

various offices of his volunteers, there was no law of the United States in existence, authorizing the President to accept the services of volunteers, the power having expired in 1815. The constitution gives to Congress exclusively the power of raising armies, and to the President and Senate the power of appointing officers to command those armies; the Constitution likewise gives to Congress the power to provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the laws to suppress insurrection and to repel invasion, but reserves to the States respectively the appointment of the officers. Who does not see and appreciate the profound knowledge and political foresight of the framers of that sacred instrument in this excellent provision? Could the President accept the services of volunteers without the authority of the National Legislature, he might render himself independent of that body, and exercise dictatorial powers whenever he should find an enthusiastic multitude disposed to second his ambitious designs. Or was the power of officering the Militia reposed in any other hands than their own, with what ease might the armies of the respective States be made to support measures for their own destruction or to consolidate the government. It is with regret (continued the committee) that the committee are compelled to declare that they conceive General Jackson to have disregarded the positive orders of the Department of War, the Constitution and Laws! that he has taken upon himself not only the exercise of those powers delegated to Congress as the sole legislative authority of the nation, and to the President and Senate as it related to the appointments, but of the powers which have been expressly reserved to the States in the appointment of officers of the Militia. The committee find the melancholy fact before them, that Military Officers even at this early age of this Republic, have without the shadow of authority raised an army of at least 2,500 men and mustered them into the service of the United States; two hundred & thirty officers have been appointed.

Of these officers have been detailed to set on a Court Martial on a trial of life and death: Might not, on the same principle, Gen. Jackson tried, condemned and executed any officer of the Georgia Militia by the sentence of a Court Martial composed of officers created by him, and holding their assumed authority by the tenure of his will? It appears by the Committee that Gen. Jackson advanced into Florida with a force of 1400 men, and afterwards, on the first day of April was joined by McIntosh and his Brigade of 1500 Indians; the whole force of the fugitive Indians and runaway negroes had they been embodied could not have exceeded 900 or 1000 and at no time did half that number present themselves to oppose his march. The Muckaw towns were first taken and destroyed. St Marks a Spanish garrison was next surrounded, it surrendered and was occupied by Jackson's forces; here Alexander Arbuthnot was taken and put in confinement, also two Indian chiefs who were hung without trial and with little ceremony. The army then marched to Suwanee River where they took & burnt a large Indian Village. During this excursion Robert C. Ambrister was taken prisoner; on their return to St. Marks a Court Martial was called, Ambrister was tried and sentenced to whipping and confinement, this sentence Gen. Jackson set aside and ordered him to be shot, which order was actually executed. After the termination of this Seminole War, and Gen. Jackson had returned to Nashville, he issued an order to General Gaines to take possession of St. Augustine the Capital of East Florida, and a strong Spanish garrison. The tendency of these measures (continued the committee) seem to have been to involve the nation in a war with Spain without her consent, and for reasons of his own unconnected with his military purchases.

Fellow-Citizens, that Andrew Jackson, who in no instance, while filling any civil office has given the least evidence of his possessing the qualifications to do himself honor, much of whose military career has been marked by sanguinary measures and a total disregard not only to the orders of that department to which he owed implicit subordination, but to the Constitution and Laws of his Country, and whose private life has exhibited but few virtues in perfection, and many vices in their most terrific form, should now be thought of for President of the United States, is to us matter of astonishment, and that his claims should be urged in some sections of the union with a factious perseverance, is matter of alarm. Well might the patriotic Jefferson say (in his letter to Gov. Coles) "the zeal which has been displayed in favor of making Jackson president has made me doubt of the duration of the Republic, he does not possess the temper, the acquirements, the assiduity, the physical qualifications for the office; he has been in various civil offices & made a figure in none, and he has completely failed and shown himself incompetent to an executive trust." But, fellow-citizens, when the unblushing claims of military men to the civil offices of our country shall have entirely prostituted the press and rendered it the servile vehicle of calumny and libel on the worthiest men in the nation, when the virtuous and uncorrupted shall have retired from the disgusting contest then, and not till then, will we altogether despair of the duration of the Republic.

We ask you, fellow-citizens, to recur to the testimony which Washington, Jefferson & others have borne to the virtues and abilities of the present Chief Magistrate; to examine the policy of his Administration, and notwithstanding the unceasing efforts of a desperate and unprincipled opposition to embarrass and thwart his plans. Say whether the general prosperity of the nation, the rapid reduction of the public debt, the friendly relations which have been maintained with Foreign nations, does not afford indubitable evidence of the consummate skill, ability and economy with which the Government of the United States has been administered since the election of John Q. Adams, and give him a fair claim to the confidence of the nation for the next constitutional period.—We cannot close this address without taking notice of some of the objections made to Mr. Adams's re-election,—some of our politicians in their great zeal to cavil at the Administration, are loud in their execrations of a law of last Congress commonly called the Tariff, they speak of it to the people as if it were an executive and not a legislative measure, that they may have wherewith to blame the Administration, they do not flinch from this unworthy appeal to vulgar prejudice even at the risk of their claim to any thing like consistency or political honesty; for it will be recollected that from about the year 1806, up to the close of last war, a system of protecting duties, or some measure to give an impulse to manufactures in the United States was the constant theme of the Southern Statesmen, it was pronounced to be the only course which could render us independent; if it would have been the true policy of the country at that time, we are at loss to see what circumstances have combined to render it at this time less essential to our national greatness, we will not here discuss the particular policy of that law. It may be objectionable in some of its details but from a comparison of its general feature with the doctrines promulgated at the period above alluded to, and yet extant in circulars &c. It is natural to ask whether any thing but personal views to new executive appointments if the Administration were changed could betray even a dishonest politician into such glaring inconsistency.

The charge with which the opposition set out against the President & Secretary of having got into office by "corrupt bargain and intrigue" we believe is now quite abandoned it was found to be an insult from which the most feeling of the nation recoiled with abhorrence.—Indeed those who were not themselves corrupted and depraved to the last degree, would pronounce so far on ignorance and corruption in the people as to

reiterate the charge after Mr. Buchanan had made an honest declaration and could no longer co-operate with Gen. Jackson in sustaining it. This train having thus exploded, with no other effect than to show to highest advantage, the worth of those very men whose well earned political reputation it was intended to blast, and to exhibit in a more striking point of light the contrast between that merit which relies on the purity of its own intentions, calmly awaiting the decision of an intelligent public; and the distorted feature of that restless ambition which seeks to compass its designs by craft, fraud and falsehood: Another electioneering expedient is to be tried. The Administration is to be charged with extravagant, & profuse expenditure of the public money—to support this, artful men have endeavored to impose on the community garbled extracts from the Treasurer's report, for proofs, they have misstated and suppressed items in the public expenditure account,—tearing a part from the whole and so perverting and exaggerating others, that those, who have not had the opportunity of examining for themselves are shocked with the supposed unheard of extravagance of the Administration. Confident you will examine before you are taken by this deceptive bait, we shall not give it further notice, we hope and believe that on no future occasion the dignity and honor of the Nation may again suffer from such degrading electioneering expedients.

FELLOW-CITIZENS as the peace, happiness and prosperity of the country, we believe, may depend more on the vote which we shall give on Thursday the 13th. of November, next, than on any which we ever have or perhaps may ever again be called on to give, let us examine with care, determine with prudence, and persevere with firmness that course which we believe the good of our common country requires.

The persons nominated on the Administration Electoral Ticket for North-Carolina are—

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|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1st. Dist. I. T. Avery, of Burke,   | 9th dist. Col. W. Hinton, of Wake, |
| 2nd Dr. Abner Franklin, of Iredell, | 10th Edward Hall, of Franklin,     |
| 3rd Robert H. Burton, of Lincoln,   | 11th Samuel Hyman, of Martin,      |
| 4th E. Deberry, of Montgomery,      | 12th Isaac N. Lamb, of Pasquotank, |
| 5th J. F. Morehead, of Rockingham,  | 13th Gen. Wm. Clark, of Pitt,      |
| 6th Gen. Alex'r Gray, of Randolph,  | 14th W. S. Blackledge, of Craven,  |
| 7th Dr. B. Robinson, of Cumberland, | 15th Daniel L. Kenon of Duplin,    |
| 8th Dr. James S. Smith, of Orange.  |                                    |

MOSES SWAIM,  
JONATHAN WORTH, } Committee.  
HENRY B. ELLIOTT,

Ashboro', Sept. 27, 1828.

#### RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

(From the Journal des Debats.)

"In marching from the Danube on to Constantinople, the Russian Army drives before it all the Turkish population.—The Bulgarian Christians alone remain in the towns and villages. The Mahometan population of Turkey in Europe is strongly established only in Bosnia, Albania, and a part of Macedonia. In marching on Constantinople the Russian army leaves on its right flank this menacing population. It will be obliged to place a numerous corps of observation as a check upon it, and this necessity clearly explains the value which Russia attaches to our expedition into Greece, which will act as a useful diversion, and facilitate its offensive operations.

"The Turks will defend with courage Constantinople, protected as it is by its harbor and the sea on two sides, and by strong fortifications on the side which forms the base of its triangle, but Pera is without defence, and on Pera depends the safety of the harbor, and the maintenance of a position which commands a part of Constantinople. Will the Turks have time and foresight enough to construct lines proper for the defence of Pera? It is more than permitted us to doubt on the subject. They will have scarcely any other ramparts on that point than the Turkish inhabitants of Bulgaria and Thrace, who collected on the Bosphorus; will render victory bloody, if not doubtful. The Russians will make themselves master; of the right bank of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, up to Pera; they will thus secure the union of their squadrons to the Black sea and of the Archipelago, in the Propontis, before Constantinople. They must, however, expect an obstinate struggle at the fortresses of the Bosphorus, which, although weak on the land side, still offer some means of resistance.

"The army of General Paschewitz will have still more serious difficulties to surmount. On quitting Armenia it will meet with nothing but ferocious Musselmans, under the excitation of religious enthusiasm, who at each step of its progress, will harass its rear and left flank, will menace its line of operation, and will render its subsistence uncertain and difficult.

"If the plague and sickness should aggravate the embarrassment belonging to the position of the two armies—if any of those fortuitous events, those unhappy chances so frequent in war, should surprize them, they will find in summer in the Mahometan states, what we met in winter at Krasnoi, at Beresinia, at Walna, and at Kowno—destruction & death. Summer has its scourge as well as winter. Surely the French army was not inferior, either in courage or in numbers or in glorious recollections, to the army of the Emperor Nicholas, and moreover it was commanded by Napoleon. No enemy ought to be despised, so narrow is the distance between victory and defeat. Who knows whether Europe may not walk again at the sound of a new catastrophe that may dissipate its alarms?

"But if every thing should smile on the projects of the young Emperor, who is advancing with a bold step on the road marked out by the genius of Catharine, we must not conceal from ourselves the truth—the independence of all Europe is more than compromised.—Mistress of Asia Minor and of European Turkey, Russia will become the mistress of our destinies.

"The policy of France is of an exalted nature. Greece, emancipated and independent, deprives Russia of all pretext of continuing its operations. If generous ideas have caused the Emperor Nicholas to take up arms—if the emancipation of the professors of the same religion as himself, be the noble aim of his exertion, he will unite with us in the formation of an independent state, which, comprehending all European Turkey, will put an end to the scandal occasioned by partition; those perpetual occasions of rekindling wars—and will secure to his commerce the free passage of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, of which the possession and the defence would be intrusted to a friendly people, which would have occasion for his support and protection.

"France seeks no advantages, no compensations, either in the possession of the Peloponnesus, or in the possession of Egypt. She wants no portion of either. If the balance of relative power be broken, she can only find around her, in frontiers more clearly traced, means of defending and preserving her independence. We are convinced that no ambitious views distract the Cabinet of the Tuileries—that noble & exalted sentiments, in sympathy with the resurrection & independence of Greece have alone determined it to take part in the political and military events which must spring out of the war in the East.

"Austria is alarmed, and conceals her intentions in her usual ambiguity and obscurity. "England watches and waits.

The Rev. Mr. Scoresby, formerly Captain Scoresby, in the Greenland Whaler Erebus, has expressed his opinion, that the failure of Captain Parry, in his attempted discovery of the North, ought not to be considered as conclusive proof of the impracticability of success in the enterprise. He thinks the boats used by Captain Parry were too heavy, and that his failure, in a considerable degree at least, may be ascribed to that fact. There seems to be no such thing as discouraging adventures, in pursuit of discoveries of this description. The north west passage has been an object which has occupied the attention of governments and called forth the exertions of individuals, for a long course of time; and yet the existence of such an opening remains as much a disputed point as it was a hundred years ago. The interior of Africa has been a favorite point of research with Englishmen for many years past, and attempt after attempt has been made by the most resolute, intelligent, and adventurous men, to explore this unknown portion of the globe; but Tombuctoo is still a geographical secret, and the course of the Niger unknown, though much money has been spent, and many valuable men have been sacrificed in the undertaking. A great deal of important geographical knowledge, has, indeed, first and last, been collected by enterprising individuals; but it has been dearly purchased by the loss of many lives. It is possible that Tombuctoo will some time or other be ascertained & described; but we very much doubt whether the North west passage will ever be discovered, or the North Pole visited.—V. F. Daily Adv.

"Plethora of money"—Mr. Huskisson stated in the House of Commons, that in London there was a perfect plethora of money, such as had never been known.—Many of our readers will stare with astonishment at this news. It is satisfactory to know, however, that a reaction has taken place in this country, and that the banks in the cities and in the country, are enabled to discount if the good business paper that is offered. It is not improbable that money will become more plenty, and possibly at a lower rate than the usual interest. Let merchants beware. It is no sign of prosperity for money to be plenty, and is generally the precursor of scarcity and distress. When money is offered at a low rate of interest, merchants are too apt to borrow it, and then look around for investments. They extend their business injudiciously, and when the loans are to be recalled, scarcity, distress, and bankruptcy overtake them. Let no one extend his business beyond his means, or try to amass a fortune as a General wins a battle, by a single blow. Moderate gains ensure more happiness and safety than a rapid accumulation of property; and money thus acquired, is generally more wisely expended. Jour. of Commerce.

The following paragraph, being an extract from a letter to the editor of the Charleston Courier, shows in what light the intemperate proceedings in South Carolina and Georgia, on the Tariff question, are viewed in Great Britain. The manufacturers there calculate on a "good market at the South," as soon as the Union is dissolved; an event which they expect will soon take place. S. Carolina and Georgia will soon be the theatre of British intrigue, if they be not now; and other Henrys may ere long be among us, to fan the flame of disaffection, and take advantage of the first favorable opportunity, to attempt a re-union of a portion of this country to the British monarchy.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of this State, travelling in Great Britain.—It is dated "Edinburgh, July 26th." I have found it a very unfavorable time to visit Manufacturing Establishments, just at the moment they have learned the passing of our Tariff. The wealthy manufacturers appear to feel it