson was undered to the county were in the public house of Mr. Chambers, inneador of the county were in the public house of Mr. Chambers, in the county were in the public house of Mr. Chambers, in the county were in the public house of Mr. Chambers, in the county were in the public house of Mr. Chambers, in the county were in the public house of Mr. Chambers, in the county were in the public house of Mr. Chambers, in the county were in the public house of Mr. Chambers, in the county were in the county were in the public house of Mr. Chambers, in the county were in the public house of Mr. Chambers, in the county were in the county were in the county were in the county were in the public house of Mr. Chambers, in the county were in th sence of a large ous company, Samuel Workman, Tho-mas Morgan, Joseph Hentlerent, Jasial Truesdell, Wm. Sample, and others

Washington, Washington County, Pen-July 18, 18

I have rec'd yours of the 12 at another moment we shall execute I have rec'd yours of the 12th that duty; but we now lay before you the, inst. in relation to the statement of Mr. Wm. Sample of this place, represent-ing to Mr. Clay that Gen. Jackson had sidents Thomas Jefferson and John ing to Mr. Clay that Gen. Jackson had Adams, expressed when the conduct made use of certain expressions in and capacity of general Jackson were reference to the last Presidential electron of their scrutiny as well as the objects of their scrutiny as well as of public fains.

As to the sentiments of Thomas of that character, to Mr. City, in which be introduced my name, and that Mr. Clay have been long known to his countrymen: Mr. Jefferson considered him I was unable to see the document until the communication. one; I had immediately written on the as well as a "high military charat", one, I had pume metry written on the holding a high place in his esteem, with subject, to a gentleman to whom Mr. Washington, Franklin, Fayette, &c. Sample had also made reference. Upon to the latter of Mr. John Adams, on the receipt of your's not having however, as the sentiments of that gen received an answer, I went to Clayatleman are now for the first time made ville—the residence of the witness.

military characters that North America. Adams, the candidate whom he supporhad produced;" that " no present of the
ted; and added, that he would tell me,
kind could be more acceptable than as he had told others, and as he would
the bust of this great man, to whom continue to tell all who should make
we are all so deeply indebted;" and that
he would " preserve the precious monument with care, for the contemplation
in, on the occasion referred to, topic
of his posterity."
Such, fellow-citizens, is the emphatic remarks of Mr. McGlaughlin and of
language of the lather of the present Gen. Jackson were in the following public characters?

Such are the portraits of Gen. JackSuch are the portraits of Gen. JackMr. Truesdell's statement, as above, is
son, which, in 1820, were drawn from
true in spirit and in substance.
the life, with the pencil of truth by the
Mr. Truesdell was now of the only

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 the life, with the pencil of truth, by the Mr. Truesdelf was one of the comparent of truth, by the Mr. Truesdelf was one of the comparent of truth, by the Mr. Truesdelf was one of the comparent of truth, by the Mr. Truesdelf was one of the comparent of truth, by the Mr. Truesdelf was one of the comparent of truth, by the Mr. Truesdelf was one of the comparent of truth, by the Mr. Truesdelf was one of the comparent of truth, by the Mr. Truesdelf was one of the comparent of truth, by the Mr. Truesdelf was one of the comparent of truth, by the Mr. Truesdelf was one of the comparent of truth, by the Mr. Truesdelf was one of the comparent of truth, by the Mr. Truesdelf was one of the comparent of truth, by the Mr. Truesdelf was one of the comparent of truth, by the Mr. Truesdelf was one of the comparent of truth, by the Mr. Truesdelf was one of the comparent of truth, by the Mr. Truesdelf was one of the comparent of truth, by the Mr. Truesdelf was one of the comparent of truth, by the Mr. Truesdelf was one of the comparent of truth, by the Mr. Truesdelf was one of the Comparent of truth, by the Mr. Truesdelf was one of the Comparent of truth, by the Mr. Truesdelf was one of the Comparent of truth, by the Mr. Truesdelf was one of the Comparent of truth, by the Mr. Truesdelf was one of the Comparent of truth, by the Mr. Truesdelf was one of the Comparent of truth, by the Mr. Truesdelf was one of the Comparent of truth, by the Mr. Truesdelf was one of the Comparent of truth, by the Mr. Truesdelf was one of the Comparent of the Mr. Truesdelf was one of the Comparent of the Mr. Truesdelf was one of the Comparent of the Mr. Adams at the last election of the Mr. Adams at the Last el