

## N. C. CHRONICLE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**JAMES M. HILL,**  
Nearly opposite the Market-house.

### CONDITIONS.

THE **N. C. CHRONICLE** IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, and furnished to subscribers on the terms of two dollars and fifty cents in advance, or three dollars payable at the expiration of six months.

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## MURFREESBORO.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1827.

Owing to the haste, and the anxious desire of our friends and patrons to see the first no. of the Chronicle, we presented it under a more respectable aspect, than we would otherwise have done, provided we could have given it a correct examination, and prevented the appearance of so many typographical errors; though we trust our readers will excuse the two first numbers, as we labour under such an inconvenience in obtaining papers from which we might select our matter. We flatter ourselves, that as soon as we can effect a general exchange of papers with our "brethren of the type," we shall be enabled to render the paper more useful and entertaining, and it shall be our constant effort, by a studious attention to the interest and gratification of our readers, to merit that share of public patronage which an establishment like this demands.— And at the same time, we would more particularly solicit our readers to pardon the style in which our sincere friend and correspondent "CULTOR VERATATIS" addressed himself to this enlightened community, as we only gave his piece an insertion, not that we had such an opinion of *sentiments* (as he termed them) that we deemed them *worthy* a place in our paper, but merely to gratify the *ambition of youthful genius*. Tho' we do not wish to cast any sarcastic reflections on our youthful correspondent's first production, nor to discourage him in his early commencement, yet we would particularly beg him not to trouble us with any more of his lengthy essays, unless he gives them more *sentiment*, and pays stricter attention to the structure of his sentences, as he mentioned he was so careless about; and at the same time, we would admonish him rather to write for his own amusement than thus to expose his benighted ignorance.

It appears from almost every source, that steps are taken to promote the election of General ANDREW JACKSON to the Presidential seat—the place which he so justly deserves, and, which he has long since merited by his love of country, and glorious achievements in warfare. We copy the following sketch of their proceedings from the *Petersburg Republican*, a paper which is firmly united in the glorious cause; and we sincerely trust that their efforts may be unanimously attended with success:—

### JACKSON MEETING.

The reader will find below, the proceedings of our citizens on Friday last, convened for the purpose of concerting measures to promote the election of Andrew Jackson to the office of President of the U. States, at the expiration of the present term. A more numerous meeting, we have never, but once, seen in Petersburg, composed too of our most respectable and influential citizens.

Far be it from us, at this time, and on this occasion, to manifest our joy at the prospect before us, by exulting in our numerical strength, and thereby inflicting unnecessary pain in the bosoms of those, who are disposed to favor the pretensions of John Q. Adams. While we shall ever look upon the conduct of Mr. Adams, in relation to the last election, as reflecting upon our country and her institutions, an indelible stain, we do not, and cannot, impute to his friends, generally, any participation in his flagitious conduct. His friends, in this section of country at least, are honorable, high-minded men, open to conviction, and ready, when convinced of their error, to abandon the course they have hitherto pursued, and by advocating the claims of Andrew Jackson, convince the world of the purity of their intentions. Already we behold numbers of the former friends of Mr. Adams deserting their "first love," from a conviction of the impurity of his political views and principles, and rallying round the standard of one of the purest patriots that ever lived in any age or country. The friends of Andrew Jackson, already strong in numbers, and irresistible in their force, will not endanger the high ground they now occupy, by embittering the feelings of those who honestly repose confidence in the political purity of John Q. Adams.

We have already said, that numbers of the former friends of Mr. Adams have deserted his cause, and are now among the most zealous friends of Andrew Jackson. Be it our duty to encourage this disposition, by a course of conduct at once open, frank and manly. Let us support the cause of our candidate with zeal and firmness, but at the same time with a due regard to the feelings and prejudices of those who are yet in the "error of their ways." Let us continue to acquire strength, by disdaining to follow the example of some of the affiliated presses, whose sole merit consists in abusing the best men in the land, and in lacerating private feelings, in order to gratify the most vindictive passions of the human heart.

Without further remark, let us now call the attention of the reader to the able and eloquent address adopted by the meeting, and which was prepared by one of our most intelligent citizens. The address follows, and will speak for itself.

At a called meeting of the citizens of Petersburg, at the courthouse of the said town, on Friday the 9th day of March, 1827, *Samuel Winfree* (the Mayor) was called to the Chair, and *William Clarke* appointed Secretary.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to report suitable resolutions for the consideration of this meeting, viz: *William H. Macfarland, Thos. F. Gilliam, Dan'l C. Butts, Joseph Bragg, John H. Brown, Roger A. Jones, Edward Pescud, Louis C. Bouldin, Richard G. Pegram, and Otway B. Barraud*, who retired accordingly, and reported the following preamble and resolutions:

#### To the People of Virginia.

The election of the Chief Magistrate for this nation, at all times a matter of the gravest and highest importance, will, at its next recurrence, be possessed of increased interest.—Upon it are staked, not merely which of the opposing constructions of the Constitution shall prevail; nor yet whether a policy, just equal and open, shall be pursued; but the great question will be also presented, whether the elevation of men into power, shall result from the exclusive and spontaneous act of the people? The meretricious appointment of our present rulers, and the no less meretricious efforts which are employed to continue the *dynasty*, have invested the impending Presidential contest with this novel and odious distinction. Let it, then, not be said, that it is premature to agitate the question, and endeavor to concentrate public opinion. It is never too early to examine the acts and pretensions of public officers. Those in authority, clinging to office with an uneasy pertinacity, correspondent with the unsoundness of their title, may be expected to encourage a spirit of procrastination, which would serve to screen them from exposure, and deprive their opponents of the advantages of union and concert. But it is not from them, nor their parasites, we would ask or accept advice; while the voluntary assemblage of the people for the purpose of inquiry into the means of redressing their grievances, is considered as favorable to the cause of truth, as it is consistent with the pride and independence of freemen.

The manner of the election of our present chief magistrate, gives him no claim whatever upon our support, if it do not furnish objections the most conclusive and satisfactory against him. His elevation into office, was consistent with the forms of the Constitution, but as clearly against the manifest and declared wishes of the people.—*Their will* was made to yield to the plea-

sure of men of brief authority, whom they had delegated to act in their stead. In short, the incidents of the election exhibit instances of the abuse of confidence and violation of instructions, accompanied by appearances of venality and corruption, which are happily without example in the past history of our country. It is notorious, that the highest office known to the constitution, was conferred upon an individual, who was not the choice of the people; while there was in competition, another, whose deeds had identified him with his country's fame, and who united to this a title still less liable to cavil, the approving voice of his countrymen.

It was to be feared, that power obtained by the abuse of every republican principle, if not by corruption, would be made subsidiary to sinister and selfish purposes. Usurpation, whether from impatience, timidity or depraved intention, has been rarely, if ever known, to take honest counsel, or to pursue honest means. And the course of the present administration has shewn, that in our own government, (hitherto as remarkable for virtue as for its novelty,) flagitious authority can attempt any art which may be likely to recommend it to indulgence. Powers are claimed, pretensions avowed, and patronage exerted, in such manner and of such degree, that to all it may be known there is a price for the venal and proscriptive for the firm. The sublimated conceptions of our President, carry him to sources of obligation higher than the Constitution; and in admiration of transmarine invention, he forgets the just praises of our own people. Such is his attachment to executive prerogative, that diplomacy, with all its delay and intricacy, is preferred to the mere republican action of the legislature, even at the expense of our commerce. And with the bond of our union and charter of his powers before him, he has inculcated opinions, which are wholly at variance with the constitution, and which suit better an absolute Prince, than the President of these States.

It is dangerous to continue in office an individual who obtained his appointment in violation of the popular will, and consented to divide the dignity & influence of his exalted station with the very man who had been signally instrumental in accomplishing that result. As the former is inconsistent with the genius of our political institutions, so the latter is irreconcilable with any just scale of morality, which, next to the duty of doing well, requires of us so to conduct ourselves as that all candid and impartial men may confide in the integrity of our motives. It is dangerous to continue in office an individual who has evinced a want of respect for the source of all legitimate authority, by solemnly charging the representative of the people, that they would rely in vain for their justification upon the will of their constituents. It is dangerous to continue in office an individual, who lends the weight of his official character, to the establishment of opinions and principles which are incompatible with the constitution, and which tend to beget sectional differences the most injurious and implacable.

This simple statement, for the truth of which we dare appeal to the memory of the whole reading community, should, as this meeting humbly conceives, induce every man who entertains an unaffected regard for his country, to acquiesce in the necessity of changing our chief magistrate. Some diversity of opinion no doubt will, and may properly exist, among those who agree in making personal attachments subordinate to their love of the constitution, in settling the solemn and interesting inquiry, to which of our distinguished citizens shall be intrusted this most important office? But whatever conflicting opinions there may be upon this subject, they will not arise from any difference about the requisite qualifications, but rather from the different value which is placed upon the services of public men, and the greater or less confidence which is reposed in their principles. Entire unanimity is not to be expected; and in this as in every other instance in which our resolutions are to be taken in reference to the judgment of others, the enquiry is not so much what is the most agreeable to ourselves, as what is practicable.

This meeting finds itself greatly relieved from the embarrassment which it would have felt in being the first to attempt to direct the national choice, by the indications which our fellow citizens in other quarters have made. It has, too, derived additional confidence in the man of its choice, from the many and increasing assurances which are made of his being also the favorite of the great body of his countrymen. The distinguished individual whom the people had selected for their President in 1824, will, in 1829, be again elected, and national rejoicings will be high office to which his eminent services and great virtues have destined him.

We will not be guilty of the delicacy of supposing it necessary to remind our countrymen of the scenes of *trying peril*, amid which Andrew Jackson has attested his love of country, nor of his deeds, that elicited throughout this wide dominion, the unprompted burst of gratitude and joy. In the various political relations in which he has been placed with his country, the rigid morals of the Roman Censor has been the law of his ambition. In vain may malignity search through the course of a long life, for an instance in which the love of ease has kept him back from the post of danger, or cupidity blinded him to his country's honor. At all times prepared to attend on her bidding, he has disdained to seek her employment for emolument, while his uprightness has never been sullied by any engagements to aid in getting or in preserving authority. The man whose threats cannot intimidate, nor venal promises allure, is emphatically the man for the present circumstances of our country;—and such is Andrew Jackson.

The qualities which are the most useful in private life are the most valuable in public stations. A clear head, and an honest heart which experience and reflection have taught wisdom, are the appropriate endowments of those, whom nature designed for the management of the weighty concerns of a virtuous community. They constitute the great desideratum of an American and statesman, whose more important duties are contained in written precepts, which the *elaborating metaphysician* may misinterpret, but which the unsophisticated judgment cannot mistake. Such are the endowments of Andrew Jackson.

Moved by gratitude for the services, and admiration of the wisdom and virtues of Andrew Jackson,—and appealing to him for the vindication of our good old republican principles, we will unite with his friends in other places, in supporting him at the ensuing Presidential Election.

1. *Resolved, therefore*, that the members of this meeting, at the next Presidential Election, will support Gen. Andrew Jackson for President, in preference to John Quincy Adams.

2. *Resolved*, That *Sam'l Winfree, William Clarke, William H. Macfarland, Theo. F. Gilliam, Edward Pescud, Joseph Bragg, Dan'l C. Butts, Louis C. Bouldin, and R. G. Pegram*, be a committee of correspondence and arrangement, with full authority to correspond with any other committee of this state, or of our sister state; and also to call together this meeting, if at any time it should be thought expedient.

3. *Resolved*, That these proceedings be published in the *Petersburg Republican*, and *Intelligencer*; and such other editors as are favorable to the objects of this meeting, are requested to publish the same.

Which preamble and resolutions were read from the Chair, and unanimously adopted.

### MR. SAWYER.

We present our readers with the following remarks of the Hon. L. SAWYER, in the House of Representatives; and at the same time, we are happy to announce to the public that he has consented to be a candidate for the next Congress. We have, also the greatest respect for the opponent of Mr. Sawyer, and therefore, what we say of him, cannot be any disparagement to Mr. Sheppard.

Reports of an injurious tendency are in circulation against Mr. Sawyer. It is said, that he has been negligent and careless about the interests of this district, and therefore, we must drop him and take up a man that will attend to us. To this, (and it is all they alledge against him,) we can but refer our patrons to the legislative proceedings of the late Congress, as given in the daily reports of the public journals, and there we shall find that during the whole session there was not a solitary question of importance taken, but that we find our faithful representative in his seat, and giving his ayes and nays, as the interests of this community required. Let party spirit vent her venom, and envy scan his whole course throughout political life, and they cannot point out one instance, (except when prevented by sickness,) where he has been negligent of his duty, and ever betrayed the cause of his district! Has this been ever the rule of our public servants?—Some three years ago, Mr. Sawyer was

supplanted, and what did he receive for it? The will of this district was clearly expressed; the will of many of the people on the grand question of Presidency was clearly known to our representatives at that time, and he—betrayed us. But the representative was not Mr. Sawyer. Had it been so, we would have never been deserted in the hour of need, and the interests of the people so meanly sacrificed. Let us guard against a similar misfortune. Experience in changing our representative has taught a severe lesson, let us profit by it. Here follows Mr. Sawyer's remarks.

### MR. SAWYER'S REMARKS.

#### House of Representatives.

The bill for the gradual improvement of the Navy, and the question being on agreeing with the Committee of the Whole in striking out the 7th, 8th 9th, and 10th sections, providing for a Naval School.

Mr. SAWYER said, he hoped the House would adopt the amendment reported by the Committee of the Whole. The President, in his Message at the commencement of the session, says, "it is well for us to be admonished of the necessity of abiding by the maxims of economy and of resorting to all honorable expedients for pursuing with steady and inflexible perseverance, the total discharge of the debt;" and, therefore, in accordance with this "maxim," the Secretary of War must have upwards of five millions. In like manner, the estimate of appropriations for the Navy will present an aggregate of upwards of three millions, which is half a million more than last year, it was then \$2,526,612, although the half million allowed out of that sum, for the gradual increase, was not then called for, the law having expired. But to promote these maxims of economy, we are called on to extend the term for the gradual increase, and contrive some way to economise this half million annually out of the Treasury. Three schemes are devised one to buy more timber and lay up to season another, to construct docks, and a third, to lay the foundation for a school of Naval Education.

We have a Navy of 12 ships of the line, 20 frigates, and sloops in proportion, besides several of each class on the stocks; and, although our revenue falls short more than a million this year, and the time has expired for the gradual increase of the Navy, yet, as economy must be consulted, we must build docks, cut down trees, and even establish a naval school. As I do not understand this kind of economy, I shall not agree to do either. I am willing to let the trees grow longer and to let our officers learn naval tactics at sea. While other nations are dismantling, or placing their navies on a peace establishment, I think we ought to be satisfied with the present number of our ships, until we see some signs for the actual use of them. For all purposes of exhibition or parade, for the gratification of national vanity, I think the expenditure of upwards of three millions ought to suffice.— And even as an arm of defence, we are told in the message that "it presents a line of floating fortifications all along the wholerange of our coast," which must certainly outflank any fleet in the Universe, as our coast is upwards of a thousand miles long. But, perhaps it may be wanted as a means for the gradual decrease of Executive patronage. Nothing could be better calculated to effect that object. The naval school would enlist the favorable disposition of the young men admitted there,