NORTH CAROLINA SENTINEL.

UNION OUR WATCHWORD....TRUTH OUR GUIDE.

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PEOPLE'S TICKET.

(Election Thursday 13th November.)

FOR PRESIDENT
ANDREW JACKSON,
(OF TENNESSEE.)

"Honor and gratitude to the man who has filled the measure of his country's glory."

"General Jackson is a clear-headed, strong-minded man, and has more of the Roman in him, than any man now living."

"It is FORTUNATE for the country that General Jackson *is likely to be fit for public life for four years after;* for in HIM seems to be the ONLY hope left of avoiding the dangers manifestly about to arise out of the broad construction now again given to the Constitution of the United States, which effaces all limitations of powers, and leaves the General Government, by theory, altogether unrestrained."

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

"The recollection of the public relations in which I stood to General Jackson, while President, and the proofs given to him, of the high estimation in which he was held by me." &c.

JAMES MADISON.

"My friendship for General Jackson, and the strong proofs of confidence and regard I have given him, while President, forbids my taking any part in the ensuing presidential election."

JAMES MONROE.

"General Jackson justly enjoys in an eminent degree the public favor; and of his worth, talents and services, no one entertains a higher, or more respectful opinion than myself."

"An officer whose services entitle him to the *highest rewards*, and whose whole career has been signalized by the purest intentions and the most elevated purposes."

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

"Towards that distinguished Captain (Andrew Jackson) WHO HAS SHED SO MUCH GLORY ON OUR COUNTRY, WHOSE RENOWN CONSTITUTES SO GREAT A PORTION OF ITS MORAL PROPERTY, I never had, *I never can have*, any other feeling than those of the *most profound* RESPECT and of the *utmost kindness.*"

HENRY CLAY.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
(OF SOUTH CAROLINA.)

The distinguished Statesman, and patriotic Advocate of the People's Rights

North Carolina Electors.

1st Dist.—*Robert Love*, of Haywood county.
2d. — *Montfort Stokes*, of Wilkes.
3d. — *Peter Forney*, of Lincoln.
4th. — *John Giles*, of Rowan.
5th. — *Abraham Philips*, of Rockingham.
6th. — *John M. Morehead*, of Guilford.
7th. — *Walter F. Leake*, of Richmond.
8th. — *Willie P. Mangum*, of Orange.
9th. — *Rev Josiah Crudup*, 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 Dobbs Spaight*, of Craven.
15th — *Edward B. Dudley*, of New-Hanover.

From the New York Evening Post.

MR. ADAMS' POLITICAL CHARACTER.

We commence to-day the publication of a series of numbers lately received, on the political character of John Quincy Adams, examined particularly in relation to his claims upon the support of the federal party. We give them to the public with the more pleasure not only because they enable us to fulfil, better than we could do ourselves, a sort of promise under which we lie to take up this subject, but because they appear from intrinsic evidence to be the work of no common or obscure hand, and no immature or inexperienced judgment.—We are gratified at this new proof, for such it seems to us, that we still retain the confidence of those men of eminent talents and lofty and enlightened integrity, whose participation gives dignity to political controversy, and whose opinions add weight to the cause to which they incline.

The public life of Mr. Adams from the time when he abandoned the federal party, up to his election as president of the United States, has been passed in such a manner as to avoid in a good degree a strict public scrutiny. Had he, instead of receiving a series of executive appointments, been a candidate for offices in the gift of the citizens there are many passages in his political history with which the public would be much more familiar than they now are.—The industry of political rivals would have brought to light and pressed upon the attention of the community many things now obscurely remembered. The essays of which we now commence the publication, supply this deficiency. We recommend them to the particular notice of our federal readers, to whose bosoms we think they cannot fail of carrying the strongest conviction, that Mr. Adams is a man wholly unworthy of their political confidence or support. Our correspondent who has desired us to enter into the examination of his claims upon the federal party, will find the subject discussed with an ability seldom brought to tasks of this kind.

For the Evening Post.

The conduct of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS *considered, in his relations, political and moral, towards the* FEDERAL PARTY.—No. 1.

The most zealous party man, in these times, will not contend that the measures, opinions, and conduct of any party are right in all things. The most moderate party man will admit, that the principle of party fidelity ought to be respected, that it is strongly allied to honor, and has a powerful influence over honorable minds, that it cherishes many virtues and occasions but few faults. The mass of men do not (except on some great occasions,) indulge in any strong party feelings, yet, in a republic every one has his preference of parties. Those who have taken no trusts or honors from them, who have cherished no strong feelings of party attachment or party antipathy, although they have generally (accidentally perhaps) been associated with one party, are still free to choose another; and if they should abandon the one and join the other, in such the offence, if any, would be venial. Not so with those who have received high official trusts from a party, and have shared their confidence and their patronage. The violation of fidelity in them, is as disgraceful as it would be in a general to betray the army which he commanded. A general has an unquestionable right to retire from his command when the service becomes disagreeable.—So a statesman having received a high office from a party, has an unquestionable right to resign, when he is convinced that the measures which his party favor are injurious to the great interests of his country; but an honorable man would never remain in office to injure the party who placed him there. The violation of these honorable obligations, has occasioned in some great minds, such an agony of remorse as to induce them to seek relief from a miserable existence in a voluntary death: such was the fate of lord chancellor Yorke. "He was a man of spirit, (we are told,) he had a quick sense of shame, and death redeemed his character." The jealousy which the people always entertain of those statesmen who abandon the weaker to join the stronger party, is wise, salutary, and generous.

Parties, it is true, may be very opposite in their principles; yet, the individuals of each, may cherish an equal degree of attachment to their common country; and if the difference between them be analysed, it may, perhaps be discovered, that it consists more in a difference of opinion as to the best mode of promoting the public good, than in any radical hostility to the national institutions:—much mischief may result from doing proper acts in an improper manner, but the motives of each party may be equally pure. It is the duty of all honest men to trust none but the most honest of their party-associates, their best and most faithful friends—& it is equally their duty when some member of a rival party shall have rendered great and illustrious services to that country, which is the common parent of both, to award to him the full measure of glory and of gratitude. A generous mind would not withhold one tittle of applause from the patriot who has wrought and suffered for his country, and who has illustrated the national character by glorious achievements, although he may find just ground to differ from the party with which the hero or the patriot is associated.

The political arithmeticians, who, like *Barrere*, in the French convention, are constantly balancing probabilities, & counting chances, and who, (when their calculations are completed,) proceed in their heartless course unswerved by feeling or principle, fearing the slightest deviation may risque their ultimate success, are, of all those who engage in public affairs, the most dangerous. They look upon men as their counters, and never hesitate in the pursuit of personal objects to cut through all the ties which ought to bind man to man, leaving behind them the traces of ingratitude, falsehood, dishonor, and treachery. Such men, however, are seldom *trusted long.*—Like *Barrere*, they may escape punishment, but they cannot long escape the scorn and contempt of honest men of all parties.

There is also another class of worthless and dangerous politicians. Fisher Ames, somewhere, says:—"Some very vain men, and some very great hypocrites pretend to be of *no party*; while they arrogate to themselves a discernment superior to both parties, they affect to be neutral and undecided between them. They claim the title of truest patriots, and to love their country with the ardor of passion, yet they inconsistently condemn the violence of both parties, and expect to have both believe that the fire of their zeal subsists pure and unexpended in the frosts of moderation.—Such men are often flattered as federalists, more often used as democrats, but always held in contempt, that is never more hearty than when it is discreetly suppressed."—After Mr. Adams had served and used, and betrayed the federal party: after he had served and used and betrayed the republican party, he places himself at the head of *no party*, and calls to his standard the apostates of all parties to form a *new party* & a personal party, without any basis of principle or policy except individual interest. He told the people of America, "that there still remained one effort of magnanimity, one sacrifice of prejudice and passion, to be made by individuals throughout the nation, who have heretofore followed the standards of political party—that of discarding every remnant of rancor against each other: of embracing as countrymen and friends, and of yielding to talents and virtue alone, that confidence which, in times of contention for principle, was bestowed only upon those who bore the badge of party communion." These are very amiable, but very *heartless* words—such as ambition has always used, whether by the mouths of Cæsar, or Cromwell, or Richard III.—and I shall soon show how much the conduct of this climber of "ambition's ladder," has comported with the spirit of his declarations. My present object is to exhibit the manner and the temper with which Mr. Adams embraced the republican party; the extent of his obligations to the party which he abandoned, and his conduct and treatment to them after it was in his power to confer, and when he was not under the necessity of asking favors: and how far his "change" furnishes evidence, that he is in the "practice of all the moral virtues."*

The transition of John Quincy Adams from the federalists to the republicans, has marked his political life with its most striking trait. Party history in America, had presented no such incident in any character of eminence. It was so unexpected, so strange and so alarming, that men began to doubt whether such a quality as political honesty was cherished amongst statesmen. Many became apprehensive of the effect of the example upon the political morality of the nation, when a distinguished leader of the federalists, the son of John Adams, the defender of their measures, and the sharer of their patronage when in power, and afterwards a chieftain of the opposition, without any apparent cause, abandoned and denounced them.

If some venerable federalist, whose hairs had whitened while his party waned; who had supported the elder Adams in the energetic measures of '98, and by his side had encountered the storm which drove him from office in 1801; who having shared his prosperous fortune did not desert him in his downfall; whose tongue has not yet learned the soft and courtly language of his younger brethren; in whose vocabulary, apostacy has not yet usurped the name of magnanimity; who cannot yet be induced to believe that unprincipled ambition is stern integrity; who cannot yet confound the distinctions between selfishness and patriotism, falsehood and truth—if such a man should now address him, we might presume the style of his rebuke would be somewhat like this:

"You have now attained the highest station that is accessible to an American citizen. The place from which your father was expelled, has been regained by you: this event might be supposed to offer some elleviation to the wounded pride of those who had shared his disgrace, and some consolation for the political misfortunes and disasters which they endured for him.

"You was nurtured in the bosom of the federal party. They who had done so much for your father; elevated him to a station second only to that of Washington, and afterwards gave him that, illustrated and almost consecrated by the virtues and wisdom of the first president, feeling the strong impulse of hereditary affection, turned their eyes on you, as soon as your years rendered you constitutionally competent to receive the trusts and the honors of the republic.

"In your early youth, we cherished the fond hope that you would on some day succeed to your father's honors, and although you had given us no proof of any eminent qualification for high office, we took you on trust—it was our influence which removed you from your humble lawyer's office, ("into which no client's feet were ever known to stray") and sent you on an honorable and important mission to Europe; we gave you the office by which the foundation of your ample fortune was laid; a situation which afforded you the necessary leisure for literary pursuits, and enabled you to mingle with the literati, statesmen and nobility of the old world, and relieved you from the burthen of encountering the toil and odium, which fell upon us in our fruitless endeavor to sustain your father's administration, and relieved you too from the "painful duty" (as you would now have this nation believe) of opposing your father's administration!"—Yes, we did attempt to sustain him without your aid, and your pen so powerful in "intimidating Jacobins," confined its powers to courtly notes and complimentary communications.

"We daily saw that our cause was becoming more desperate, yet, we continued our support. We saw our most faithful and trusted leaders sacrificed and disgraced, not for the interest of the party, but for your father's personal interest. We saw the honest and the able Pickering, and amiable McHenry, dismissed from their places without an allegation or a pretence of misconduct, and still we were true to him.—We witnessed his "forced retreat" from power and we never faltered in our attachment. His successor addressed us in the language of peace and conciliation, but we preferred the friendship of John Adams, a private citizen destitute of power, to the patronage of Thomas Jefferson, president of the United States. Yet, we were charged with luke-warmness, neglect and insensibility. We endured the reproaches of the fallen statesman in compassion to his age and his political misfortunes. He would have infused his fiery passions into our bosoms. He would have rekindled the flame of party animosity which was smouldering in its ashes—he would have fanned the expiring embers until they blazed into a conflagration wide enough to consume his rival and all who supported him.

"You returned from Europe. Our political hopes revived. The age of your father rendered him unequal to the exertion and the labor which was required in the chief of a party.—We hailed your return with heartfelt gratulations. Our sinking hopes were animated by your presence, and we saw a new chieftan of the still idolized house of Braintree. A seat was instantly given you in the senate of Massachusets. We spared no exertion to drive out of Congress the popular Eustis, a veteran republican, and a revolutionist, and to give his seat to you. We failed, but the closeness of the contest discovered the extent of our efforts. This defeat only strengthened our attachment, and you were chosen soon after by the legislature of Massachusetts, to the high and honorable office of Senator of the United States.—Under what circumstances were you elected? You received no support from the Republicans. They, at that time, would as soon have thought of lord North in connexion with that office, as any member of your father's family, but they were a minority. Who were our candidate? They were no ordinary competitors, no common place statesmen, no party lumber. Amongst them was Timothy Pickering, a revolutionary officer of high distinction, honored and trusted by General Washington, who had successively held the offices of Postmuster General, Secretary of War, and Secretary of State. Henry Knox was another, a celebrated revolutionary general, the first Secretary of War, distinguished for every accomplishment, civil and military, who not only shared the councils but the affections of Washington,—who not only shared his affections, but was emphatically the man of all others whom Washington loved—a political philosopher as well as a military hero, with manners so affable, so dignified, and so frank, that they would have graced the most polished court, a practised debater and an eloquent orator. Samuel Dexter was also a candidate, one of the most extraordinary men in the United States, who will long be remembered as the pride and ornament of the American bar, distinguished for his eloquence in congress, a veteran statesman who had filled two offices in the cabinet. We rejected them all—the faithful and able Pickering, the gallant and accomplished Knox, the matchless Dexter did we reject because there was an Adams to be gratified!

"In this way the federal party opened the road to all your greatness. They presented you to the nation as a distinguished statesman. You adhered to our cause, and our party with unwavering fidelity, until we lost our power in the state of Massachusetts, and until the democratic ascendency was established throughout the Union so universally, and to all appearance so firmly, that we were left without hope. It was in that sad and fatal hour of "dim eclipse and disastrous twilight," "when the glory of our house had departed," and nothing was left to our political poverty, but the proud consolation of having, according to our lights and our opinions, served our country with truth and fidelity, that we were destined to experience the deepest and most painful wound that was ever inflicted on our feelings. The shaft by which it was inflicted was launched from a hand which we had grasped in friendship—and it was poisoned!" CATULLUS.

The following is the tenth number of a series of letters, addressed by the Jackson Corresponding Committee of Philadelphia, to the authors of an administration address, published at the same place, on the 7th July last.—It is a dispassionate and able article, and we recommend it to the perusal of those of our administration friends who are constantly and unjustly exclaiming that General Jackson's qualifications are purely military.

GENTLEMEN—The question, that we are considering, is, whether Gen. Jackson, has, or has not, qualifications, besides those of a military kind—you say he has not, and we aver that he has. To prove his unfitness for the Presidency, you insist that long and useful service of a similar kind is indispensable, and that Gen. Jackson has had no such service—on the contrary, you say, he has not held civil offices long, or with distinction—this is the substance of your assertions. We have already shown the pernicious tendency of your succession argument; we shall now expose its fallacy, and show the stations Gen. Jackson has filled, and what has been the character that he has established.

At what period, since the *era* of independence, were high qualifications most necessary? Was it not when the heaving of the political waves still told, that the storm of the revolution was scarcely over? Was it not, when the light of the constitution scarcely began to dispel the gloom of the confederacy? Was it not when the national bark for the first time floated upon the sea of experiment? If such was the crisis, most pregnant with events, and most productive of anxiety, whom did the people take as their pilot? Where were then those cabinet-bred ministers, who, alone you say, have the requisite qualifications? Where were the men who had been ambassadors to kings, and who had found their way through the labyrinths of diplomacy? Franklin existed—he was one of the glories of the age in which he lived—he was as profoundly versed in public affairs, as he was distinguished in the walks of science and literature—he was remarkable for an intimate knowledge of human nature, and a capacity to apply his various acquirements to the affairs of states, as well as those of individuals—he had rendered the most signal services, in the highest civil departments—yet, in preference to this patriot, statesman, philosopher, and sage, the American people selected "a mere soldier" as their president! You tell the people, that they should imitate the example of the heroes and sages of the revolution, and you say that they were competent to decide upon the qualifications of a candidate—what, then, was their decision? They were almost all living in 1789, all were active in that trying period, and of all men they preferred Washington, whose prominent merit was his success as a military commander—he had not had the advantages of a classical education—he had never filled any civil station whatever—he had barely acquired a knowledge of surveying, of farming, and of "the trade of a soldier"—he had never trodden upon a foreign soil—yet to him the eyes and the hearts of the people turned as their favorite. Will you, gentlemen, pretend, that if Washington had not been "a military chieftain," such would have been the result? Can you aver, that Washington had any of the civil qualifications which you now say are essential, and not to be acquired without long service of a similar kind?

Fortunately, Washington himself declared the truth: on the 30th April, 1789, on taking the oath of office as president, after expressing his reluctance at being called from his farm, the asylum of his declining years, he said: "on the other hand, the "magnitude and difficulty of this trust, to "which the voice of my country called me, "being sufficient to awaken, in the wisest "and most experienced of *her* citizens, a "distrustful scrutiny into his qualifications, "couldnot but overwhelm with despondence, one, who, inheriting inferior endowments from nature, and *unpractised in the duties of civil administration*, ought to be "peculiarly conscious of his own deficiencies. In this conflict of emotions, all I dare aver is, that it has been my faithful study "to collect my duty from a just appreciation "of every circumstance, by which it might be affected."

Such was the avowal of the individual, chosen the first president of this republic, a person unpractised into the duties of civil administration—a fact well known at the time to the people, as the reply of their representatives in congress declared:

*General Porter in his late address, said of Adams, "Learning, experience, a sound mind and chastened temper, *added to the practice of all the moral virtues*, define him the safe depository of power in a free government."