

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

Table with columns for APRIL, 1824, SUN RISES, SUN SETS, MOON'S PHASES. Rows for Thursday through Wednesday.

NATIONAL NOMINATION.

At a meeting of Democratic Members of Congress, held in the Chamber of the House of Representatives, February 14th, 1824, of which BENJAMIN RUGGLES, of Ohio, was Chairman, and ELA COLLINS, of New-York, Secretary, it was unanimously resolved, that

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, be recommended to the People of the United States as a proper Candidate for the office of PRESIDENT, and

ALBERT GALLATIN, of Pennsylvania, for the Office of VICE PRESIDENT, of the United States, for four years from the 4th of March, 1825.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

At a meeting of REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA, held at Raleigh on the 24th December, 1823, of which Gen. James Wellborn, of Wilkes county, was Chairman, and Robert A. Jones, of Halifax county, Secretary, the following gentlemen were nominated on the Electoral Ticket to vote for President and Vice President of the United States, at the ensuing election:

- John Paxton, of Rutherford. Meshack Franklin, of Surry. Robert Williamson, of Lincoln. James Legrand, of Montgomery. Abraham Philips, of Rockingham. Alexander Gray, of Randolph. Benjamin H. Covington, of Richmond. Thomas Ruffin, of Orange. Nathaniel Jones, of Wake. John Hall, of Warren. George Outlaw, sen. of Bertie. Charles E. Johnson, of Chowan. Thomas W. Blackledge, of Beaufort. John Owen, of Bladen. William Blackledge, sen. of Lenoir.

GEN. JACKSON—NO. II.

We have seen that from the course of his pursuits, Gen. Jackson can scarcely be qualified as a statesman, to administer the high functions of Chief Magistrate of this nation.

Is he calculated, in the 2d place, by the habits of his mind, the coolness of his temper; the sedateness of his judgment, to supply the place of experience and of study, to select good ministers, to adopt measures, and to administer the government according to the principles of the constitution and the interests of the people.

Let us judge him by facts. We shall state them briefly—leaving the reader to draw his own conclusions. In the first scene, in which this officer appeared during the late war with Great Britain, we find him disregarding the orders of the Secretary at War:

“Under these acts, authorising the President to accept the services of 50,000 volunteers, he addressed the citizens of his division, and twenty-five hundred flocked to his standard. A tender of them having been made, in November, he received orders to descend the Mississippi, for the defence of the lower country, which was then thought to be in danger.” Reid's Life of Gen. Jackson, p. 18.

“He arrived and halted at Natchez. Here Gen. Jackson was instructed to remain until he should receive further orders. Having chosen a healthy site for the encampment of his troops, about ten miles from Washington, he devoted his time, with the utmost industry, to training and preparing them for active service. The clouds of war, however, in that quarter, having blown over, he received an order from the Secretary of War, dated the 5th of January, directing him, on the receipt thereof, to dismiss those under his command, from service, and to take measures for delivering over every article of public property in his possession, to Major General Wilkinson.”

The situation of his volunteers was at that time most distressing.... “There were 150 on the sick report, 56 of whom were unable to raise their heads, and almost the whole of them destitute of the means of defraying the expenses of their return; the consequence, therefore, of a strict compliance of the Secretary's order, must have been, that many of the sick would have perished, whilst

most of the rest would, from necessity, have been compelled to enlist in the regular army under General Wilkinson.” In this situation, he determined to disregard the Secretary's order.—The necessity of his troops would have excused the responsibility which he assumed—but it was the manner of the act which constitutes the objection. Had he civilly and respectfully communicated his disobedience, with the reasons of it, to the War Department, he must have stood fully justified before his country. But the strict rules of discipline are not sufficiently understood by Gen. J.—Respect to a superior officer is among the most essential rules of an army.

“He lost no time (says his biographer) in making known to the Secretary of War, the resolution he had adopted, to disregard the order he had given, and return his army to the place he had received it. He painted in strong terms the evils it was calculated to produce, and expressed the astonishment he felt that it should have originated with the famous author of the “Newburg Letters,” the then reputed advocate for soldiers' rights.”

However justly Gen. Armstrong might have deserved the taunt from any other quarter, yet he was at that time Secretary of War, and Gen. Jackson's ought to have been the last hand to inflict such a blow.

We pass over the earlier scenes that were exhibited at New-Orleans in December and January, 1814-15. We shall not enter into an examination of the question whether martial law ought to have been proclaimed, or the Legislative body put in a state of surveillance. These extraordinary measures, however harsh, might have been necessary, and there are crises when “the safety of the people is the supreme law.”—But why so rigorously maintain martial law when this necessity seemed to vanish? The British army had withdrawn. “Mr. Livingston had arrived on the 10th (of March) from the British fleet, whither he had gone to effect a general cartel: thro' him Admiral Cochrane had announced the arrival of a vessel from Jamaica, with news of peace having been agreed on by the two countries.” The same intelligence had reached New Orleans from another quarter. On the 7th of March, Gen. J. received an express sent by the Postmaster General, bearing communications from the government, it is understood, that the treaty of peace had been signed the 24th of December, 1814. Was it not time then to close the odious scene of military power? Did necessity require that Mr. Louaillier, a member of the Legislature, should be arrested and confined!—That Mr. Hall, District Judge of the U. States, for issuing a writ of Habeas Corpus on application of Mr. L. should himself be seized, dragged to the General's camp, detained in close custody, and then sent beyond the limits of the encampment, “until the ratification of peace is regularly announced, or until the British shall have left the Southern Coast?” That the District Attorney, Mr. Dick, who applied to Judge Lewis for a habeas corpus to liberate Judge Hall, should himself be arrested? And that an order should be issued also for the arrest of Judge Lewis?—Were these high-handed measures rendered necessary by the circumstances of the case? or do they not rather bespeak that species of temper in Gen. Jackson, which is disposed to make his own will the sole rule of his actions?

Admit, however, that he is right in all these proceedings, what shall we think of some subsequent events in his military career? The following is an extract from a Division Order of the General, dated Nashville, April 22, 1817:

“The commanding General considers it due to the principles of subordination which ought to exist in an army, to prohibit the obedience of any order emanating from the Department of War to officers of this division; who have been reported and been assigned to duty, unless coming through him as the proper organ of communication. The object of this order is to prevent the recurrence of a circumstance which removed an important officer from the division without the knowledge of the commanding General, and indeed when he supposed that officer engaged in his official duties, and anticipated hourly his official reports on a subject of great importance to his command; and also to prevent the topographical reports from being made public through the medium of the newspapers, as was done in the case alluded to, thereby enabling the enemy to obtain the benefit of all our topographical researches as soon as the General commanding, who is responsible for the division. Superior officers having commands assigned them, are held responsible to the government for the character and conduct of that command; and it might as well be justified in an officer, senior in command to give orders to a guard on duty, without passing that order through the officer of that guard, as that the Department of War should countermand the arrangements of commanding Generals without giving their order through the proper channel. To acquiesce in such a course would be a tame surrender of military rights and etiquette, and at once subvert the established principles of subordination and good order. Obedience to the lawful commands of superior officers, is constitutionally and morally required: but there is a chain of communication that binds the military compact, which, if broken, opens the door to disobedience and disrespect, and gives loose to the turbulent spirits who are ever ready to excite mutiny.”

If Gen. Jackson was dissatisfied with this alleged breach of military etiquette, why did he not recollect that so public and marked an order from himself was a grosser violation of etiquette towards the Secretary of War? Why did he not privately and respectfully offer a remonstrance against the proceeding? and, if the complaint was not removed, throw up his command and retire to the shades of private life?

On the 7th May, 1818, Gen. J. addresses a letter to Mr. Rabun, Governor of Georgia, containing the following sentences:

“That a Governor of a State should assume the right to make war against an Indian tribe, in perfect peace with, and under the protection of the United States, is assuming a responsibility that, I trust, you will be able to excuse to the government of the United States, to which you will have to answer, and through which I had so recently passed, promising the aged that remained at home my protection, and taking the warriors with me, in the campaign, is as unaccountable as strange.—But it is still more strange, that there could exist, within the United States, a cowardly monster in human shape, that could violate the sanctity of a flag, when borne by any person, but more particularly when in the hands of a superannuated Indian chief, worn down with age. Such base cowardice, and murderous conduct, as this transaction affords, has not its parallel in history, and shall meet with its merited punishment.”

“You Sir, as Governor of a State within my military division, have no right to give a military order to my division, without my sanction.”

To which Gov. Rabun replied on the 1st of June:

“Sir: I have lately had the honor to receive yours of the 7th of May, founded on a communication from Gen. Glascock, relative to the attack recently made on the Cheraw village. Had you sir, or General Glascock, been in possession of the facts that produced the affair, it is to be presumed, at least, that you would not have indulged in a strain so indecorous and unbecoming. I had, on the 21st of March last, stated the situation of our bleeding frontier to you, and requested you, in respectful terms, to detach a part of your overwhelming force for our protection, or that you would furnish supplies, and I would order out more troops, to which you have never yet deigned to reply. You state, in a very haughty tone, that “I, as Governor of a State within your military division, have no right to give a military order whilst you are in the field.” Wretched and contemptible indeed, must be our situation, if this be the fact; when the liberties of the people of Georgia, shall have been prostrated at the feet of a military despotism, then, and not till then, will your imperious doctrine be tamely submitted to.”

“You may rest assured, that if the savages continue their depredations on our unprotected frontier, I shall think and act for myself in that respect.”

What would be the situation of the Southern states, if, in the midst of an insurrection, they were compelled to wait, until the commanding officer of the U. States, should please to issue his order for ensuring their safety? Or where is the respect, in which the States of this Union should be held, if their Chief Magistrates should thus be bearded by the military officers of the United States? Or where is the respect which these States might expect to receive from the hands of a President, who should entertain such sentiments and express them in such a manner?

MIRACLES....

The news that Prince Alexander, of Hohenlohe, was expected in this town, produced the most lively sensations—all the infirm, endowed with a steadfast faith, waited with great impatience the moment of laying his hand upon them.

The Prince arrived on the 2d July—he performed his first cure on three females, who laboured under paroxysms of gout—their cure was attested by only one witness, a distributor of alms. He restored the use of limbs to a paralytic, and hearing to two deaf women. The prince promised to repair, on the following

day, to the extensive area in the vicinity of the cathedral, and to perform his cures in the open air. An immense multitude resorted to the place—the lame, the deaf, and the blind, lay prostrate on the earth—near to them were in attendance, their parents and friends, who offered up prayers to Heaven for the recovery of these unfortunate individuals. The moment the Prince made his appearance the whole assemblage fell on their knees—all fixed, in profound silence, their eyes upon Prince Hohenlohe, who, after putting up a long prayer, advanced to the midst of the supplicants, and asked, in a mild tone, “Do you believe God can cure you?” A thousand voices replied “yes, yes.”—Then he stretched forth his arms, and uttered with a loud voice, “arise, your faith hath made you whole;” and they all got up and went away. The acclamation of the multitude rent the air.

Nevertheless, the magistracy of the town thought proper to appoint a commission, composed of intelligent and upright men, whom they directed to follow the Prince, and to make a list of the persons whom he should cure of their infirmities.—These commissioners have prepared an account of the state of twenty-three persons who had declared themselves cured by the Prince, and it turns out their ailments have not been in any wise diminished. On further enquiry it has been found, that the story of the paralytic woman, and the two deaf and dumb who had fancied themselves cured by the Prince on the first day of his arrival, is very different from the reports that have got into circulation.—Courier Francais.

A singular circumstance occurred a few days since at the Masonic Hall, Philadelphia. A French lady

was viewing with intense interest the countenance of Cain, painted by that celebrated Artist, David, when in an instant she gave a piercing shriek and fell senseless in the arms of her companions; on her recovery, she explained by stating that the terrific and appalling feeling, displayed in the countenance of Cain, bro't so forcibly to her recollection, similar feelings exhibited by a member of the revolutionary committee, before whom herself and parents were brought during a period of the French Revolution, that nature could not support the recollection so powerfully renewed to her senses.

Poulson's Daily Adv.

Extraordinary Similarity.—A Mr. Smart, who keeps the Wynstay Arms Inn, at Ruthin, Denbighshire, has two daughters, twins: they are so surprisingly alike, that not only strangers, but even their own parents, find it difficult to name them when apart. They seem almost to possess but one mind; are very uneasy if not dressed exactly alike to the smallest minutiae; have each one particular tooth that stands forward more than the rest; and a few years back one had a tooth extracted, and on examination, the other was found to have the same tooth in nearly the same state of decay; if a question is asked one of them, they generally both answer; their friendships and dislikes are always the same; if one is struck, the other seems to feel it equally by the distress she evinces; if either of them is unwell, the other sickens in a day or two afterwards; they are inseparable companions—eat alike—think alike—act alike: in short, the sympathy existing between these children has been the astonishment of the whole neighborhood.—After this the Comedy of Errors will seem quite natural! London Examiner.

A HINT.—Our Correspondents would oblige us by furnishing us with more legible manuscripts, some of the marks one would suppose were made by a spider who had escaped from the ink bottle, and ran over a sheet of white paper, with two of his legs afflicted with the palsy. Balt. Morn. Chron.

From the New-York Advocate.

The case of the Holkar.—The papers have already stated that a colored person has been arrested, charged with being one of the crew which murdered the captain, the mate, and supercargo, of the brig Holkar, of this port. The circumstances of the arrest are as follows:—A short time after the news arrived, that the crew of the Holkar had mutinied, which was in 1819, a colored lad, apparently 15 or 16 years of age, came into the Police Office, and stated that he was on board at the time, and voluntarily made depositions to all the facts, which he did in a circumstantial manner.—The vessel appeared, was bound to a West India port, and when within a day's sail of the port, the crew, (all blacks) rose and murdered the captain, the mate, and supercargo; they took to the boat, carried away money and clothing, and scuttled the brig; the boat was spared by them, and on his arrival here made to the Police a detail of facts. A few days ago, the young man, after an absence of several years, came again to the Police, to remind the magistrates of the deposition he had made in 1819, which he at this day repeated almost without variation; the clerk reading to himself his original deposition. He then stated that a black man engaged in the mutiny and murder was now in the city, and he came to have him arrested. After considerable difficulty he was arrested, but denied plumply that he ever shipped on board the Holkar. Enquiry was then set on foot to discover who shipped the crew of that brig, and a woman was produced of respectable character, whose husband (since dead) had shipped the crew of the Holkar, and the prisoner among them, whom she well knew. On referring to the papers at the Custom House, the name of the prisoner appears on the roll

the positive testimony of the young man, that he was one of the persons engaged, makes out, to say the least, a strong case. The facts respecting the fate of the brig are well known; the underwriters have long since paid the loss, and all was almost forgotten, except by that Divine interposition, which sooner or later brings to light the deeds of darkness. The man is to be tried by the Circuit Court of the United States.

Extract of a letter from Washington.

“The most accomplished parliamentary orator on this floor is HENRY CLAY, and the most influential; always self-possessed, prepared for the occasion, adroit, persuasive, vehement, severe, conciliatory, just as circumstances require. Mr. LIVINGSTON utters himself with difficulty, but abounds in good ideas, and is at times very able. One of the keenest and clearest minds in the house belongs to PHILIP P. BARBOUR, who seldom speaks, and is always heard with profound attention. Mr. MERCER possesses wonderful fecundity of utterance, displays a great deal of research, but has not a good voice or a very forcible manner. I have heard his speaking compared to that of a very well bred, but verbose, woman in a drawing room. Few speakers give more entertainment than old Judge LIVERMORE, whose plain, manly and humorous remarks go straight to the subject, and are often full of force. His speeches are generally very short. Mr. WEBSTER speaks sense, aims at no ornament, but is able at repartee, and is heard with the greatest deference.” N. Y. Spectator.

“Killing no murder.”—Since the commencement of the 11th century, England and France have been at war 266 years, and the total loss of men is estimated at 26,000,000!

IDLENESS.—There is no character in society more despicable than the idler. He is not an unhappy, but is in a fair way to become a criminal being. Bishop Tyler observed to a lady, who neglected the education of her son, on the plea, that he was too young to be confined to study. “Madam, if you don't fill his head with something, believe me the Devil will.”