

without the shadow of proof. They say he has acknowledged himself incompetent to fill the various offices to which he has been appointed. Supposing such to be the fact, it has been unfortunate for the American people, that Mr. Adams had not as humbly confessed, and as honestly acted, thereby relieving them from the disagreeable necessity, at the next election, of plainly expressing that opinion of him. In what way the language of Andrew Jackson has been tortured into a meaning never intended by him, is a mystery only known to the dark and busy spirits who have determined at all events to prevent his election. We can assert, with truth, that he filled all civil offices with integrity, that he filled all civil offices with truth, that he filled all civil offices with himself and with benefit to his country. He is charged with the wanton massacre of the Indians at the Horse-shoe. Can it be argued, that in killing in battle (for such is the fact) the ruthless savages who murdered defenceless mothers and infants at Fort Mimms, who refused to the last the quarter that was offered them, — men who acknowledge in law no law of mercy to spare the infant in the cradle, the mother, the gray haired and the helpless, but strike the tomahawk without feeling or discrimination, in the heads of the defenceless and the defenceless? Can this be urged as a ground of objection to Andrew Jackson, their punisher and our avenger? That cause wants support, indeed, which justifies the atrocious warfare of the savage. In this we hope, for the sake of humanity, they are not serious.

He has been charged with a violation of the constitution of the U. S. We have with that attention necessary to its complete elucidation. It relates principally to the declaration of martial law at New-Orleans. We would only refer you to the critical situation of our country at that time; the presence of a foe strong in numbers and discipline, the inadequate means of defence, and the inefficiency of the civil law to prevent the transmission of information to the enemy; and we feel confident that you will excuse if not justify the man who, at the risk of his own life, property and reputation, thus acted, and thus saved from capture and pillage the emporium of the West. Mr. Adams would have deliberated on the propriety of the measure, until the entrance of the foe into the city would have cut short his deliberations. Andrew Jackson decided, and saved the city. We would say, from motives of admiration and gratitude, if, in this act of salvation of New-Orleans, he has violated the constitution, that there is every reason to believe, that there is every reason to believe, to cry out with the republicans of old, "let the laws sleep for this day."

He is charged with the murder of Archbishop and Ambrister. Those who are now the supporters of Mr. Adams, both with regard to this, and the question of the violation of the constitution of the United States, have placed themselves in a dilemma in making these charges, inasmuch as they now condemn A. Jackson for a crime which J. Q. Adams, while Secretary of State for Jas. Monroe, defended with all the ingenuity of which he was master. We do not pretend to enter into the defence of Gen. Jackson, because we can refer the people to the report of Mr. Adams in Jackson's defence, and the debates upon that point, confident that he will be justified. But we will ask the friends of the present incumbent, supposing the charges to be correct in principle, if they can with any grace support him in office who has warmly advocated conduct for which they condemn A. Jackson? What reason have they for making a distinction between the actor and the defender? If any, we would say that it was in favour of the actor. The one undertook the responsibility of the act, fearless of the consequences to himself as an individual; but all alive to the interests of his country. The other was a cool and dispassionate examiner; and certainly if there was wrong done, (which in the one case we doubt, and in the other deny) Mr. Adams justified in moments of deliberation what the other did in moments of excitement, and with a motive identified, by declaration and action, to be solely for the good of the United States.

This is not all. He is objected to because he is a military chieftain. Is it any cause of blame that he defended the Southern frontier during the last war, with that success which has induced even his enemies to give him the name of military chieftain? Should we condemn him for punishing the ruthless savage, the insidious spy, the committers of murders and robberies — him the saviour of New-Orleans? Where is the evidence that he looked at his personal interest, and forgot that of the public? We can safely assert that there is none such. They object to him because he was, or is, a military chieftain. Who started this objection? *Mr. Clay*. What object had he in urging it? Because A. Jackson divided, and would divide with him, the western interest. His object, then, was to stigmatise his character by a title which would be an obstacle in the way of his promotion. Who was Alexander Hamilton? A military chieftain. And who was Knox? A military chieftain.

Yet we find, when called to civil office, there was no want of honesty of intention or knowledge of business, for it was all included in that practical knowledge and common sense which they held, and which we say Andrew Jackson possesses, in an eminent degree. He is called a military chieftain. What was Washington? We forbear to advert to the character of our country's pride and boast. We consider this the weakest among the many weak objections urged against the election of Andrew Jackson.

Resolved, therefore, that we would consider the re-election of John Quincy Adams as dangerous to the interest of this people, and that we will use every honorable means in our power to prevent it.

Resolved, that we have entire confidence in the intelligence, integrity, and political honesty of Andrew Jackson, and that we will use every honorable effort to aid, and insure his election.

Resolved, that we approve of the resolutions adopted by the friends of Gen. Jackson, in different parts of the state, recommending to his friends in the several counties to appoint delegates to meet at some convenient place, to nominate some suitable person as an elector for each electoral district.

Resolved, that it be recommended to the friends of Gen. Jackson, in the counties of Lincoln, Mecklenburg and Cabarrus, to appoint five delegates to meet at Charlotte on Wednesday the 27th inst. to recommend an Elector friendly to the election of Andrew Jackson as President, and John C. Calhoun as Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, that Col. Will. S. Allison, L. H. Alexander, Esq. Maj. George Barnhardt, Capt. Robt. Pickett, and Major I. Cannon, be appointed the delegation from Cabarrus, to meet at Charlotte, the delegation from Mecklenburg and Lincoln.

Resolved, that Capt. R. Pickett, L. H. Alexander, Esq. Sam'l. Harris, sen. Major George Barnhardt, and David Storke, Esq. be appointed a committee of correspondence.

Resolved, that Major I. Cannon, Jacob Misenheimer, Capt. Jonathan Hartell, Major George Barnhardt, Capt. Jacob Barringer, Col. Will. S. Allison, Carson Rogers, Jacob Coleman, Dr. Sam'l. S. Harris, Caleb P. Alexander, James Young, Capt. Dan'l. Faggert, Sam'l. Pharr, Capt. Jas. McFee, and Capt. Isaac West, be appointed a committee of vigilance.

Resolved, that we adopt the Central Jackson committee of vigilance and correspondence, formed at Raleigh, on the 24th December, 1837.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and that copies thereof be sent to the Editors of the Western Carolinian and Raleigh Star, for publication.

WM. S. ALLISON, *Chairman*.
WASHINGTON HARRIS, *Sec'y.*
DANIEL COLEMAN, *Sec'y.*

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA MERCURY.

A Civil Chieftain.—We repeat the honourable facts, and challenge the criticism of our adversaries, that Andrew Jackson has filled more, and stations more credit to himself, and honour and benefit to his country.

When 29, he was elected a member of Congress, in the time of John Adams.

When 30 he was elected to the Senate of the United States, and voted for the repeal of the alien and sedition laws! He was chosen a member of the convention that framed the Constitution of Tennessee.

Washington commissioned him as *Attorney General of the United States* for that District.

Jefferson paid homage to his political integrity in '98!

Monroe commissioned him *Governor of Florida*!

Monroe commissioned him *Ambassador to Mexico*!

He was a Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee!

He was educated for the bar and practised law!

He was the father of the present American Tariff system, in the United States, in 1824, '25!

Truly, this is being a Military Chieftain with a vengeance!

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

In the Senate of the United States, on the 22d ultimo, the bill making an appropriation for the continuation of the Cumberland and other National Roads, being under consideration, Mr. Branch, of N. Carolina, wished, he said, that the subject might now be fully investigated. It was time to look the matter full in the face. Claims for appropriations, some for one object some for another, had been urged upon us by every State, from Maine to Georgia. These claims Mr. B. considered as originating, in a great measure, in the desire of the Representatives of the different States to serve the interests of their respective constituents. Here Mr. B. noticed a report in one of the morning papers, of the remarks which he made yesterday in the Senate, on presenting the memorial of sundry citizens of N. Carolina, asking an appropriation for making a canal communication between the Albemarle Sound and the Atlantic Ocean. He had, he said, been represented as saying what he did not say, and what he did not mean to say. Neither he nor his constituents were in favor of the exercise by the Government, of the power assumed by it to make internal improvements, and to

people of North Carolina were alarmed at the exercise of this power by the General Government. They had never received a single cent from the government. If the Government were abolished, no vestige of it could be found in any public work in the State of N. Carolina. But the people of that State considered themselves as well entitled as those of any other State, to a share in the public expenditures; and, on this principle, the memorial which he presented yesterday, was founded.

Mr. Branch further observed, that he was opposed to the principle of the bill, and should resist it; but he was not opposed to apportioning to each of the several States a part of the surplus funds of the Union.

Mr. Macon observed, that when the distinction of parties first arose in this country, they were designated as federal and anti-federal; now they were called by some, national and anti-national. The road was not a federal road, but a national road; and it was thus called, by way of showing that it was not authorized by powers delegated by the State, but by an assumption of power by the General Government. The Government had gone on, step by step, increasing its powers and encroaching on the powers of the States. It must be checked in this career, or it will become, sooner or later, an absolute, instead of a federal Government. A good road, said Mr. M., is a good thing. Nobody ever denied it. To all that gentlemen say on that question, I respond, amen. But it was not so good as a good Government, with just, equal laws. At the present time our tables were loaded with petitions from every part of the Union, on the subject of the Tariff. "Give us more of other people's money," says one side. "We have no more to give," replies the other side. Memorials against the Tariff had been recently presented from a State which hardly ever petitioned Congress before — from a State which was once wealthy; and they tell you that they are impoverished, and that if you take any more from them they cannot subsist. I have never used a threat in this House, said Mr. M., and I never shall. It is not the way to attract opposition to the powers assumed by the General Government, is growing. You may see it moving in the nation. These petitions breathe a feeling stronger than has been shown in this country for fifty years.

Mr. M. did not consider that the constitutional question as to the power of the Government to make internal improvements, as settled. There was no constitutional question completely settled, except that as to the sedition law: He did not believe that law would be revived in his time. The present system, said Mr. M., will, by continued application, rear an absolute government on the ruins of the States.

The bill was finally ordered to be engrossed, by a vote of 25 to 18.

THE CONSUMPTION.

Dr. Herford of Virginia, who recently communicated through the National Intelligencer, the powerful effects of the Liverwort, in cases of consumption, has addressed another letter to the Editors, giving the following statement of its extraordinary action:

A man, not more than 10 or 12 miles from here was so far spent by profuse discharges of pus from his lungs, wasting night sweats, and hectic fever, that his attendants and friends were several times making preparations towards interring him. In this hopeless condition he was, by way of dernier resort, almost forced to take the Liverwort; it promptly acted upon him as a fine tonic and alternative—giving him a keen appetite, clearing out his cough, his night sweats, his hectic fever, and finally every symptom of his complaint;—and three weeks since, when I last saw him, he was enjoying fine health and spirits. There has been something very remarkable in the operation of this little plant; in every instance, it soon exerts a positive influence over the cough and expectoration, quickly invigorates the stomach, and acts very sensibly on the kidneys, or as a smart diuretic; in short, it some how or other seems to invigorate the whole system. I have been familiar with every form and degree of pulmonary consumption for more than twenty years, yet have I never seen an act like this in one single case of it. The Liverwort has actually cured a case of hereditary phthisis in a man of Loudon Co. Virginia, whose whole family nearly had died of consumption, derived from the same cause.

The amount of Postage, which accrued in the State of North-Carolina, last year, as appears by a return made to Congress, was \$27,571 81.

Mr. Chilton, the new member from Kentucky, offered certain resolutions in the House of Representatives, the 22d ult. looking to a retrenchment of the public expenditures. The resolutions assumed a variety of changes, and were finally modified so as to embrace the following propositions: 1st. An inquiry as to the diminution of Executive patronage and a more effectual responsibility in the disbursements, and as to what retrenchments may be made, and as to reducing the compensation of members. 2d. An inquiry into the payments since the first of Jan. 1823, out of the contingent fund for foreign intercourse, specifying what has been paid "without specification." 3d. An inquiry into the payment of the contingent funds of the four Departments since the same period. 4th. An inquiry as to any retrenchments which can be made in the expenses of the House. And lastly as to the expediency of a more speedy extinguishment of the public debt.

The debate on these resolutions was characterized by a good deal of warmth and party feeling. The Speaker was compelled frequently to interpose his authority between members, who, hurried away by their feelings, had lost sight of the question before them, and assailed each other with personal abuse.

On Saturday, the 26th, the house resumed the consideration of the resolutions; when Mr. Carson who had the floor from the adjournment on Friday, was beginning a speech, when Mr. Chilton requested him to yield the floor for a moment, and Mr. Carson having done so, Mr. Chilton offered various modifications of his resolutions; by which, the amendments proposed by other members, fell.

Mr. Carson now resumed and concluded a speech, in which he replied to the arguments adduced the day before on the opposite side, and went at some length into what he considered as instances of mal conduct on the part of the present Administration.

He was followed by Mr. Kremer, who made a very animated speech, on the same side.

Mr. Barney made some remarks in explanation of his former arguments, and in reply to Mr. Daniel, &c.

Mr. Daniel, spoke further in reply to Mr. Barney, of Md. and insisted upon various instances of profligate expenditure under the Government.

Mr. McDuffie, after some preliminary remarks as to the irrelevancy of a great part of the debate, moved, as an amendment of the resolutions of Mr. Chilton, as modified, to strike out the following: "And also, whether any, and, if any, what measures may be adopted for the more effectual application of the Sinking Fund to the payment of the Public Debt."

After a few words of explanation from Mr. Barney, Mr. Chilton signified his assent to a modification of his resolution; and the question being on the resolution as thus modified, Mr. Clarke, of Ky. spoke at considerable length in reply to the gentlemen who had preceded him, and in vindication of the Administration from the charges brought forward against them. Mr. Clarke concluded by declaring himself to be in favor of the resolution, but offered an amendment to it, insofar as to confine the inquiry to the Committee of Ways and Means. He, however, withdrew this amendment at the request of

Mr. Blake, of Indiana, who offered an amendment, which went to inquire into any abuses which have been, or may be reported to have been, committed by the President of the U. States, or any of the Heads of Departments of this Government, in the disbursement of the public money; and whether there is any unnecessary number of officers employed in any of said Departments; and whether any of the said officers receive exorbitant salaries, and if so, under what Administration the said salaries were created.

And the question being on the amendment of Mr. Blake.

Mr. Mitchell, of Tenn. spoke at length in opposition to the amendment, and in favor of the resolutions as modified.

Mr. Chilton made a short speech in vindication of the motives which had induced him to move this inquiry.

Mr. Blake then took the floor, in reply to Mr. Carson, and in support of the amendment he had offered. He passed a handsome compliment on Mr. McDuffie, and insisted upon the entire competency of the Committee of Ways and Means to the proposed inquiry.

Mr. Wright, of Ohio, next addressed the House, in reply to the several attacks which had been made on the conduct of the Administration, and in particular to the speeches of Mr. Randolph and Mr. Floyd, and those of Mr. Carson and Mr. Kremer. He was answered first by

Mr. Kremer, in a very short speech, which produced great merriment in the House; and then by

Mr. Carson, who, in the course of his speech, was called to order by the Chair.

The Speaker now rose, and after deprecating, in a very dignified manner, the character of personality which had too much marked the present debate, declared his intention of promptly putting a stop to all personal remarks, and invoked the support of the House in carrying this purpose into effect.

Mr. Floyd, of Virginia, now spoke at considerable length in reply to Mr. Wright, and in the course of his speech insisted particularly on the several sums paid to Mr. Adams, when our Minister abroad, &c. He was followed by

Mr. Wright, who spoke again, in further reply to Mr. Carson, and

Mr. Carson rejoined:

The debate was further continued by different members; but the above will afford our readers some idea of the spirit in which this discussion is carried on.

Charles Carroll.—On the 21st ult. on motion of Mr. Van Rensselaer, the following resolution was agreed to: "Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Offices and Post Roads, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting to Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, (of Maryland) the only surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, the privilege of franking letters during his life."

Adam and Eve are nominated as electors for President; Mr. Adam in Pennsylvania, and Mr. Eve in Kentucky. Adam is for Jackson, and Eve for Adams. This is as it should be—for, according to scripture, to Adam was given the dominion, Adam, however, must take care that Eve does not again beguile him; for there are wily serpents enough to instigate such a course, by offering fruit more delicious than an apple.

Colombia.—Seven electors were chosen at Caracas on the 30th of Dec. to meet the grand convention at Ocana in March next. The country is tranquil and likely to remain so. Bolivar will undoubtedly succeed in all his plans—it is probable that his government will be military.

Maine.—In the legislature of the state of Maine, there has been some novel propositions brought forward. One was to provide guardians for married women in certain cases. Another, so to regulate the fashion of sleighs as to make them uniformly run upon the right side of the horse! One petitioner has asked for a grant of land from the State, on the ground that he was the first male child born in the town where he resides.

A Colonization Society, has been formed in Cumberland county, auxiliary to the North-Carolina State Colonization Society, the object of which is to assist in colonizing the free people of color on the coast of Africa, particularly those residing in this state who are willing to emigrate.

At the formation of this society, the following resolution was adopted.

Resolved That the American Colonization Society, so far as it is connected with government, and is conducted by individual enterprise and exertions, is worthy of the patronage of the citizens of N. Carolina, and that the free people of color in the state should be encouraged to emigrate to Liberia.

The New York Enquirer states the following to be the number of Turkish vessels destroyed by the English, French and Russian fleets, viz:

126 Transports,	4 Ships of the line
4 Frigates of 60 guns, 14 of forty guns,	
29 Corvettes,	37 Fire ships;
making in all, 214 vessels.	

The amount of Stocks of the United States, held by foreign creditors, is \$19,912,325 71; of which the British hold \$33,511,321 72; the Dutch, \$3,357,398 36; and other foreign creditors, \$2,063,405 63. The amount held by domestic creditors is about \$43,000,000.

The Governor of New Jersey has decided not to order an election for a member of congress, to supply the place of the late Dr. H. C. M. during the present session.

Liberty.—Mr. Gerret Smith of New-York, has sent \$100 as a donation to the American Colonization Society, accompanied with the offer of nine hundred dollars more, on condition that 100 subscribers be obtained, who will respectively become responsible for a like sum.

Imprisonment for Debt.—The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt has finally passed the Senate of the United States by a vote of 25 to 16, and sent to the other house for concurrence.

A French paper of the 21st. says: "The vessel *Olympe* sailed to-day, having on board 285 Swiss and Frenchmen; passage is paid: the Government has engaged also to give them land, and the means of making it productive."

Married, on the 31st December last, in Massachusetts, Mr. Williams, aged 97, to Miss Polly Candler, aged 14, both of Green River Hollow.

What'er is odd on Hymen's page,
The wags in rhyme will twist it;
Whether in courtship, name, or age,
The married ones have missed it.

But e'en though wivings make a route,
And whigs severely handle,
When life's poor lamp is going out,
'Tis wise to get a Candle.