

### THE SIX MILITIA MEN.

The case of the six Militiamen fairly stated, in which the imputations cast upon Gen. Jackson respecting that transaction, are shown to be illiberal and unfounded calumnies; published by order of the Central Jackson Committee at Raleigh and addressed

To the FREEMEN of NORTH-CAROLINA.

**Fellow Citizens:** Those who have procured power by improper practices, are not likely to be scrupulous in selecting the means by which it may be preserved. Hence the present administration, sensible that the voice of the nation is against them, and, if left to operate freely, will shortly plunge them in that abyss from which they ought never to have been elevated, have put forth all their strength to mislead public opinion, and thereby to add its sanction to that election which brought their chief to the head of the government by a strict attention to the forms, without any regard to the spirit of the Constitution. To make this effort successful, it has been thought a matter of first importance to blacken the reputation of Andrew Jackson; and no pains have been spared to effect it. Every act of his life has been scrutinized, not with the view of submitting his conduct to the impartial judgment of his countrymen, but with the deliberate design to misrepresent and pervert it. Not only have the transactions of his life, both public and private, been subjected to this spirit of detraction and malevolence, but even his family circle has been invaded, and with a meanness and malignity, of which human language furnishes no epithets sufficiently expressive, in violation of the decencies of civilized life, and all that is esteemed manly and honorable among a cultivated and moral people, Mrs. Jackson has been dragged before the public and grossly insulted and traduced. In the political contests which our country has heretofore witnessed, whatever of bitter and uncharitable denunciation may be remarked and regretted, we may still reflect with pleasure that the assailants and the assailed were men, were parties to the struggle, and voluntarily mingled in the fray. An attack upon a woman, a plain, retired and unoffending woman, was never heard of. This savage and cowardly warfare was reserved for the present day and the present contest. Its introduction amongst us, exhibits, in their true colours, the principles of that coalition by which we are governed, and shows that the Seminole war was not the last conflict with Barbarians in which Jackson was destined to be involved.

But we have neither the time nor the inclination, fellow-citizens, to pursue this theme. As this is the first occasion on which Americans have forgotten the delicacy due to that sex which is "Heaven's last best gift to man," let us hope it will be the last.

Among the charges against General Jackson which have been most industriously circulated, that of having "illegally and inhumanly massacred" six militia men stands foremost, and to this charge the Central Jackson Committee desire now to invite your candid and patient attention.

We surely have a right to expect from you an impartial hearing. Without it, you would not condemn the meanest man amongst us, and less you will extend to the gallant defender of New-Orleans, the man who (to use Mr. Jefferson's words respecting him) "has filled the measure of his country's glory." If he is indeed a murderer, let him be condemned; if he is even wanting in clemency and forbearance, let him bear the reproach of it; but let us not hasten to condemn or to reproach him. Let us do him the justice to examine the evidence on which this grave charge rests. If he left all the occupations and all the pleasures of domestic life for our sakes, and to redeem the honor of the American name from the contemptuous boasts of British superiority, and to protect our country from invasion and our women from violation, gladly hazarded his life in the wilderness and in the field, surely we cannot justly, nay decently refuse to examine before we decide. We wish you "nothing to extenuate;" we merely desire that you will not join those who persecute and traduce him—that you will not "set down aught in malice."

In this spirit of impartial justice, let an inquiry be made into the case of the six militia men; and appealing "to the law and to the testimony," we hope to show that Jackson did nothing but his duty—nothing but what you yourselves would have thought right to be done, had you been in his situation; and that the execution of these men was a measure of necessary severity deserved by their offences, and demanded by the then state and prosperity of our country.

In order to decide properly in any case, we must first understand the facts. We present you a statement of these facts, simple and unvarnished, and refer for its proof to the documents annexed.

On the 11th of January, 1814, the Secretary of War authorized, Governor Blount, of Tennessee, "to supply" by militia drafts or volunteers, any deficiency in the militia division under General

Jackson, without referring to the war department." (See letter of the Secretary of War in the appendix of documents, No 2.)

On the 20th of May, Gov. Blount, acting under the authority thus given him, upon the requisition of General Pinkney, ordered General Jackson to call out from his division one thousand militia, for the term of SIX months, to meet at Fayetteville, in Tennessee, on the 20th of June; and the Governor transmitted a copy of this order to the war department. (See Governor Blount's order and affidavit annexed.) General Jackson, in obedience to this order, called out the troops required; (see his order, of the 24th of May, annexed;) and, it is admitted on all hands, they were regularly mustered into the service of the United States on the 20th of June, placed under the orders of Col. Pipkin, of Tennessee. The great object of calling out these troops was to secure the quiet and repose of the frontier; by keeping the Creek Indians in check; and they were accordingly stationed in the country of the Creeks.

During the summer and fall, many indications of a mutinous spirit discovered themselves amongst them; and at length, on the 19th of September, a large party assembled, armed, and forced the guard at the store house, seized upon the Commissaries' stores, collected for the use of the troops; and early the next morning abandoned their position, and marched off in defiance of the authority of the officer commanding the post.

On the 21st of November General Jackson ordered a court martial to assemble at Mobile, for the trial of the offenders. The court met accordingly, and more than one hundred and fifty men, either by their own confession or by sufficient proof, were found guilty of being concerned either in exciting or committing this offence. Six ringleaders amongst the mutineers were sentenced by the court to be shot. Others were recommended to pardon, and a large number sentenced to other punishments. And these proceedings having been made known to General Jackson, then at New-Orleans, he on the 22d of January, 1815, gave them his approbation, and the six militia-men were executed.

This is a plain and accurate statement of a transaction which has been much misrepresented, and for which Jackson has been held up to the world as a cruel and relentless murderer. Let us then examine the grounds upon which the charge of murder and cruelty is attempted to be supported. Many of you, fellow citizens, have seen a pamphlet on this subject, professing to be an Official Record, printed by Jonathan Elliott, of Washington, and reprinted in this city by J. Gates & Son—a pamphlet which has been extensively circulated; and is intended not to inform, but to deceive you, by withholding information of the most important kind, and by adding to that which is communicated the most injurious and unjust commentaries, to inflame your passions and bias your judgment. In this pamphlet it is said, that the execution of those men was an "illegal massacre," because their term of service had expired. That their term of service was expired, is attempted to be shown by alleging, first, that Gov. Blount called them out but for three months, and, secondly, that if he called them out for a longer time, it was without authority. We shall contend, and we think successfully, that both these allegations are false in point of fact; and further, that if true, they do not affect General Jackson, and that so far as he is concerned, the execution was proper and justifiable.

**First.**—For what length of time were they, in fact, drafted into the service? It is plain that this can be ascertained only by the orders under which they were called out. Among the papers annexed, the order of Governor Blount fixes their time of service expressly at SIX MONTHS. Yet this order is not printed by the authors of the pamphlet before mentioned, although very important in their view, to a right judgment in the case. Was it omitted for any fair purpose? Can a good cause require the keeping back of a material part of the evidence? You are plain men, accustomed to fair and honest dealing. Suppose, then, a man should accuse one of your neighbors of a great crime, and offer you written statements to prove it, and you should find, upon inquiry, that a material paper was withheld; what would you conclude? Certainly, that it was withheld because, if produced, it would make for the party accused? and what terms of reprobation would you apply to such conduct? Suppose, upon the production of this paper, it should appear, in point of fact, to be in favor of the accused; would not this, coupled with the conduct of his accuser, go far to satisfy you that the accused was an innocent and persecuted man? If so, apply the same rule to the case before you. The rules of honesty and fair dealing are the same in regard to public and private men; and in relation to both, he is unworthy of credit who withholds a material part of a transaction, and thereby gives a false and injurious impression of the whole.

It is true that the order of Gov. Blount was not communicated from the War Department. Gov. Blount sent a copy of it by mail to the Secretary of War, afterwards mislaid; for we are unwilling to suppose the late Secretary of War, Mr. Barbour, would have been guilty of the baseness of withholding a document in his possession.

But it appears from the documents, that Gov. Blount was authorized to order out troops by the President, and the committee on Military Affairs state in their report that these troops were ordered out for SIX months; and that they had taken measures to procure the order. (See Report of the Committee.) Why then did they not print the report? The report and the documents were all printed together by order of the House of Representatives. Why, then, if they desire to give you the truth and enable you to judge for yourselves, did not they give you the report also? The reason is but too apparent: the report of the committee shows that the able and distinguished men who composed it were satisfied that General Jackson had done his duty, and it was feared that their opinion, if produced would operate as an antidote to the poison of falsehood which it was intended to infuse into the public mind. We commend that report to your serious attention, and have not a doubt that the opinion of a standing committee of Congress will have more weight with you than the allegations of many such men as Jonathan Elliott and Company. But further, the order of Governor Blount was procured by the committee, and placed on the files of the House with the other papers relating to this affair, and was printed in the newspapers before Messrs. Gales and Son issued their pamphlet. Why was it omitted? Can you doubt it was to conceal the truth and procure the condemnation of an innocent man? For if truth was their object, why were they afraid to trust you with the whole proof? But, fellow citizens, the order is now printed for your inspection; and it does plainly and expressly call out the militia for SIX months.

Then the inquiry arises had Governor Blount authority to issue such an order? In January, 1814, the Governor was authorized to call out the militia without referring to the War department for instructions; and at that time it is admitted the term of service was SIX months. But it is said the law then in force expired on the 10th of April, 1814. True; but by the 8th section of an act, passed on the 18th of the same month, it was provided that the militia, when called into the service of the United States, might be compelled to serve SIX months, if in the opinion of the President, the public service required it. Now when Governor Blount received the general authority to call out, at his own discretion, militia from time to time, the term of service was SIX months; and when he acted under that authority, which had never been recalled, in ordering them to serve for that time, he was justified in supposing himself authorized by the President so to do. But further—he sent to the Department of War the order he had issued, (see his affidavit,) and afterwards, 19th of October, 1814, he expressly reported to the Secretary those troops as in service for a term of SIX months. (See his letter No. 11.) Now, all that can be supposed necessary to give validity to this order of the Governor was the approbation of the President.—Did he not approve it? Is there not abundant evidence that he did? Let us even suppose the copy of the order sent by the Governor did not reach Washington, which is not very probable; yet when in Oct. 1814, he reported those troops as called into service for SIX months, if the President did not approve their being called out for more than THREE months, then their term had already expired. On the 20th of June they are mustered into service—on the 20th of September the three months would have expired; and if the Department of War had not sanctioned the act of the Governor, these troops were then at the time they were reported, wrongfully detained, and should have been immediately discharged.—Would Mr. Madison have supported, by his authority, such a wrong to his country as detaining for six months men only drafted for three? He surely would not; and the conclusion fairly and clearly results that the President thought the public interest required such a call as Governor Blount had made. Now, in this view of the subject, it is not very material what were the orders under which they were called out, if the President thought it necessary to detain them in service for six months. The act of Congress of the 18th April did not expressly require that a previous call should be made for SIX months; but no matter how called out, the act authorized the President to compel them to serve for SIX months. We say, then, that Gov. Blount was authorized to make a draft for SIX months; and even if he was not, yet the President, afterwards, when informed of the step he had taken for the protection of our western fellow citizens from the tomahawks of the Creeks, approved what he had done by considering the troops as in the service of the United States, and treating them accordingly. [continued.]

### Salisbury:

JULY 29, 1828.

### THE PEOPLE'S NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**Andrew Jackson.**  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**JOHN C. CALHOUN.**

### JACKSON ELECTORAL TICKET.

1st Dist.—Robert Love, of Haywood county.  
2d " Montfort Stokes, of Wilkes.  
3d " Peter Forney, of Lincoln.  
4th " John Gillet, of Rowan.  
5th " Abraham Phillips, of Rockingham.  
6th " John M. Morehead, of Guilford.  
7th " Walter F. Leake, of Richmond.  
8th " Willie P. Mangum, of Orange.  
9th " Josiah Grudup, of Wake.  
10th " John Hall, of Warren.  
11th " Joseph J. Williams, of Martin.  
12th " Kedar Ballard, of Gates.  
13th " Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecomb.  
14th " Richard D. Spaight, of Craven.  
15th " Edwd. B. Dudley, of New Hanover.

### FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIANS.

Waynesville, N. C. 4th of July, 1828.

At a respectable number of the citizens of Haywood county, assembled at the court house in Waynesville, Col. Robert Love was appointed President, and Elijah Deaver, sen. Vice President. The Declaration of Independence was read by Felix Axley, Esq. who made a few appropriate remarks, suitable to the occasion. After which, the company repaired to Mr. B. Chamber's Tavern, and partook of a dinner provided for the occasion. The cloth being removed, the following toasts were drank:

1. The day we celebrate.
2. The Constitution of the United States.
3. The memory of Gen. George Washington.
4. The Constitution of North Carolina.
5. The Framers of the Declaration of Independence.
6. Charles Carroll, the only survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; may his memory be written on the hearts of every American, in letters of gold.
7. The Hero of New Orleans, whose virtue is equal to his bravery.
8. The memory of Thomas Jefferson.
9. The Ex Presidents.
10. Marquis La Fayette, the foreigner who, in 1776, espoused the cause of bleeding liberty.
11. The memory of Baron De Kalb, who watered the tree of liberty with his blood on the plains of ill-fated Camden.
12. The American Navy.
13. The American Fair.

The following are the volunteer Toasts that were drank:  
The President, Col. Robert Love, rose and addressed the company as follows: Fellow-citizens, having discovered, during my late tour to the west, that I have been nominated by you as a candidate for Elector of President of the U. S. for this district, I take this method of returning you my sincere thanks for this mark of your high esteem, for the particular attachment that you must necessarily have towards my heretofore republican principles; and as it is necessary that I should now give you a renewed pledge of my sincerity towards those principles, I do now sincerely avow, that should I be honored with a majority of the suffrages of this state, at the ensuing electoral election, I will in that event, vote for Andrew Jackson for President, and John C. Calhoun for Vice President, believing them to be genuine republicans; and, therefore, give them as my Toasts.

By Col. Joseph Cathey: the Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution; they achieved our nation's liberty; they merit the nation's gratitude.  
Jas. R. Love, Esq.: may the wishes of a majority of the American people be heard and promptly obeyed, in the selection of the Chief Magistrate of the nation.

Elijah Deaver, sen. Esq.: may the axle on which the wheels of our government turns, at the next Presidential Election be made out of HICKORY.

Nelson Allman: may John Q. Adams remain in the executive just as long as his father; and Jackson fill his place, because he has the will of the people.

Elijah Deaver, sen. Esq.: the great republican maxim of our government is, that a majority should rule; and, therefore, the minority should act in accordance thereto.

N. G. Howell: Gen. Jackson is the choice of the people, and therefore should be President of the United States.

Capt. N. S. Jarrett: to the memory of those veterans who bought our liberty with their blood: "Live while we live, and die when we die."

Joseph Deaver: the President of the day.

R. B. Hyatt: the Vice President of the day.

A. McCrackin: the Speaker of the day.

Jas. R. Love, Esq.: the late John Haywood, because I believe he was an honest man.

William Johnston, a native of Ireland: Gen. Andrew Jackson; may he, like the immortal Washington, after having spent the prime of his life in the military ser-

vice of his country, live to fill the Presidential chair with equal honor and dignity. The same: John C. Calhoun, the friend of every good man; next to Hickory, may he stand forth the highest officer in the Union.

Felix Axley, Esq.: may domestic manufactures and internal improvement, be joined in the holy bands of matrimony, until the union produce the fair daughter commerce.

Reuben Deaver: may every republican principled gentleman, live to see the good effects of the tariff, and rejoice to see the fair sex of our nation wearing the manufactures of their own hands.

Nelson Allman: Gen. Washington, the establisher of our liberty—Gen. Jackson, the defender.

William Welch: here is to Old Hickory; may his future honor and character be as impregnable as the outward bark of the Hickory of the forest.

William Sitton: here is health to Gen. Jackson; wishing that he may take the seat of J. Q. Adams—and he Adams; returns to his native place, without commission evermore.

Wm. Sorrells: here is success to Old Hickory face; wishing the bark may never fail.

William Johnston, a native of Ireland: Christopher Columbus; while we are toasting the heads of the people, here's a health to the discoverer of America.

Wm. A. Biffle: A very good health to Gen. Jackson; believing the welfare of our country depends on the success of Old Hickory.

P. F. Myer: Henry Clay; the Cicero of America.

The proceedings at the celebration of the 4th July, at the house of Miles W. Abernathy, Esq. in Lincoln county, are unavoidably omitted till our next.

**West Point Academy.**—The gentlemen designated by the Secretary of War to compose the Board of Visitors at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, of which Governor Carroll, of Tennessee, was President, have made a report on the condition of that institution; from which we learn that the Academy is in a highly prosperous state. During the examination, about 70 young men arrived, to enter the institution the next session. The utility and importance of this national institution, have been tested by experience, and confirmed by public approbation.

**Fatal encounter.**—A dispute lately took place between Gen. Edmund Hogan and Judge Andrew Scott, of Arkansas, during which Gen. H. a very large man, knocked Judge S. who is small, to the floor; in rising, the latter stabbed the General with a sword cane in four different places; he died in less than 10 minutes.

**New Cotton.**—A sample of new cotton, the production of plants which continued alive throughout the last winter, and put out afresh this spring, was shown the editor of the Georgian, Savannah, Georgia, on the 8th July. It possessed the qualities of what is called good cotton, whiteness, fineness, and length of staple. This is out of the common course of things.

**Rail Road.**—A meeting of the citizens of Orange and Chatham counties, is called to take place at William Albright's store, on the 1st August; to consider on the propriety of constructing a Central Railroad through the state of North Carolina, and to urge upon the next legislature to take up the subject. Every friend to the prosperity of the state, must not only wish success to the efforts of these public spirited individuals, but must feel a desire to aid and assist them in their laudable exertions to subserve the best interests of not only themselves, but of the whole state. A rail road through North Carolina, would advance the state, beyond calculation, in the scale of political importance—bring a market to every farmer's door—induce commerce to thrive—enhance the price of the staple productions of our soil—check emigration, which is drawing off the capital, and most enterprising part of our population—and will increase our population, and better their condition in every respect.

**Wilkes county.**—The following gentlemen, we learn, are candidates for the honor of representing this county in the next legislature: In the Senate, Gen. James Wellborn, and Gen. Edmund Jones; In the Commons, Col. Nathaniel Gordon, Thomas W. Wilson, Malachi Roberts, and John Saintclair, Esqrs.

**CABARRUS COUNTY.**  
Lawson H. Alexander, Esq. we are authorized to say, is a candidate to represent Cabarrus county in the Senate of the next legislature.

George Ury, Esq. we are also authorized to say, is a candidate to represent said county in the Commons.

**Infanticide.**—A negro belonging to Mr. Stewart, of York district, S. C. has been tried and found guilty of murdering her infant child; she was to have been hung on Friday last, 19th inst.