

Extract from Mr. Pope's speech in the Senate of Kentucky, on the night of the 4th of January 1821, on the nomination of George M. Bibb to the office of Chief Justice of Kentucky.

[Who can read the following enthusiastic address without being filled with gratitude and honor to the Savior of America, the noble Hero of the West?—Ed.]

"From the manner in which Gen. Jackson had been introduced into this debate, Mr. Pope said he was led to conclude that Mr. Bibb's being a friend to the election of Gen. Jackson might be the ground of opposition, and it seemed the more probable, from the vehemence with which the supposed association of the Jackson and new Court men had been denounced by the gentleman. He had ushered upon the Senate, in hideous form, the ghosts of Ambrister and Arbuthnot, and either intended to appeal to our sympathies for the fate of those lamented worthies, or to awaken our fears if Gen. Jackson should be elected to the Presidency. These British renegades and outlaws were stirring up the Indians to savage warfare on our Southern frontiers, and were executed by Gen. Jackson, to save our women and children from the tomahawk and scalping knife; and Mr. Adams, when Secretary of State, had defended the conduct of the General with unparalleled ability.—Why does the gentleman, in this attack on me, bring into view the Presidential question? He had not taken any part in the matter. A few years ago, he had united with his friends to induce Mr. Penn, of Louisville, to republish Mr. Adams' book concerning the negotiation at Ghent, to repel the charge industriously circulated here, that he had offered to sacrifice the interest of the Western Country. No man had concerned less in the canvass than himself, and whatever may have been his opinions or feeling about Mr. Adams' alliance with Mr. Clay, or their measures, the high respect he entertained for Mr. Adams, and the relation in which he stood to him and his family rendered him averse to any participation in the controversy. He had been disposed to leave the question to be settled between the administration and the people, without interference on his part. It is, however, strange, passing strange, that the gentleman should display such zeal for the administration and against Gen. Jackson, when it is recollected that this gentleman, with 5-6ths of the General Assembly, by resolution, called upon our members of Congress, only two years ago, to vote for Gen. Jackson, assuring them that such was the will of the State. Unpleasant as it may be, it seems that I am forced into this contest.

To the great body of the people it belongs to pass on the pretensions of those who aspire to the Presidential Chair. It is, at least, due to Gen. Jackson, to say, that his uniform and inflexible patriotism and distinguished public services, entitle him to the respect and gratitude of his country, and especially the western people. On every trying occasion, when his country required his services, he has been found at the post of danger; and although some inclined to detract from his merit, have charged him with rashness and violence, yet the uniform success which has attended his efforts, gives the lie to the imputation. Rash and violent men generally fall victims to their own imprudence. At this distance from the scenes of his military operations, now that the dangers are past it is impossible to realize the difficulties and embarrassments with which he had to contend.—What appears to many, rashness & violence, is only that promptitude of decision and energy of action, which marked his course, and were adapted to the dangers and circumstances by which he was surrounded.—Passing by his numerous campaigns in the defence of his country against a savage foe, let us attend to some prominent facts which furnish proofs as strong as Holy Writ, of pure patriotism and great talents; and I might triumphantly ask when, on what occasion in his life, has his love of country and duty to his government been put to the test and found wanting? When Aaron Burr was traversing the Western Country, engaged in machinations against our peace and union, he appealed, in vain, with all his sedulous arts, to the military ardor and genius of Gen. Jackson, to enlist him in his enterprise. His sense of duty to his country predominated over his thirst for military glory. He refused to participate in any enterprise without the direct authority of his government. His conduct at this period drew from Mr. Jefferson, the declaration, that he was as pure and inflexible a patriot as ever lived. In our last war, after a small British force, not exceeding 4000 men, without light horse or artillery, had marched 40 or 50 miles through the heart of our country and laid the Capital of the nation in ashes, and

seemed to have fixed an indelible stain upon our national character—when the public credit had almost sunk, and an universal gloom pervaded our land, intelligence was received that a large British force had embarked from England, destined for the capture of New Orleans. In this perilous hour Gen. Jackson was called on by his government to raise a militia force and endeavor to save his country and its honour. With his usual promptitude, he rallied under him a militia force in Tennessee, and repaired to the scene of danger. About the same time, a detachment of Kentucky militia had been ordered to reinforce him at New Orleans. Before the arrival of the Kentucky troops, and before he had time to mature any preparations for the defence of the city, Gen. Jackson was informed that 4 or 5000 British troops had landed a few miles below New Orleans. Without hesitation or consultation with the quickness of lightning, he ordered his men to be formed and meet the enemy at the water's edge. On the night of the 23d of December 1814, with about 1600 men, chiefly militia, he made a brave and most furious attack on the British lines, and by a demonstration of strength and force which he did not possess, made such an impression on the enemy, that the commander of the British army deemed it prudent to pause until the arrival of the residue of his forces.—This movement of the Brave American General, this stroke of military skill, has, it is believed, no parallel in the history of war, ancient or modern. It was not authorized by any written code or rules on the military art, but had its origin in the intuitive sagacity of this master spirit of the age. The least hesitation on the part of Gen. Jackson, would have filled the inhabitants of New Orleans with despondency, and encouraged an immediate attack on the city. Before the arrival of the additional force of the enemy, the Kentucky militia reached New Orleans, and the American Commander made the best arrangements in his power to defend the city. On the morning of the 8th of January, 1815, Gen. Jackson, with a very inferior force, chiefly militia ragged and badly armed, defeated with great slaughter, and expelled from our shores, the finest army that ever crossed the Atlantic, and filled the nation with a blaze of glory. Mr. Speaker, this splendid victory healed every wound and obliterated every stain which previous disasters had inflicted on the pride and character of the nation. It silenced the exultations of British pride, and inflicted a deeper mortification on the people of England, than all their disasters on the continent of Europe. Every American should feel respect and gratitude for this Hero of the West, this second Washington of America. Is there a Lady in Louisiana and indeed, in this extensive republic, who has heard the watch-word of the British army, whose heart does not beat with joy and gratitude at the name of Jackson?

Mr. P. said, he felt a regret, mingled with displeasure, at the conduct of some fault-finding cavillers, who are continually annoying us about accidental expressions and minor indiscretions of our hero, to tarnish the lustre of his character and cloud the splendor of his illustrious deeds. It is criminal and ungrateful in the eye of God and civilized man, to expose the little flaws of great and good men. Perfection belongs not to man; some alloy is mingled with all created things.—The Sun itself, placed in the heavens to give light, and life, and motion, and joy, to this part of creation, has spots discernable to the astronomic eye. The Deity could not, consistently with his own dignity & perfections, have made any thing as perfect as himself. Had he done so, he would have ceased to be the object of universal adoration, throughout this vast empire. Gen. Jackson has been emphatically styled a Military Chieftain, and therefore a dangerous man to be entrusted with the supreme executive authority of the Union. Why and how can this Hero be considered dangerous? He has indeed proved dangerous to the enemies of his country? and as a candidate for political station, he may be dangerous to the ascendancy of the Lawyer class of politicians; of which I am one. Our talents for public speaking, our habitual exhibitions before the people and intercourse in the race for official honors over every other class of competitors. A hero and a patriot who has staked up his life in the defence of his country acquired such a hold on the affections and gratitude of the people, that he is indeed a dangerous rival on the political course. The gentleman from Fayette with solemn face and doleful tone, has drawn, by anticipation, a picture frightful to himself, of the assemblages of the people at cross roads and other places, where pork and whiskey are to be had, with their hickory poles, crying for Old Hickory. Such scenes should they occur, will not fill me with terror and dismay. If the plain, humble people of the country, with-

out pecuniary means or taste to make splendid and stylish entertainments should meet together, at the cross roads, in the hills and valleys, under the shades of the oak or beech, and pour out their hearts in gratitude and praise to the deliverer of their country, he could perceive nothing in it to authorize reproach or derision. I know, that, whether absent or present, I shall share the generous joy, and consider these voluntary and artless exhibitions as high evidence that the surest road to the hearts and confidence of the people are elevated patriotism and eminent public services."

#### SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

This is the caption to several articles published in the National Intelligencer, since the Editors of that paper have been literally ejected by the Senate of the United States, from its service, as authorized printers. We avail ourselves of the phrase thus used by the high-minded editors of that independent journal, to introduce, under the same caption, various "signs of the times," which, we shrewdly suspect, are hateful to the mental vision of the Coalition Cabinet, and its numerous hired retainers and mercenary advocates.

The first sign of the times which we shall offer to our readers, is, that every old Hartford Convention paper in the United States, including almost every federal press in the Union, has re-published, with suitable commendation, the very republican essays which have been lately published by Messrs. Gales and Seaton, under the imposing title of "Signs of the Times."

Another strong sign of the times is, that in almost every section of our country, meetings are daily getting up, to promote the election of Andrew Jackson to the Presidential chair, in preference to John Quincy Adams, at the expiration of his present term. Another equally strong sign, is the fact, that no where, as far as we have seen, have the friends of Mr. Adams, in a body, assembled for a similar purpose. The reason is obvious: The friends of Mr. A. are too heterogenous in their character to move in a body; they, therefore, prefer to leave the entire management of the election to the coalition cabinet itself, aided and assisted by its pensioned presses, whose editors take their cue from the master spirits at Washington.

Another sign is to be found in the fact, that Mr. Adams has been compelled to dismiss his English editor, Agg, from the superintendence of the National Journal, and to substitute, it is believed, Mr. Knapp, a professed editor, formerly of Boston, and who has been in the market for some time, offering himself to the friends of Jackson.—But as we wanted no hirelings he has been provided with other quarters and is now luxuriating on Treasury pap.

Another sign, and an appalling one it is to Messrs. Adams, Clay and Webster, is to be found in the fact, that the Illinois legislature, in which body the affiliated presses asserted Mr. Adams was all omnipotent, has passed a resolution, by a vote of 19 to 11, recommending Andrew Jackson as the successor of John Quincy Adams.—And as Illinois now has a general ticket law, the whole state at the next election, will ratify and confirm the resolution of the legislature.

Another sign is, that Isaac Hill, the veteran editor of the New Hampshire Patriot who was lately dismissed by Mr. Clay, has been elected to the Senate of that State by a triumphant and overwhelming majority although opposed by an administration candidate.

Another sign is, that the venerable Gen. Pearce, a decided friend of Andrew Jackson, has been elected, without opposition, Governor of the State of New-Hampshire.

We might continue to multiply these signs if it were deemed necessary; but the above will be sufficient for the present.—We shall give others hereafter.

Pet. Rep.

#### BLANKS.

Hand-Bills, Cards, &c. of every description, printed at this Office with neatness and despatch.

From the Frankfort (Ky.) Argus. THE PRESIDENT AND GEORGIA.

In this paper will be found a message of the President of the United States relative to the Creek Indians and Georgia. To enable the reader to understand this subject, it is necessary to recur to some facts in the history of the relations between that State and the General Government.

At the time of the Declaration of Independence, Georgia extended to the Mississippi river, including the present State of Mississippi and Alabama. She was then a sovereign and independent state, in the fullest sense of those words. No foreign Government nor people had a right to control her in her conduct towards the Indians within her limits, either in relation to their personal rights or title to the soil.

In the Constitution of the United States, the thirteen original States did not delegate to the general Government any power whatever to controul them in their relations with the Indians living within their limits, except only in relation to trade.

Georgia ceded to the United States all her territories now forming the States of Mississippi and Alabama, upon the express condition, that the latter should extinguish the Indian title to all the lands lying within her reserved limits.

In 1824 a treaty was formed with the Creek Indians, by which they relinquished all title to lands lying within the limits of Georgia.—Georgia made immediate provision for surveying and disposing of all those lands.

But a portion of the Creek Indians contended that the treaty had been fraudulently obtained, put to death some of their Chiefs who had made it, and appealed to the government of the United States for redress.

During the session of Congress last year another treaty was made with some of the Creek Chiefs then at Washington, which secured to the Indians a part of the lands lying within the limits of Georgia.

The government of Georgia, believing that the title to those lands was vested in that State by the first treaty, and could not thereafter be divested by any subsequent treaty, and that they had a right to enter upon and survey any lands within their territorial limits without interference from the general government; proceeded with the survey of all the lands ceded to her by the first treaty.

The Indians stopped the surveyors, took away their compasses, and applied to the President for protection.

The President orders suit against the surveyors, and informs the Governor of Georgia, that if he persists in making surveys, he shall make use of the force of the nation to prevent it!

Georgia defends herself upon two grounds:

1. That in relation to the Indians within her limits, she is sovereign, and not responsible for her conduct to the general government, or any other power on earth.

2. That the title to the Indian lands was vested in her by the first treaty and could not be again divested by a treaty, or any other act of the United States, without her consent.

Both grounds are properly the subjects of judicial investigation and decision, and it would seem, that the Executive might have withheld his threat to bring the army of the United States upon the people of Georgia, and waited the due course of law. If it should be decided, that the United States had no right to interfere with Georgia, or that the title to the lands was vested in that state by the first treaty, and could not be divested by the second, will the Executive still persist in executing that as law, even at the expense of civil war, which the judiciary have declared is no law?

It may be presumed that he would do it if he dare do it; for in the concluding part of his message, he claims credit for his "forbearance to employ it at this time. He does not hold an appeal to the judiciary at all necessary, but claims the right to act as judge and jury upon the con-

tested rights of Georgia, and do military execution upon the citizens of that State!

What does he mean by "a superadded obligation, even higher than human authority," which "will compel the Executive of the United States, to enforce the laws, and fulfil the duties of the nation, by all the force committed for that purpose to his charge?" Do not all his duties and obligations as President spring from "human authority?" Or has our Executive, like those of Europe, a "right divine" to attack and kill the citizens of these States in the discharge of that which they conscientiously believe to be their duty, without the consent of the legislative or judicial powers of this government?

Although the President thus claims a right to make war on Georgia of his own will, by an "authority higher than human," he seems to think the aid of Congress will be necessary in carrying on the contest. Says he, "it is submitted to the wisdom of Congress to determine, whether any further act of legislation may be necessary or expedient to meet the emergency which these transactions may produce." That is, will it not be expedient to provide for calling forth the militia to aid me in my war upon Georgia!! How like the British King!!! He first resolves on war, and then calls on his faithful commons for supplies. Will they authorize him to send to the South a few of your Hartford Convention militia, to help the allies of Britain, whom Jackson conquered, to cut the throats of the Georgians? We think not. Men who refused to fight the enemies of their country in the late war, would be the only fit instruments to use against their patriotic fellow citizens of Georgia. But Congress dare not authorize them to go; and if it did, they dare not go.

What has infected Mr. Adams with the fighting mania? Is it JACKSON'S fame? Does his throne tremble in the swelling torrent of Jackson's popularity, and must he too run military chieftain? Mistake man!—Jackson turned his bayonets only against his country's enemies; not against the bosom of his fellow citizens.

Had Jackson been President and sent such a message to Congress, what an uproar there would have been about military chieftain! Let those who predict what Jackson might do, consider what Adams has done, and what we have to apprehend from the change!

#### Great national road of the west.

—The National Intelligencer observes: This great avenue thro' the Western States, which is a continuation of the Cumberland road, is constructing on the M'Adam plan. We are glad to find, by the following report to the War Department from the Superintendent of the Road, that the system of road making, so highly recommended, stands the test of experiment. "Permit me to say that the work under my superintendency progresses as rapidly as could have been expected under a new system. That part of the Road upon which the travel has been during the Winter, has stood better than its most sanguine friends could have expected when the fact that the travel was permitted at the beginning of the Winter before the cover had acquired the requisite compactness, is taken into view. Indeed it has stood admirably, and the effect has been to dissipate the prejudices almost universal against the system.

#### Relief to the Greeks.

—We regret to learn from the New York papers the ship Chancellor, Capt BARKER, which sailed from that port on the 10th ult. with a cargo of provisions for the Greeks, put back on Monday in distress. On the 3d or 4th day out, she experienced a tremendous gale during which her decks were swept of almost every moveable article, including her boats, and two of her crew were wounded. It is ascertained none of the cargo is damaged. It will require, therefore, but a few days to refit. The amount of donation to the Philadelphia Greek fund is \$16,670.