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POLITICAL.

From the Albany Argus.

JEFFERSON AND JACKSON—THE PARALLEL CARRIED OUT.

There was a most striking similarity between the late presidential contest and that between Jefferson and the elder Adams. It was in both cases a struggle between the Democracy and the Aristocracy of the country. The parallel was so perfect that the triumph of 1828 was looked upon as a second edition of the triumph of the Democracy of the country in 1800. And the adherents of the Coalition are carrying out the parallel by denouncing Gen. Jackson at this time in the same language, and for the same reason that the old federalists calumniated Mr. Jefferson, after his election. The aristocrats clamored against the acts of Mr. Jefferson, but the democrats sustained him; the same class of politicians have transferred their denunciations to Gen. J. and to finish the parallel, he will be supported by the democracy of the nation, and his malignant enemies will become the wailing companions of the Essex Junto.

The aristocrats of 1800 as well as those of 1828, talk and act as if they had an hereditary right to all the offices, and as if it was an infringement of their natural rights to remove them. But the people, by a majority of 150,000, have decided that they have no such "divine right;" and by displacing the head men of the coalition with their own votes, and by other demonstrations, the democracy of the nation has "inscribed on the list of executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of 'reform.'" Gen. Jackson, following in the footsteps of his distinguished predecessor, Jefferson, is only carrying into effect the will of the people, unmoved by the clamors of those who obtained power, not from the people, but by a corrupt coalition.

The reader will see by the following extracts from the Boston Centinel, an organ of the first as well as of the second Adams, that the federalists held the same language towards Mr. Jefferson, which they now hold towards Gen. Jackson. A lapse of 28 years has not softened their asperity, or wrought the slightest change in their principles.

ANTI-FEDERALIST.

From the Virginia Advocate.

The means of making an accurate parallel between the circumstances and situation of Mr. Jefferson and Gen. Jackson on coming into office, and of comparing the degree and character of that abuse which was heaped on the former by the federalists of that day, and on the latter by the coalitionists of the present, are within the power of but few. We doubt whether the materials of fully accomplishing such a work are in existence. Some curious and careful persons may have preserved files, perhaps, of the Boston Centinel, the organ and mouth-piece of the Essex Junto, some of Fenno's Gazette, and a few others of the leading papers may have been preserved; but the great mass of vehicles of slander and defamation, which in vain attempted to obscure the name of Mr. Jefferson, has passed away to that oblivion which awaits the calumniators of Gen. Jackson, their names even in many instances forgotten, and a specimen of their rancor and malignity to be sought for in vain. Accident, however, occasionally throws in our way an article which, to those who do not remember their character, will convey some small spice of the temper of these times. We ourselves, well recollect them; and, however incredible it may appear, we can assure the generation which has stepped upon the stage since the year 1801, that the present opposition, angry and vindictive as it is, is mild and forbearing in comparison with that which assailed the principles and measures of the first year of Mr. Jefferson's administration. His removals from and his appointments to office, were especially the subjects of unmeasured abuse and censure.

We have before us the article of a writer who calls himself a Consistent Federalist, in the Boston Centinel, of April, 1801.—A view of this article alone, is sufficient to satisfy us that the present opposition possesses no title to originality, and that for their re-assertions for which we were disposed to give credit to their imaginations, they are entirely indebted to their prototypes in 1801.—[Ado.]

"Few men, whose election was so warmly opposed, ever entered into office under more favorable circumstances than Mr. Jefferson. He found himself at the head of a people prosperous and happy;—at peace with all the world; a commerce flourishing and extensive; manufactures increasing; agriculture improving and well rewarded; affluence almost too abundant; misery and want nearly unknown;—public credit uncommonly good; private credit unexampled. Such was the legacy bequeathed to Mr. Jefferson by his predecessors in the administration.

Mr. Jefferson and his party have always condemned the illiberal policy of confining offices to men of any one description in

political opinions, and they have declared that it was a restraint on liberty of thought. Yet in five weeks Mr. Jefferson has made the following unexpected and unaccountable removals and appointments:

Gen. Samuel Smith—a democratic leader, to be the secretary of the navy, with a salary of \$4,500, in the room of an excellent officer, Benj. Stoddard—a federalist in principle, and who had held the office for two years. Hon. Levi Lincoln, to be attorney general. This gentleman was a democratic leader, and was appointed on account of his principles. For though he is an able lawyer, he must be unqualified for that office, as he has never had occasion to turn his attention to the civil law and law of nations which are the most essential in his office. This acceptance has astonished, confounded and mortified all who had an esteem for him. After the people had made repeated attempts to get him in, which had been very expensive, and when his friends had boasted of his disinterested patriotism, he accepted, in three weeks after his arrival, a sop, nearly a sinecure, with nearly \$4500 annual salary.

James Madison, famous for his hostility to Great Britain, and author of certain resolutions to commence a commercial war, which would terminate in a real one, is appointed secretary of state.—Salary \$4500.

Henry Dearborn, equally distinguished for the violence of his politics—who uniformly voted against his colleagues in congress; is appointed secretary at war. Salary \$4000.

Mr. Dawson, a small hanger-on of the democratic party, is charged with the French treaty.

Chancellor Livingston, a staunch anti-federalist, and noted for his attachment to France, and his subserviency to her views under the old confederation, is appointed minister to his favorite nation. Office \$9000. Annual salary \$9000.

Gen. Wm. Irvine, a democratic chief, is appointed keeper of public stores. Salary \$2000. A col. Saml. Hodgdon, an old, able, and virtuous public servant, turned out without notice, on account of his principles, which are moderate and federal.

Edward Livingston, a youth noted for his violence in congress, on the democratic side, is appointed district attorney, in New York, and Richard Harrison, esq. above 50 years of age, one of the ablest lawyers in the state, appointed by Washington, and who has held the office with advantage to the public, has been removed without any reason which is visible but his principles.—Office is worth about \$3000.

John Swartwout, a democrat, is appointed marshal of New York, in the room of Aquila Giles, an honorable, excellent officer, but who had been justly accused of federalism. The office is worth perhaps \$3000 per annum.

Alexander James Dallas, McKean's secretary, a British subject now, as he can never by the laws of that country shake off his allegiance, is appointed attorney for the district of Pennsylvania, in the room of J. M. Kittera, an able federalist, and late member of congress, from Pennsylvania—a native of America.—This officer is worth about \$8000 I presume.

The attorney and marshal of Vermont who have been found guilty of approving the measures of Washington and Adams, and who have committed the unpardonable sin of executing the laws of the U. States against Lyon, of spitting memory, have been displaced, and two staunch democrats have been appointed in their places. These offices are worth together about \$2000.

Capt. Thomas Martin, a respectable Federalist, who was Collector for Portsmouth, has been removed, and John Whipple, Esq. who was removed from that very office by Mr. Adams, is re-appointed. This is a direct and positive crimination of the President. Delicacy, one would have supposed, might have prevented, but we see that all old things are to be done away, and all things are to become new. This office may be worth \$1500 per annum.

John Pierce, a man beloved in the state of New Hampshire, has been removed from the office of Commissioner of loans, on account of his politics, and William Gardner, famous in democracy, and who had likewise been removed by Mr. Adams, has been re-appointed. Office worth \$1200.

Two Marshalls have been appointed, and one displaced in Pennsylvania, on account of political tenets—their names I do not recollect, but the public may be assured of the fact. Offices worth \$3,000. A Marshall has been appointed in Virginia, and David Mead Randolph, a federalist, has been removed from the same causes.

It is said, that the President has condescended, in some instances, to notice the Commissions of Justices of the Peace for the small District of Columbia, and that even there, staunch Democratic principles have been considered as indispensable qualifications, and federal opinions creating a total incapacitation.

It is certain, that influenced by the same spirit, the acting Secretary of the Navy, General Dearborn, we hear by the order of the President has removed James Watson, Esq. of Boston, as Navy Agent, and replaced them, it is said, with democratic parties. In these latter cases, no such officers were known by law, they were mere factors employed by the Secretary, and one would think so long as a man acted faithfully and

ment; especially as these offices required great knowledge of the peculiar business and experience, therefore must be useful. But it seems a man is not only not to hold an office, but not to be entrusted with buying and selling goods, unless his principles shall quadrate with those of the Supreme Executive.

Thus we see, that in the short space of five weeks, Mr. Jefferson has removed fourteen old officers, who are charged only with the high crime and misdemeanor of admiring the administration of Washington and Adams, and appointed nineteen gentlemen of his own peculiar tenets in politics, the aggregate of whose salaries and profits, amounting to the moderate sum of \$52,000 per annum. Surely this cannot be said to be starving the cause; and surely these very patriotic citizens have not clamored in vain. It is confidently asserted, that to complete this catalogue, Albert Gallatin, a Genevan, who cannot yet speak our language intelligibly, and who was secretary to one of the conventions of insurgents in 1793, is to be secretary of the treasury, and to hold the purse strings of this infant nation!!! Disinterested people! you not only invite to your shores, the oppressed and the unhappy, the disorderly and discontented of all nations; but you commit to their kind care, your rights and your blessings, your altars, and your firesides, your wives and your daughters, your treasures and your government. 'We are all brethren of the same principle.' 'We have gained little if we encourage a political intolerance; as wicked as despotic.'—Boston Centinel.

The New Haven remonstrance at length gave Mr. Jefferson occasion to explain and vindicate the principles which guided him. He used it effectually. We have every confidence that the course of Gen. Jackson on the subject of removals and appointments, will be, in like manner, effectually sustained.

"In spite of the envenomed calumnies," with which "venal printers" assailed the measures of Mr. Jefferson—"In spite of the unprincipled invectives of LICENTIOUS ORATORS, and in spite of the yells of an infuriated faction," the people were found to do ample justice to his wisdom and patriotism. His popularity became fixed and expanded; and his name to be considered, as in fact it is, the perfect model of a republican administration.

Around the administration of Gen. Jackson the people will rally, and they will sustain him. They see that their trusts have been abused. They will applaud the vigilance which has detected these abuses and the energy which has corrected them. They see that their agents have speculated on the public money, and they will see and acknowledge the propriety of removal and punishment. They will turn a deaf ear to the invectives and censures of his enemies, when they see him devoting his whole time to the cares and duties of his station, and guarding the treasury from the depredations of the vermin left by the last administration to waste and dilapidate it.

From the Baltimore Republican.

[From our Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16, 1829.

SIR—It was not my intention to make any commentary upon the conduct of Mr. Southard, in relation to the charges against Dr. Watkins. But since presses devoted to the late Coalition claim credit to him for candor and magnanimity, assert that he has elevated himself in the estimation of all parties here; and even denounce me for not communicating to you his reply to Dr. Watkins; I feel impelled to deal out to him even-handed justice. As the trial is concluded and the late 4th Auditor convicted and sentenced, and the Court adjourned, this I can now venture to do without running the risk of being dragged before the Grand Jury, or committed by the Court for a contempt. Mr. Southard's letter to Dr. Watkins, is as follows:

"Philadelphia, 1st May, 1829.

Sir—Your letter to me, without signature, dated at this place on this day, was received by me at the Post Office this morning. It enclosed the statement, dated Boston, 27th April, 1829, which you inform me was addressed to Mr. Harris, Navy Agent, at Boston, and forced from you at that place. I have read both your letter and that statement with care, but cannot comply with your request to confirm the statement. I am not able to gather from it, with any certainty, what the allegations against you are, nor does my recollection serve me to give any satisfactory answer. Whenever I shall be accurately informed of the charges which are made, I will promptly and cheerfully answer upon every point, according to the truth and my recollection. Any other answer you would neither ask nor expect me to give. I have only to add, that I sincerely hope a full investigation will prove that you are free from just censure.

I am yours, &c.

SAM'L E. SOUTHARD.

TORIAS WATKINS, Esq."

Did ever a man of proper moral feelings make so gentle a reply to so infamous a proposition! The statement made to Harris by Dr. Watkins, attributed the charges against him to the malignity of men in power; it alleged that the money raised upon his drafts, was applied to the public service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy; it asserted that the papers mis-

ing from the 4th Auditor's office, were referred to Mr. Southard, and were then in his possession; with aggravated charges against the government, and even against the Clerks in the 4th Auditor's office, some of whom were his own relations; it threatened to make the blow recoil on the head of the present 4th Auditor. In his letter to Mr. Southard, enclosing this statement, he virtually acknowledged all these explanations and allegations to be false; he admitted that he had, to relieve himself from embarrassments brought upon him by political warfare, made use of his 'official authority' to raise funds; he confessed that nothing but the confirmation of his false statement to Harris would save his family from disgrace and degradation; he proposed to Mr. Southard to confirm that statement, and suggested to him what to say to account for his inability to produce the papers. Thus was Mr. Southard applied to as a witness, to confirm a statement which he knew to be false, and which the applicant acknowledged to be false. He was asked to perjure his soul and charge himself with gross official misconduct, for the purpose of screening Dr. Watkins and his family from the consequences of acknowledged crimes! He was asked, by perjury, to aid a confessing criminal, not only to escape the demands of justice, but to cover with infamy innocent and faithful public officers, who had discovered and exposed his nefarious and fraudulent practices:

To a proposition so horrible, what would have been the reply of a man of right moral feelings? With a confession of fraud and falsehood before him, would he have said, "I am not able to gather with any certainty what the allegations against you are?" Called on to confirm a statement which he knew to be false, would he have said, "my recollection does not serve me to give any satisfactory answer." To a man who appealed to him to perjure himself, would he have said, "whenever I shall be accurately informed of the charges which are made, I will promptly and cheerfully answer upon every point, according to the truth and my recollection—any other answer you would neither ask nor expect me to give?" To a man covered with acknowledged fraud and falsehood, seeking to escape exposure and evade punishment by abandoned perjury, the ruin of innocent individuals, and the degradation of their families, would he have said, "I sincerely hope a full investigation will prove that you are free from just censure?"

Had Mr. Southard such a hope? Then he must have hoped that the truths which were known to him, would elude the scrutiny of the government; that Dr. Watkins would succeed in suppressing the evidence and balking his accusers; that the guilty would escape and the innocent be punished. Nay, Mr. Southard did every thing but perjure himself to produce this result. The newspapers were teeming with assertions of Dr. Watkins's innocence, the government was charged with persecution and tyranny; the whole proceedings were attributed to the ignorance or malice of the present 4th Auditor; threats of violence and blood were heard in this City, by which the innocent Dr. Watkins was to revenge himself upon his unjust and vindictive oppressors. All this Mr. Southard heard in silence, with the confession of the guilty man in his pocket! It seemed immaterial to him what wrong was done to the officers of the government, he looked silently on while the guilty was vindicated and the faithful proscribed; threats of shedding innocent blood for the purpose of washing away the deep stains upon his old friend's reputation, did not move him; with slander and falsehood poured out around him, guilt seeking shelter in perjury and crime piling on crime, he concealed the fatal confession, and hopes that the confessing culprit will be proved free from all censure! Was this performing the duties of a good citizen or a good man? Did honor bind him to become the confidant of Dr. Watkins' crimes? It is said, there is 'honor among thieves.' Had Dr. Watkins succeeded in proving himself 'free from all censure' had he made the blow recoil on Mr. Kendall as he threatened, and covered his innocent clerks and their families with infamy; had he in the effectual fury of a wronged and persecuted man, shed the blood of those who were but doing their duty in attempting to bring him to justice, had it afterwards been discovered, that Mr. Southard had quietly witnessed this whole scene of slander, perjury and blood, with the confession of the abandoned culprit in his pocket; would not the world have pronounced him an accomplice? Would they not have said, that nothing but the principle of 'honor among thieves' could have prevented the important disclosure? Mr. Southard had done all he could to subject himself to this imputation. Instead of resenting the proposition made to him, as a good man ought, and sending Dr. Watkins' confession to the President, as the only means of vindicating himself and insuring justice to the parties concerned and to our common country, he 'hopes' the criminal 'will prove to be free from all censure,' conceals the evidence of his guilt, and though sworn to tell 'the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth,' refuses to disclose this most important truth in the whole testimony, until compelled by the Court! Did he not thus, in all but false swearing, aid Watkins in his designs?

I will not pretend to impute Mr. Southard's heart, and decide on the motives of his conduct. They may have been pure; but, surely, his conduct in this transaction, exhibits a want of moral sensibility and self respect, an absence of that love of justice and abhorrence of crime, which ought to distinguish every honorable and good man. Nor would I give much for the morality or patriotism of those who deliberately heap encomiums on conduct like this.

In his testimony, Mr. Southard stated, that requisitions for the service of the Navy, were issued upon the report of the 4th Auditor, oral or written. After full inquiry of those versed in the business of the government, I am compelled to say, that except in relation to Mr. Southard's own improper practice, this statement is wholly untrue. Such requisitions do not issue upon the simple report of the 4th Auditor, either oral or written. The 4th Auditor settles accounts, and reports them to the 2d Comptroller; by him the settlement is revised; the balance found due upon such revision, is reported to the Secretary of the Navy, and upon that report he issues his requisition. Reports are never made orally. No such thing is known in the public offices, or ever has been, except to Mr. Southard and Dr. Watkins. This mode of doing business is of Mr. Southard's invention, with the apparent motive of justifying himself for the readiness with which he issued requisitions upon the simple request of Dr. Watkins.

Yet, in relation to the late administration, Mr. Southard's statement has some resemblance of truth. All checks were destroyed or disregarded. Dr. Watkins was practically 4th Auditor, 2d Comptroller and Secretary of the Navy. His word was law, and his request a command. Upon his request "oral or written," unchecked by the Comptroller or any other officer, requisitions were issued for thousands, which he put into his own pocket. This irregular, improper and dangerous practice, Mr. Southard now says is the practice of the Department? If he had said that he was induced by confidence in Dr. Watkins, by his talents, and his usefulness to the administration, to deviate at his request from the regular and safe mode of doing business, he would have deserved more merit for his candor, and not less for his truth.

MR. LIVINGSTON.

It is not a little remarkable that the papers which have evinced so much sympathy for Dr. Watkins, and especially the *Watkins Journal* of this city, should venture to speak about defaulters, much more that they should assume the task of public censors. Discomfiture in their assault upon Major Lewis seems to have taught them no discretion, and Mr. Livingston has now been marked out. It happens, however, that he also is beyond the reach of their malicious invective, and his case will make no better screen for their friend Dr. Watkins than that of Major Lewis. Mr. Livingston does not owe the government one cent. Of this fact the Journal writers were probably fully aware, but as their ill-humour has no spice of patriotism in it, it was no doubt increased by the knowledge that Mr. Livingston had paid in full all that he ever owed to the government. We owe an apology to Mr. Livingston for introducing his name, even for the purpose of vindication, against the assaults of such a paper; but it is due to our readers that they should be informed of the truth, and it is for their satisfaction alone that we now allude to the subject.

It is generally known, that Mr. Livingston had long suffered in silence under the odium of being a public defaulter, but it was also known to an extensive circle of friends, that his debt was incurred under peculiar circumstances, over which he had no control, and though legally he was not morally responsible for the default. When this event happened Mr. Livingston was in the meridian of life. The debt amounted to upwards of \$60,000, and there was no hope of recovering the money from the actual peculator. He soon after went to New Orleans, and with a perseverance and well-directed skill that does him infinite credit, he labored to repair his fortune twenty-five years, and succeeded, notwithstanding many untoward circumstances, and the sacrifice of the property he left behind, in acquiring the means of satisfying the whole of the claim; which, including interest, was upwards of one hundred thousand dollars. It is believed by those best acquainted with the property of Mr. Livingston, acquired since his misfortune, sold by the U. States, and applied to the payment of this debt, that if it had been disposed of under the most favorable circumstances, instead of leaving him a few hundred dollars, it would have left a surplus of not less than \$50,000. It is to be hoped, however, that by the will of his sister, the widow of Gen. Montgomery, he has been placed, for the remainder of his days, in comfortable, if not affluent circumstances. Having enjoyed the confidence and respect of all those who best knew him, under his misfortune, and risen to the highest honor in the gift of his adopted State, having defended its capital by the side of the illustrious individual now at the head of the Government; he does not require from us any defence against the aspersions of the vindictors of Watkins, &c. (his reputation is beyond their reach; it is in the keeping of a virtuous, intelligent and grateful people, who will take care that his name shall never be made a screen for the robber of those who robbed the sailors of his