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THE PATRIOT.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Not exceeding 10 lines, neatly inserted three
times for one dollar, and 25 cents for eve-
ry succeeding publication; those of great
length in the same proportion—Let-
ters to the Editor must be post paid.

Whilst the opponents of the Tariff
friendly to Gen. Jackson, in the
South, are ready to sever the Union,
rather than submit to the odious tariff
system, the mouth-piece of the Jack-
son party in the State of New-York,
(the Albany Argus,) comes out with
a communication signed "Woolens,"
declaring that this policy, which it
speaks of as most wise and patriotic,
is due neither to Mr. Adams, nor "to
his New England friends in Congress,"
nor to Mr. STORRS, nor Mr. WOOD-
SOCK; nor "to the friends of the Ad-
ministration in Congress from the
State of New York; but "to the Jack-
sonian, or republican delegations from
New York, Pennsylvania, and other
Middle States generally!"
Charleston Courier

TURNS.—In cases of extensive inju-
ry from this cause, one of the most
successful applications, hitherto re-
corded, has been the use of turpen-
tine. In the action which occurred
in 1815, between the U. S. frigate
Guerriere and an Algerine frigate,
nearly 60 men belonging to the for-
mer were severely burnt by the ex-
plosion of one of the large guns.
Some of these men were in a most
pitiable condition, and suffered the
most exquisite torments.—They were
taken down to the cockpit, and spirits
of turpentine freely poured over their
wounds. They all did well.

KENTUCKY.—When the
Sheriffs of the several counties in Ken-
tucky, met at Frankfort to compare
the polls of the recent election, as
they went up to the Clerk's table to
sign the certificates, they expressed
their preference for Mr. Adams or
Gen. Jackson, to one of their number,
who noted it down. There were 44
for Mr. Adams, 35 for Gen. Jackson,
and a neutral.

DAVID W. STONE, Esq. of this
City, has been appointed Cashier of
the Edenton Branch of the State
Bank, vice Saml. H. Pullen, deceased.
Nat. Reg.

Accident.—A small son of Edwin
Smith, of this County, was killed last
week, by being thrown from the top
of a loaded cart, where he had been
placed by his father for a ride. The
wheel passed over his body and crush-
ed him to death.—16.

President Adams.—During the ne-
gotiations at Ghent, surrounded by
difficulties that seemed insurmount-
able, and when some of our delegation
thought it prudent to yield something
in order to have peace, Adams stand-
ing like a tower unmoved and im-
movable. When the news of the
burning of Washington, by the ene-
my, reached Ghent, the documents
were placed by one of the Commis-
sioners into Mr. Adams's hands. Af-
ter he laid them upon the table—slip-
ping his hands upon them, declared
them the very documents he wanted
—for, says he, the Vandals have done
that for us which we have been un-
able to do for ourselves—it will unite
every American heart in prosecuting
the war, and we soon shall have peace.
The truth of his remark was fully
realized.—N. J.

Pardon others often, thyself never.

AN ADDRESS

To the Freemen of Randolph County.

"The period is rapidly approaching, which every true citizen of this
country, and every friend to Republican liberty must view with deep
interest. A spirit of high excitement, and of division is abroad in the
land, which threatens the tranquility of the Country. This excitement
has originated in that universal question "who shall be our next Pres-
ident?" the time is not distant when the answer will be known. It
is to this subject, Fellow citizens, that we invite your attention; for
we view the event of the next presidential election as far more impor-
tant, and far more comprehensive in its consequences than any elec-
tion which has taken place since the formation of our government.
It is not only a contest between two individuals whose merits we free-
ly canvass, and whose qualifications we critically inquire into; but
it is a contest which we believe (no are we alone in this belief) in-
volves in its issue this important question: "Shall this republic follow
the fate of the republics of old? or shall it continue a glorious demonstra-
tion of the proposition, that man is capable of self government?" Shall it
continue to be to the world a bright model of civil republican government?
or shall it finally sink under the iron pressure of a military despotism?"

These things we hold to be virtually involved in the ensuing presi-
dential election, and upon these things we ask you to reflect calmly &
dispassionately.

Since the formation of our government, no Presidential Election
has excited a spirit so dangerous to its peace and stability, as the pre-
sent. It is a spirit which every dispassionate and reflecting man
must deprecate because of its dangerous tendency. Party spirit where
principles are concerned is held to be beneficial in a government like
ours: because it keeps up a wholesome excitement, at the same time
that it is regulated and restrained by limits fixed and ordered. But
that party spirit (if party spirit it may be called) which we fear now
prevails, where *no* principles are concerned has no limit. The
passions when once aroused and the voice of reason silenced, are tem-
pted to swell into an impetuous torrent which tears down in its fury
the fair fabric of rational liberty erected by the hands of wisdom and
patriotism. Patriotism itself is corrupted & perverted by that phren-
zied and distempered excitement in which that reverence and loyalty
is claimed for the persons of men, which belongs only to the great and
immutable principles of government.

We are aware, Fellow citizens, that you must have seen with pain,
the factious and disorganizing sentiments that have been expressed
through the intemperate zeal of violent partisans, and however fear-
ful it may be to participate in a controversy, which is conducted, on
one side at least with so much violence and acrimony. Yet these
things cannot excuse republican citizens, exercising the functions of
self-government from a free and fearless investigation of the merits &
qualifications of those who are to be placed in power, either directly
or indirectly by the people. Yes, Fellow citizens, as virtue is the up-
holding pillar of all popular governments, it becomes the imperious
duty of each citizen to answer satisfactorily to himself the following
questions with reference to every individual who aspires to places of
trust in the Republic: Is he virtuous? has he a proper sense of those
great moral and social obligations, without which man is a traitor to
himself, a tyrant to those in his power, and a viper in the bosom of the
community that nourishes him: Is he patriotic? has he on all occa-
sions evinced his love of country, by a proper respect for, and obedi-
ence to her constitution and laws. Does he possess the requisite tal-
ent and acquirements to serve in such public station with honor to
himself, without hazard, and with advantage to the Republic? If
these interrogatives cannot be answered in the affirmative, be assured
fellow citizens, the person unfit for an office in a free government.
Whatever adventitious circumstances may have combined to enable
him to exhibit some one shining quality to the admiration of an undi-
scriminating multitude, yet he is not to be trusted in an office where
the want of those essential qualifications may produce the most disas-
trous consequences to the country.

With these principles in view, let us then inquire who is Andrew
Jackson, and on what are his pretensions to the Presidency of the Uni-
ted States founded? In prosecuting this inquiry we shall confine our-
selves to well authenticated circumstances, and to uncontradicted state-
ments made through the periodicals of the day. The first we know of
his political life, we find him acting as a member of the convention
which met in 1796 to form a constitution and state Government for
Tennessee, under the act of Congress permitting Tennessee to come
into the Union as a State (see Read's and Eaton's Life of Jackson
1st Edn.) Here he supported principles which gave the Constitution
of Tennessee as strong an aristocratic feature as any State in the Uni-
on; we speak of the rule which allows the rich man to vote in every
county where he has land, and confines the poor man to one vote in
the county where he lives—and excludes all men from the Legislature
except such as have two hundred acres of land in their own right: for
the active part he took in promoting these anti-republican provisions,
(see Journal of Tennessee Convention from January 12, 1796 to Feb.
3rd.) In the same Convention he voted to expunge the article, pro-
viding that no person who publicly denies the being of GOD and a fu-
ture state of rewards and punishments, shall hold any office in the civil
department of the State." About the same time he was elected to
Congress, and took his seat in time to vote with Giles against a res-
pectful address to President Washington, who was about to retire
from office. (see Journal of Congress from Dec. 5, 1796 to March 3rd
1797.) We state these facts, fellow citizens, and cite you to evidence,
from which you will say whether Jackson was not at that time Aristo-
cratic in his politics, Atheistical in his religion, and meanly envious in
his feelings towards that great and good man whose irreproachable life,
and eminent public services had inspired a nation with gratitude.
Subsequent to this time he has been a district judge in Tennessee, a
Senator of the United States; but we have sought in vain for the evi-
dence of his having distinguished himself as a Jurist or Statesman:

Though the several theatres on which he acted, or rather on which he
appeared were well adapted for the exhibition of those talents if indeed
he had possessed them.—Thence up to about the year 1812 we find him
residing on his farm near Nashville, having retired not so much from
public services as from public stations, nor can we find that this inter-
val was distinguished by the exercise of those private virtues which ad-
dorn the retreat of great men.—We could indeed wish for the character
of the republic, that this interval was a blank in the Biography of one
who aspires to the highest office she has to bestow.—We could wish it
was not marked, bloodily marked by those ignoble contests between citi-
zen and citizen, growing out of libertine pursuits or irrational amuse-
ments.—But the killing of Charles Dickenson in 1806, the vindictive
spirit with which he persecutes him to the grave,—his unwarrantable
interference with the printer who was about to pay a slight tribute of
respect to the memory of the deceased,—his savage attack on Col. Ben-
ton, with dirks pistols, &c. are occurrences which in a country where
free inquiry is permitted, cannot so soon be consigned to oblivion. How-
ever unpleasant the review may be, it is nevertheless our duty to scruti-
nize this period of Gen. Jackson's life, a period which his driving and
uncandid Biographers pass hastily over, that they may lavish their im-
temperate praises on him as a hero while he was at the head of the South-
ern Army. It must be recollected that it was during this period that
he was engaged in a species of traffic, which in point of moral turpitude
we cannot distinguish from that which most European governments as
well as the United States have frowned upon, and stigmatized as piracy:
this charge of *Slave Trading* is not pretended to be denied on behalf of
Gen. Jackson, the farthest they have gone is to offer an odd kind of pal-
liative, by saying the General was only security for a stock of \$10,000
to enable Coleman and Green to prosecute the trade with more effect.
Nor can it be forgotten that it was also during this period of retirement
that AARON BURR, of treacherous memory, was the familiar associ-
ate of Gen. Jackson. Judge Nathaniel Williams has told the world that
"Aaron Burr was the associate of Jackson, the inmate of his house in
the fall of 1806 and winter of 1807." The character of Burr's move-
ments at that period are too well recollected to require further notice
here. Judge Williams further says "that he heard Jackson declare in
the presence of several gentlemen, that "you will find that a division of
the United States has taken deep root, you will find that a member of the
Senate, and a member of the House of Representatives are deeply involv-
ed in this scheme." That at another time Jackson told him (Williams)
that he could procure a Captain's commission for him in Burr's army
if he would accept it. (see National Journal and Knoxville Enquirer.)
Now if Judge Williams is to be believed, (and we have no where seen
his veracity impeached) to say the least there is a dark shade of sus-
picion resting on the conduct of Jackson: and if we call to mind the ad-
ditional fact, which it is now too late to conceal, that several conspicuous
members of the opposition who have gone the most unwarrantable lengths
in denouncing an Administration whose policy they do not attempt to
arraign, declaring that "it is MEN not MEASURES they care for;"
"that if the Administration were pure as the angels that stand at the
right hand of the Throne of GOD they would put it down;"—and above
all have publicly avowed the abhorred, the execrable sentiment, "that
if Jackson is not elected President, the UNION of the States will be
dissolved;" when these things present themselves to us, the inquiry invol-
untarily arises, did not that restless child of faction, Aaron Burr, find a
kindred spirit at the Hermitage in the fall of 1806, and winter of 1807.

Let us now pass to that period of the General's life in which his ambi-
tion seems to have become full fledged for its flight to the Presidential
Chair, and here we shall be brief as we do not "delight to dwell on scenes
of blood and carnage." He enters on his Southern command, prosecutes
the Creek War to a close, receives ample powers to negotiate a treaty
with the confused Indians, in which he stipulates that three miles square
of their country shall be ceded to himself, over and above what was de-
manded as an indemnity to the U. States, this extraordinary stipulation
the Senate of the United States could not well digest, as it was quite un-
precedented in the history of diplomatic intercourse, they therefore with
proper respect for the dignity of the nation refused to ratify that part of
the General's Treaty.—When he repaired to New-Orleans for its defence,
notwithstanding he declared in his address to the Mayor "that he was
deeply impressed with the unanimity and patriotic zeal displayed by the
citizens" yet on the 15th December he made the very extraordinary
request of the Legislature then in session, to suspend the writ of *habeas
corpus*: a committee was appointed to consider the measure, as it was one
which had not been resorted to even in the worst times of the revolution,
the committee reported unfavorably. The Legislature however passed
an Act suspending all civil suits and processes and shutting up the courts;
the General not satisfied with this and without waiting to see what would
finally be done with regard to the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, on the 16th
declared Martial Law, and thus took all power into his own hands, making
himself despotic master of the whole population. This was followed by
a series of high handed measures unprecedented in the military history
of the Republic. A safe conduct was allowed to the females of Barataria,
who with their notorious chief LAZETTE, was enrolled with the soldiers
and volunteers of the country, his imprisonment of Mr. Loweller, a mem-
ber of the Legislature, of Judge Hall & of Mr. Dick the Attorney Gen-
eral, together with Judge Lewis—were wretched indignities to the civil
authorities of the country before unheard of. When General Jackson
was about to take the field against the Seminole Indians, the regulars and
militia destined for that service amounted to 4800 men, & he was directed
by the Department of War, that if he should deem that force inadequate,
to call on the Governor of the adjoining States for such portions of the
militia as he might think requisite for that service; the General thought
proper, however, to disregard the orders of the department, and immedi-
ately raised a volunteer force of 1000 mounted gun men and 2 companies
of what he called "life guards," this force he organized by appointing their
Officers &c.—With this force he penetrated into Florida, was joined by
McIntosh and his Brigade, took and occupied the Spanish Post at St.
Marks, and committed such unauthorized outrages on the natives and
foreigners among them, as called for an investigation of his conduct by
the Senate of the United States. The Committee of the Senate to whom
the subject was referred made their report on the 24th of February 1824,
from which we shall offer a brief abstract: "At the time Gen. Jackson