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GENERAL JACKSON.

The following is the address of the Harrisburg Convention, to their fellow-citizens of the Union on the nomination of Gen. Jackson for President, and Mr. Calhoun for Vice President.

The Convention of Delegates, chosen by the democratic party of Pennsylvania, to form an electoral ticket, for the offices of President and Vice President, have now performed that duty. We have been appointed, by this Convention, a committee to express their sentiments on the approaching Presidential Election. It is a subject of momentous magnitude, and demands the serious attention of the American people. The decision may involve the Union and continued ascendancy of the democratic party, and may vitally affect our foreign and domestic relations.

A nomination of candidates for these important offices has been made by a small portion of the republican members of Congress; and the party has been called upon to unite in their support. We do not design to attack the characters of individuals nominated at Washington, nor impugn the motives which induced many highly respectable gentlemen to enter into a caucus composed of a small minority of the republican members of Congress; we will only briefly, but frankly, declare our reason for dissenting from the nomination.

A Congressional Caucus could never be defensible but as the echo of the voice of the great republican party of the Union. It has hitherto consisted of a large majority of the democratic members of Congress, composed of the friends of all the candidates entering into caucus, and surrendering their personal predilections on the altar of republican ascendancy. But, the late unprecedented assemblage was held in direct hostility with every usage and principle of the democratic party. It had no party object in view; it was not a meeting to concentrate the party in support of the most deserving of the candidates, but a meeting of the friends of a single individual, held in utter disregard and defiance of the known wishes of the democratic party in Congress, and throughout the Union. A very large majority of the democratic members of Congress, influenced by either the known wishes of their constituents, by their own disapprobation of congressional caucuses, or their inexpediency under existing circumstances, had refused to attend, and the minority should not have attempted to force them into a nomination; or, when they had assembled, and discovered the paucity of their numbers, it was their duty to have adjourned. It could not be supposed that the friends of all the other candidates would yield their pretensions; that the majority could submit to the nomination of a minority. Such a meeting of the friends of an individual might distract and divide, but could never harmonize and unite the democratic party. Hitherto, in a contest between the federal and democratic parties Pennsylvania may have submitted to a general caucus of the democratic members. But, she deems it not only her right but her duty, to oppose a nomination by a minority, without a single usage or precedent to rest upon, violating the fundamental principles of democracy, and leading to the certain dissolution of the republican party.

The friends of the late nomination at Washington would wish to rest their act upon the express assent of the democratic party, and triumphantly point to the proceedings of state legislatures, even that of Pennsylvania, as a recognition of their authority. The legitimate functions of legislative bodies are the enactment of laws. As citizens, they have a right to entertain and to discuss political subjects; but it is to their constituents, to the democratic party, that Representatives in Congress should look for their authority to nominate executive officers. The people are the only source of the elective sovereignty, and no intermediate and unauthorized agencies should be permitted to control or direct their wishes. But, even a legislative expression had not been obtained from a single state in favor of a partial caucus. And we think

that, when the sentiments of our sister states are expressed upon the late proceeding at Washington, its friends will find they have as entirely mistaken their wishes, as they have done those of

Having, we hope, demonstrated that it is not only the right, but the duty, of the republican party, to oppose the nomination of a partial caucus, we will now submit our reasons for the decided preference entertained by the democracy of Pennsylvania for Andrew Jackson, as President, and John C. Calhoun, as Vice President of the United States.

The present is a most interesting period in the history of our republic. A contest must shortly take place that may severely test the durability of our free institutions; one that may shake the Union to its centre. At least four candidates are still contending for the Presidency. The friends of each are ardent, zealous, and active; and, as the crisis approaches, the public mind is inflamed. The Union is no longer actuated by one soul, and bound together by one entirely of interest. Local and sectional prejudices are enlisted, and the hostile parties are arraying their forces with increasing animosity. It becomes, then, a subject of startling magnitude, who among the candidates has the strongest hold upon the affections of the people, whose success could give most universal satisfaction, and tend to harmonize and unite these discordant interests. It seems to be admitted, that, if the President was elected immediately by the people, Gen. Jackson would be the successful candidate. What alarming consequences would follow, should any combination be permitted to control the public will! An army of legislators, combined to withhold from the people the elective franchise, would be more formidable than the sword or the bayonet.

The people would rise with recuperative energy; the reaction would be irresistible; the country would be arrested in its progress; the administration by the electors to Congress; one branch of the government would soon be placed in bitter opposition to another, and collision might ensue that would rend the Union asunder. No man can be a patriot, or a democrat, who would attempt the dangerous experiment of suppressing the will of the people on so important a subject.

For twenty-four years none but a Secretary of the cabinet has been elevated to the Presidency. We do not object to the distinguished democrats who have holden, or are now contending for this station, but we do object to the uninterrupted continuance of a Secretary dynasty. The period has surely arrived, when a president should be elected from the ranks of the people. If it has not, how soon will the Secretaries claim, by usage and prescription, the exclusive right of nomination, and from the powerful patronage in their gift, may be but too likely to obtain it? This artificial system of cabinet succession to the Presidency, is little less dangerous and anti-republican than the hereditary monarchies of Europe. If a link in this chain of successive secretary dynasties be not broken now, then may we be fettered by it forever. Andrew Jackson comes pure, untrammelled, and unpledged, from the bosom of the people.

The limits of an address will not permit us to sketch his brilliant civil and military career. His two elder brothers fell in the Revolution; and Andrew Jackson, the last survivor of his race, at the early age of fourteen, was wounded and taken prisoner. His subsequent military services, it is unnecessary to delineate. They are well known, and duly appreciated, by a grateful people.

At a very early age, he was appointed Attorney General of the South West Territory; when that Territory was admitted into the Union as the state of Tennessee, he bore an able and distinguished part in the Convention which framed for her the most Democratic Constitution of the Union. In 1797, he was elected the first Representative of Tennessee, in Congress; and in 1798, to the Senate of the United States. As a member

of that body, during the trying period emphatically called the reign of terror, which preceded the political revolution of 1800, he was a zealous and efficient opponent of the Federal administration. In the Senate of the United States, he was chosen Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee; and at the close of his military services, Governor of Florida; and is now re-elected to the Senate of the Union. He has discharged all these important duties with great ability, with unsullied integrity, and, reckless of hardships of danger, or even of reputation, in every station, whether civil or military, acted with fearless devotion to his country's service.

The character of no man has been so much misunderstood, as that of Andrew Jackson. He has been represented as a rash and desperate military chieftain, regardless of the laws and constitution of his country. No statement is more unfounded in fact. Andrew Jackson is firm and decisive in executing his plans, but cautious, prudent, and deliberate in forming them; and cool and collected in the hour of danger. If success be any criterion of skill and prudence, the immortal Washington was not so invariably successful as the Hero of Orleans. Victory has always perched upon his standard. If he has ever seemed to be rash or precipitate, it was when his desperate situation required a resort to energetic measures. He has always been sent on desperate enterprises, with means almost inadequate to success; compelled to rely on his own energy of character, and the resources of his own mind. If he has ever appeared to violate the laws, it was, that he might shield his country from the most awful calamity. Had he stopped a day, perhaps an hour, to weigh the constitutional scruples of his enemies in the scale of legal technicality, Orleans had been a pile of ruins; and its streets had flowed with American blood. Andrew Jackson, when his country is in danger, and Andrew Jackson, when his country is victorious and secure, are very dissimilar. One fact speaks a volume upon this subject, that cannot be misunderstood. On the eve of the battle of Orleans, when alarm and disaffection pervaded the city, Gen. Jackson arrested a person discovered exciting mutiny in his camp, and refused him to the civil authority, till Orleans was secured. For this refusal, which probably preserved Orleans from destruction, he was fined one thousand dollars. He submitted cheerfully, and paid the fine. As he retired from the court house, he was met by the enthusiastic applause of a grateful people, who offered to refund the money. He refused to receive it, admonishing them that their conduct evidenced a disregard of the laws, and of the civil authority; that the example was dangerous to the liberties of the Republic; that the punishment was inflicted by his country, and that it was his and their duty to submit to a conduct worthy of the Father of our country. Our admiration for the victor of Orleans, is lost in our veneration for the victor over himself.

It is at home, we must learn his character as a man; and to his fellow-citizens, residing in his vicinity, to all who have ever visited his hospitable mansion, the more brilliant halo of military renown is forgotten, in the milder radiance of his private virtues. His soul is the residence of all the softer affections—the sincere and ardent friend—the orphan, the kind and indulgent protector—the affectionate husband—the practical and professing Christian. We have deliberately considered every portion of the above sentence, and on the most unquestionable authority, assure our fellow-citizens that it is only too true. During his stay at Washington this winter, the mists that calumny and prejudice had attempted to throw around his character, have vanished, and he has become known and esteemed by the assembled wisdom of the nation, to less for talents and services as a statesman and a soldier, than for his mild and engaging deportment.

As regards the politics of Andrew Jackson, there is not one blot upon his political escutcheon. He has ever been an undeviating democrat, not in name only, but also in practice and in principle. The present is a period of awful interest to all Republican governments. They are every where invaded by a formidable combination of tyrants, exulting in their past success. Naples, Portugal, and Spain, are resettled in the calm of despotism, and the sombre monuments of tyranny and superstition are elevated over the tombs of martyrs and patriots, and the ruins of Constitutional governments. The light of Grecian liberty must be extinguished as "a torch of discord thrown into the Ottoman empire." The conflict between the oppressor and the oppressed, will not be confined to Europe. The fleets and armies of the Holy Allies embark for American coasts. American republics, bordering upon our own country, must be subjugated. The veteran patriot, who presides over the destinies of our country, has declared that we must resist, and the nation sanctions the declaration. Nor are we left to blind conjecture, as regards the light in which this country is viewed by the despots in Europe. One of their Ambassadors lately declared, in the Court of Madrid, that "the United States were the source of all the Revolutionary principles that disturbed the crowned heads of Europe." How can we mistake the import of such a declaration? The clouds that darkly lower upon the skirts of our political horizon must soon burst. Let us then elect, as our chief magistrate, a soldier and a statesman. All the other candidates, however distinguished their political characters, are unknown to the great body of the people; but in Andrew Jackson, they would repose on bounded confidence. No one of his competitors has performed so many important services, nor filled so many distinguished stations, both civil and military, with greater ability in the discharge of every duty, and such devoted fidelity to his country. His claims upon the American people, are second only to those of the illustrious

of his country in the hour of danger, and the voice of domestic faction that resounded from the hall of congress was silenced by the matchless power, grandeur and moral influence of his eloquence. At the close of the war, the peace establishment was organized by his advice and direction, and as Secretary of the War Department, by the strict accountability, rigid economy, and admirable system which he has introduced, he has saved millions to the country. His character is bold and fearless; and his views of national policy are comprehensive, sound, liberal and enlightened. His principles and conduct having been uniformly republican, he may be safely called one of the first men of the nation.

Such are the candidates whom Pennsylvania respectfully presents to the republican party of the union, and requests their co-operation. The democratic party should concentrate upon candidates for the important stations of President and Vice President of the United States: Oh whom can they unite with greater honor and advantage to the country, and more assured confidence of success, than Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun.

A veteran of the Revolution is now about to retire from the Presidency. Will you refuse to elect, as his successor, the last of that immortal band of patriots, whom a grateful people can ever elevate to that exalted station? Will you erect the cold monuments over the tomb of departed merit, and refuse to the living, the last great debt of gratitude the nation can ever pay to Revolutionary services? Or is this but the idle theme of boyish declamation...has it lost its practical efficacy, and has ingratitude deadened too soon the feelings of American citizens?

Pennsylvania, governed by no local or sectional prejudices; prompted by nothing but great national considerations; Pennsylvania, the most unobtrusive in her claims for office, without a single officer, in the cabinet or Judiciary at Washington, now asks the presidency, not for a Pennsylvanian, but for a citizen of Tennessee. Some of our sister states must yield the pretensions of their candidates; and who can ask for such sacrifices, if not the state that has invariably made them? And for what candidate can they be asked, if not for Andrew Jackson, who has obtained so many signal triumphs, and made so many fearful sacrifices for his country!

The democratic party of Pennsylvania have also recommended JOHN C. CALHOUN, of South Carolina, for the office of Vice President of the Union. His political career will bear the test of their strictest scrutiny. From his earliest youth, he was distinguished for his ardent devotion to the fundamental principles of democracy. In the legislature of his native state, he was the eloquent and intrepid advocate of popular suffrage and universal education. During what is called the war session of congress, he was the zealous, firm and determined supporter of the administration; and whilst others were shrinking from responsibility, by the most irresistible arguments, he urged successfully an appeal to arms; and as the chairman of the committee of foreign relations, he drafted and reported the declaration of war. He was the steadfast friend

of his country in the hour of danger, and the voice of domestic faction that resounded from the hall of congress was silenced by the matchless power, grandeur and moral influence of his eloquence. At the close of the war, the peace establishment was organized by his advice and direction, and as Secretary of the War Department, by the strict accountability, rigid economy, and admirable system which he has introduced, he has saved millions to the country. His character is bold and fearless; and his views of national policy are comprehensive, sound, liberal and enlightened. His principles and conduct having been uniformly republican, he may be safely called one of the first men of the nation.

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Statement of the commerce of each state and territory, commencing on the first day of October, 1822, and ending on the 30th September, 1823.

States.	Imports.	Exports.
Maine	891,644	895,501
N Hampshire	371,770	237,705
Massachusetts	17,607,160	13,683,232
Vermont	62,242	236,140
Rhode Island	1,422,953	933,144
Connecticut	456,463	483,061
New York	29,421,349	19,038,990
New Jersey	5,933	26,064
Pennsylvania	13,696,770	2,617,192
Delaware	60,124	53,817
Maryland	4,946,779	6,030,228
Dis. Columbia	275,083	801,295
Virginia	681,810	4,006,788
North-Carolina	188,958	4,211,477
South-Carolina	2,419,104	6,898,814
Georgia	674,702	4,300,606
Louisiana	4,283,125	7,779,072
Alabama	125,770	202,387
Ohio	161	
Michigan Ter.	2,159	1,011
Florida Territory	4,808	1,510
Total	877,379,267	71,699,030

Nat. Intel.

Public Debt of the United States.

Statement of the Public Debt of the United States, from the 1st day of January, in each of the years, from 1791 to 1823, inclusive.

In 1791,	875,463,476 52
1792,	77,227,924 66
1793,	80,352,634 04
1794,	78,427,404 77
1795,	80,747,587 39
1796,	83,762,162 07
1797,	82,464,479 33
1798,	79,228,329 12
1799,	78,408,669 77
1800,	82,976,194 35
1801,	83,038,050 80
1802,	80,712,632 25
1803,	77,054,686 30
1804,	86,427,120 88
1805,	82,321,150 50
1806,	75,723,170 66
1807,	69,218,394 64
1808,	63,196,317 97
1809,	57,023,192 09
1810,	55,173,917 52
1811,	48,000,585 76
1812,	45,209,737 90
1813,	55,962,807 57
1814,	81,487,846 34
1815,	99,833,660 15
1816,	127,334,933 74
1817,	123,491,965 16
1818,	103,466,533 83
1819,	98,529,648 28
1820,	91,015,566 15
1821,	89,987,417 66
1822,	93,546,676 22
1823,	90,875,877 28

National Intelligencer.

The Worcester Yeoman states, that there is in that town a copper coin of the United States, dated 1792, on which the head of Washington is impressed, and prefixes to the account the following anecdote: "When the current coin of the United States was first established, the stamp was brought to President Washington for his approbation: it contained his own likeness. He immediately ordered the die to be broken—a new device was substituted for the coin, which has been preserved ever since."