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THE PATRIOT.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.
Containing 16 lines, neatly inserted three
times for one dollar, and 25 cents for every
subsequent publication; those of great
length in the same proportion—Let
ters to the Editor must be post paid.

CHARACTER OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

My Dear Sir: The following let-
ters published in the Baltimore
Patriot of the 13th October, 1824. I
trust will be the favor of you
readers. The writer was
Rev. Mr. Baker, pastor of the
Second Presbyterian Church, in the
City of Washington, for many years.
I will know in Baltimore as a
man and a man divine. W.

WASHINGTON CITY,
10th October, 1824.

My Dear Sir: Your letter has
been received, and I can do
nothing but cheerfulness. Hav-
ing the pleasure of being acquainted
with Mr. Adams, I verily believe I
am a stranger to his real character,
and therefore, can speak with
confidence. You tell me that
"he is not a liberal man"—
I should like to know whether this charge
is true. You further say, "you have
heard that he acted a friendly part
towards the Second Presbyterian
Church in Washington." You wish
to know something about this, and
about the general liberality of char-
acter. I will reply somewhat at
length. With regard to the charge
of unliberality—never was a charge more
unfounded. In this city Mr. Adams
is well known to be a man of uncom-
mon, almost unbounded liberality.
Let it be remarked, his benevo-
lence is diffusive, it is not confined
to one object or set of objects, but
embraces every object which can be
beneficial to a Christian, a Patriot, a Phi-
lanthropist. This will be made man-
ifest in the sequel of this letter. In
reference to the Second Presbyterian
Church in this City, Mr. Adams
has truly proved himself to be its
friend, and a liberal one, too. Let
me speak: About two years ago,
the church, being then recently or-
ganized, was, by reasons of debt,
greatly embarrassed, so much so,
that it had well nigh passed under
the hammer. At the earnest request
of the Trustees, the Pastor went on
to the North soliciting aid. The
fruits of his exertions amounted to
about \$600. This sum, (although
thankfully received, and really of
service) by no means redeemed the
church from its difficulties; still, in-
dependently of debts due to two
banks in this City, the sum of \$1,200
was due to Mr. Sandford, the car-
penter; he had been very indulgent,
but now circumstances compelled him
to be urgent; a suit was threatened.
The Trustees met. Mr. ADAMS,
being a pew-holder and member of
the Board, was present. After much
debate amongst the Trustees,
the door of hope was opened, Mr.
Adams rose and said, "Gentlemen if
I can be of any service, I will lend
you \$2000." The proposition was a
great success—particularly so, as it
was difficult to say how, or when, the

money could be re-paid. The propo-
sition was politely declined, until
further efforts should be made to ob-
tain the money in some other way.
All efforts failing, a note for \$600
was drawn, endorsed, and handed to
Mr. Adams. Being asked whether
the names were sufficient, Mr. Ad-
ams looking carelessly at the note,
replied, "It is well enough to have
this, as an evidence of the fact," but,
added he, smiling, "if this note were
never paid, I should never think of
suing the gentlemen." But, con-
tinued he, Mr. B. this is only \$600;
how will you pay Mr. Sandford the
balance? I am sure sir, I know not,
was the reply. "I asked the ques-
tion," resumed Mr Adams, "because
I am willing to advance the whole
amount. I am sorry for Mr. Sand-
ford and think it a pity he should be
kept out of his money so long." A
new note was drawn, the money was
paid; Mr. Sandford was amazingly
pleased, and ever since that period
we have heard no more about the
"tribulations" of the church. You
may think me too minute, but you
will observe that it is not merely the
generous act, but the manner of doing
it, that we consider. Hence that old
saying, "Bis dat, qui cito dat." Now
for this manner of doing a good thing
Mr. Adams is noted—and here I may
state, that, in giving, Mr. Adams is
the most unostentatious man I ever
knew. I do verily believe his most
intimate friends are ignorant of the
extent and of his charities.

But I must not forget to mention
a little circumstance connected with
the aforesaid loan to our church. It
was proposed to pay Mr. Adams
\$100 every three months. To meet
these quarterly instalments, the plan
adopted was this: to circulate a sub-
scription paper in the congregation,
and to obtain 100 subscribers at 25
cents per month. It succeeded most
admirably, and much to our surprise,
Mr. Adams unsolicited, subscribed
50 cents per month, and has lady the
same. And yet Mr. Adams is not a
liberal man!

There is a case relating to the Eu-
taw street Church, in Baltor-
more, which ought to be mentioned. You
may recollect that some 6 or 8 months
ago, Mr. W. came to our
city to solicit aid. Having heard of
Mr. Adams' character for liberality,
he came to me, and requested that I
would introduce him to Mr. Adams.
When I understood his object, altho'
a warm friend to himself and his ob-
ject, I positively refused, telling him
that Mr. Adams was so uncommunally
generous, it was really a shame to
impose upon him. He went away,
made vigorous exertions, obtained
one subscription of 10 dollars. With
his "beggarly list," he went to Mr.
Adams, presented his paper, & with-
out any complaint of frequent calls,
Mr. Adams immediately gave him
\$25. And yet Mr. Adams is not a
liberal man!

"You have heard, it may be, of his
liberality to the Columbian College;
besides large donations, he took stock
to the amount of a thousand dollars,
when he could not believe that the
stock would be productive. It is cur-
rently reported here, that Mr. Ad-
ams has advanced a certain mechanic
in this city, \$5000; I believe it, and
I moreover believe Mr. Adams must
have considered the "pay day" very
remote. The Female Asylum, How-
ard Society, and I believe all chari-
table Institutions, in this city, find in
Mr. Adams a munificent Patron.
When speaking of the Second Pres-
byterian Church, I ought to have
mentioned, that Mr. Adams had given
\$100 to the church, but a short
time before the seasonable and gen-
erous advance of \$1200 already stat-
ed; I forgot the circumstance; it is
not remarkable, for his donations are
so numerous, if we were told them

all—we must needs forget some of
them. In this city, such has been Mr.
Adams' benefactions to individuals
and institutions of almost every kind,
that I could wish no better income
than the annual amount of his chari-
ties; and yet Mr. Adams is not a lib-
eral man! It is well: some said that
Washington was not a patriot, nor
Bonaparte a brave man! If asser-
tions are made contrary to matters
of fact, which crowd upon us, which
stare us in the face; such assertions
are of no account, they are beneath
notice, beneath contempt.

"In all that I have said, I have been
actuated, purely, by a regard to jus-
tice. You may make just what use
of this letter you please. I place un-
limited confidence in your prudence."

From the Fayetteville Observer.

POLITICAL.

The Administration-Committee of
Vigilance for this county have re-
quested the publication of the follow-
ing Report and Proceedings. They
have a right to be heard, and we
therefore, though on the other side
of the question, readily comply with
their request, leaving it to those who
have made the assertions complain-
ed of, to defend them.

At a meeting of the Committee of
Vigilance and Correspondence of
Cumberland County, opposed to the
election of Gen. Andrew Jackson
as President of the United States,
convened pursuant to notice, at the
Court House in Fayetteville, June
16, 1828, the following Report was
presented:

To the Committee of Vigilance and
Correspondence of Cumberland
County opposed to the election of
Gen. Jackson as President of the
United States.

The undersigned, members of the
sub-committee, to whom was delegat-
ed full power to act in the recess of
the General Committee, Report.—
That they have embraced every fair
opportunity and used, to the extent
of their ability, every honorable
means, to advance the cause in
which we are engaged, the good
cause of true Republicanism. As
friends (yielding to none in their at-
tachments) to our common country,
they have persevered in exertions to
avert from that country a grievous
calamity—the elevation of General
Jackson to the Presidency.

As in the exercise of their rights
as Freemen, and in the discharge of
a trust reposed in them by a respect-
able portion of their fellow citizens,
they spurn any dishonorable act,
even to effect a desirable end, they do
fearlessly appeal to the candid of all
parties, that, in no publication which
they have been instrumental in cir-
culating, have they, directly or indi-
rectly, impeached the motives, vilified
the actions or traduced the char-
acters of their opponents. And truly,
the cause needed no such aid;
and if it did, a regard for character
and respect for public decency would
have forbidden its adoption. They
had hoped and determined, on their
part, that the courtesies and charities
of life should not be violated. The
splenetic cogitation of disappointed
ambition, when confined to mere Ed-
itors who cater for hungry office seek-
ers or feverish partisans, have been
noticed only as the idle wind.

But when, as a public organized
meeting of our opponents, men, some
holding, and others desiring honora-
ble office, and all having, beside
their individual characters, a stand-
ing as a Committee of a portion of
the community, deliberately resolve
and publish to the world "That the
Pamphlet entitled an official Record
of the TRIAL and EXECUTION of the
six militia men is an imposition on
the public, is FALSE and unauthor-
ized, and ought to be rejected with

indignation;" recommending to their
partisans "to publish and circulate
the genuine documents in order that
the public may see how grossly they
have been imposed upon by some of
the agents and Friends of the Admin-
istration"—the undersigned cannot
but express their most profound as-
tonishment. For they do most posi-
tively assert, that no such Pamph-
let has been so circulated in this
State. It was, therefore, through
gross ignorance or will misrepresen-
tation, that the bold assertion was
ventured. The challenge is given to
produce the Pamphlet.—There is,
there has been, none such.

It is evident, however, that refer-
ence was intended to a Pamphlet, or
originally published at Washington,
and by the suggestion, direction and
aid of your Committee, republished
at Raleigh. None other than the
pamphlets so published, it is averred,
have been circulated in this State,
having any documentary evidence
relative to the case of those unfortu-
nate, much defamed and injured A-
merican Citizens, unless, perhaps,
some of the Report of the Jackson
Military Committee of Congress
may have been sent to a favored few.

The Pamphlet published at Ra-
leigh has been, it is well known, freely
and extensively circulated by
your Committee, and is entitled
"An Official Record from the War
Department of the Proceedings of
the Court Martial which tried, and
the orders of Gen. Jackson for
shooting the six Militia Men, to-
gether with Official Letters from the
War Department, (ordered to be
printed by Congress) shewing that
these American citizens were injur-
iously and illegally massacred."—
This is the "FALSE and unauthor-
ized" publication alluded to, to coun-
teract which, the genuine documents
are to be circulated and to fix upon
"the friends of the Administration,"
the stigma of having "grossly impo-
sed" upon the public. Under such
accusations to remain silent, would
admit a baseness of principle and
conduct, the imputation of which, no
honorable man would allow.

Your Committee then, unhesitat-
ingly affirm, that the said Pamph-
let, so far as it purports to contain
official documents, does contain the
"GENUINE DOCUMENTS" transmitted
from the War Department at the call
of the House of Representatives, (ex-
cepting certain muster and pay roll,
voluminous and unimportant to be
published in extenso.) And they
further affirm, after an examination,
that the said Documents are therein
printed in the ORDER ARRANGED BY
THE JACKSON MILITARY COMMIT-
TEE of the House, and appended to
their report; and no person, who has
compared the publications, would
hazard his veracity by a denial of the
truth of this assertion. The under-
signed, therefore, indignantly repel
the slander and cast the reproach
where it is justly merited.

THE DOCUMENTS ARE TRUE; &
now let the people judge who "intend-
ed to affect injuriously," the cause
of Liberty and Truth; and let them
also declare who they are, who
should "be met with indignation by
all candid and impartial persons."—
THEY ARE TRUE; let the Jackson
Central Committee circulate their
standard copy and on comparison,
the public will thus "see how grossly
they have been imposed upon by
some of the agents and friends" of the
Military Chieftain.

The official record of these Docu-
ments, it is true, are accompanied by
some preliminary remarks, illustra-
tive notes and subjoined statements
and reflections, but the most refined
stupidity itself, could not mistake
these for part, of the official Docu-
ments, the commencement and termi-
nation of which are distinctly noted

in the Pamphlet. In fine, we again
repeal, that all that purports to be
the official Documents contained in the
much abused Pamphlet, is TRUE &
CORRECT; and upon this point, we
pledge ourselves to the community.

Again, it is asserted that the pub-
lication is "unauthorized." Unau-
thorized! What is intended by this
word? Is it that the conduct of men
aspiring to high office, is not to be
examined and even censured through
the press, unless a permit is obtain-
ed from some secret regulator or
modern reformer? Cannot an offi-
cial record from a Department of the
Government be presented to the pub-
lic, unless with the subscription of
a Congress Committee? Shall the
servants of the people dictate to their
sovereign masters the portion of light
and information with which they
may be favored? Or is it intended
to discipline them in season, and
therefore, that the illegal exercise of
high handed military power shall
not even now, be promulgated un-
less permitted by a General Order
from Head Quarters at the Hermit-
age?

The publication, however, was not
"unauthorized." Your Committee
have already avowed their agency in
relation to it, and now dare their
denunciation to be severe in circula-
ting it. They believe not the "Offi-
cial Record" fully warrants the re-
marks which are alluded to; and they
know not any reason why the
particulars of the blood tragedy
should not receive full publicity.

Let our Fellow Citizens read the
publication with attention, and be
the case and the a of his ex-
position home to themselves. Is he a
father—he sees & feels that the
of the son is made to flow through
the wilfulness or ignorance of
to his General. Is he a son—
mourns a father's fall, and
the blessing best if, when
sus martial judgment were the word
"approved." Is he a brother—he
holds the golden chain of affection
ruthlessly or seeks to make an exam-
ple, the guiltless do not suffer to
prevent future crime.

Let every man make such a case
his own, and he will then acquire,
who has been thus the beneficiary of
my hopes, the executioner of my kind-
red, the cause of the desolation of
my domestic happiness?—He will
perceive the author to have been no
other than a subordinate, but a
notorious Commander, now aspiring to
be CHIEF OVER ALL; and he never
can, he never will consent to entust
additional powers to one who has
shown himself thus prodigal of hu-
man life.

These considerations should a-
rouse us to more vigorous exertions,
encouraged by a conviction that the
cause we advocate is rapidly exten-
ding itself in the community. Let no
man be discouraged by the loud
boastings of a zealous, but alarmed
opponent; let all be firm, be active,
and WE SHALL PREVAIL.

Submitted by
ANGUS TAYLOR,
JESSE BIRDSALL,
ESEK ARNOLD,
JEREMIAH LIPPETT,
ED. L. WINSLOW,
THOMAS J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, June 16th.

Resolved, That the foregoing Re-
port be received and adopted.

Resolved, That the Official Docu-
ments therein referred to, are true, and en-
titled to the entire confidence of the
public. That this Committee approve
of giving the same the most exten-
sive circulation. That they repel, with
indignation, all assertions, from whatever
source they may proceed, that the
same are false & unauthorized, and
that they are so issued that all "candid
and impartial persons" are only to be