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PLAIN FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

In 1824, the canvas of electoral votes for a chief magistrate of the United States, gave the following result: For Gen. Jackson, 99; Mr. Adams, 54; Mr. Crawford, 43; Mr. Clay, 35. Under these circumstances, the election of President devolved upon the House of Representatives; government patronage was thrown in favor of the Secretary of State, (Mr. Adams,) but the people testified most clearly, by their votes, that Mr. Adams was not their choice. Although something of a scholar, in the academic sense, he was wholly unqualified, by his ignorance of human nature, to preside over this Union. Bred in foreign courts, possessing a cold phlegmatic disposition, and mixing only with the aristocracy, he had no sympathy in common with the rest of mankind. With scarcely a personal friend, he relied upon diplomatic talents, to command what he had not merit to obtain—the votes of freemen. His attempt to gain popularity in his 4th of July oration, by public detraction of the British nation, with whom we were on terms of amity, evinced an utter incapacity to conciliate friendship, where reciprocal advantages depended upon mutual civilities. Destitute of personal friends or personal merit, it is certain that Mr. Adams could not be elected President, unless by the influence of one of his competitors. The unyielding integrity of General Jackson would listen to no compromise of principle, and Mr. Adams' hopes rested on the treason of Mr. Clay to his constituents. It is well known that the most violent quarrel, growing out of the Ghent negotiations, had existed between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay; and in the bitterness of wrath, they took leave of each other through time, to meet only on the other side of the grave. The voice of Kentucky was for Gen. Jackson in preference to Mr. Adams, and so Mr. Clay was instructed by the Legislature of that state. But ambition overcame his democratic principles. He possessed the power, constitutionally, to vote; and in utter disregard of his own obligation as a representative, he bargained his character for the promise of office. Sensible of the improbability of choosing two successive Presidents, from Tennessee and Kentucky, his object was, to secure them an Eastern man hoping, at the next election, that all sections would acknowledge the claims of the West, and give their undivided suffrages for himself. These were political calculations. Forgetful therefore of his own dignity, despising the wishes of Kentucky, he abandoned himself to a political experiment, and threw open his arms to embrace an enemy, whom he had so long despised. In a speech to the people of Montgomery County, Kentucky, he declared that he voted for Mr. Adams, not because he had confidence in him, but because he himself could watch him and keep him straight!!! The election took place—an arrangement was made through mutual friends, that if Mr. Adams was chosen President, Mr. Clay should be Secretary of State. Mr. Adams was accordingly elected President, and Mr. Clay immediately received his reward. A new administration commenced based upon no fixed principle. Disgust, and dissatisfaction succeeded surprise at the election. The people felt, that their rights had been bartered away, and while like peaceable citizens, they submitted to rulers, they determined to redress in time, what they were then forced to endure.

Messrs. Adams and Clay, with all their patronage, lost every day the confidence of the people, and soon, very soon, they were reduced to the mortifying reflection, that in both the Senate and the House of Representatives, there was a decided majority against them. Irritated by the failure of popularity, Mr. Clay sought the life of a political antagonist; for no other crime, but freedom of debate in the Senate of the United States. And let it never be forgotten, by a Christian community, that Mr. Clay, while Secretary of State, challenged John Randolph, a Senator, to fight him in a single combat with deadly weapons. With the heart of a murderer, Mr. Clay shot at his antagonist. The ball passed through Mr. Randolph's clothes just below the hip. How unlike this, the conduct of Gen. Jackson acting in his official capacity as administrator of the laws? A duel was fought near Philadelphia, between a Midshipman of the Navy, and a private citizen. With an energy of mind equalled only by his independence of popularity—the President avenged the murder by striking from the rolls of the Navy, not only the surviving duelist, but all those concerned as accessories. Duelling in the Army and Navy, may now be considered at an end; if it does occur again, it will occur only as a crime to be punished with the utmost severity.

Although Messrs. Adams and Clay had lost their influence in the Senate and House of Representatives; although they had degraded the nation by their Panama project, and other diplomatic correspondence, and destroyed the West India trade, by their arrogance, negligence and folly; although the people at home, as well as their Representatives at Washington, spoke in language too plain to be misunderstood that they did not want such men to rule over them; still Mr. Adams was determined to try his popularity again. To intimidate the press, Mr. Clay removed publishers of the laws, because they were unfriendly to the re-election of Mr. Adams. In Connecticut Mr. Clay removed Mr. Eldridge at New London, because he was opposed to Mr. Adams' re-election. There was at this crisis much that alarmed the democracy of the nation.—State rights were disregarded! Unbounded prodigality of the public money was exhibited in support of Messrs. Adams and Clay's favorite American system. What the American

system really is, is matter of dispute. If it is to promote the domestic industry of the country, and to defend those interests against foreign competition, then the present administration are in favor of it. But if the expenditure of millions on local objects, such as private turnpikes and state roads, constitutes the American system, then this administration deny its expediency. By their American system, Messrs. Adams and Clay sought popularity. Hence the many splendid projects began, continued, but not ended, during Mr. Adams' administration. Yes, it was the dereliction of State rights, and prodigality of the national funds, that alarmed the people. In the election of 1828, Gen. Jackson received out of 261 votes (the whole number given) one hundred and seventy eight, and Mr. Adams only eighty three. With this result the cabinet of Mr. Adams resigned their offices, and Gen. Jackson with a new cabinet, entered into their places, to the great joy of the people. In President Jackson's inaugural address, he took open and decided ground. He believed in the necessity of reform, and lent his best efforts, to carry on the searching operation. Upon investigation, there was found in the various departments a total want of system; a most hazardous mode of conducting the financial concerns. The Treasurer of the United States, was authorized to draw the monies without any check, but his own integrity. Children, had succeeded to office, long enjoyed by their parents, only to cover up the iniquities of their fathers. Incumbents, had held fast offices 20, 30 and 50 years. A great many perquisite privileges had been obtained from time to time, which, were never authorized by law. The necessities of some (in consequence of extravagance) had induced them to plunder by overdrafts, large amounts, and cover their crime by forgery and alteration of figures.

As removals have been, until the appearance of the veto, the chief objection against the present administration, let us examine this subject more particularly. Against defaulters and speculators, none will complain, or regret that the power of removal has been exercised. Let us look at the black catalogue, and discover the wisdom of General Jackson and his cabinet. Before, however, giving a list of defaulters, it may be some answer to the cry of proscription so loudly sounded, to notice, that when General Jackson came into office, he found in the various departments at Washington, about 330 holding offices; about 50 were friendly to his election, the rest were decided friends of Messrs. Adams and Clay; about 33 have been removed; out of the whole number, 339, 70 are friendly to the administration, 260 in the opposition. Is this proscription, cruelty and revenge? Among those removed, were defaulters, speculators, disqualified abusers of their official functions, negligent, or mere partisans.

Will the reader now have the patience to peruse the black list which embraces only some of the largest items of fraud and peculation:

1st. Seven frauds committed through advances made by the late Secretary at the request of Tobias Watkins, found guilty, and imprisoned, \$11,040 12
2d. Allowance and advance made to Amos Binney, Navy Agent at Boston, in violation of law and common sense, \$6,819 45
3d. Illegal commissions to Pursers, 15,647 67
4th. Illegal allowance to Chs. Hay, 13,162 08
5th. Do. to G. M. Daniel, a Clerk in Tobias Watkins Office, 4,190 90
6th. Gratuity to Charles S. Cox, above any reasonable sum for his services, as Judge Advocate, making his pay \$50 per day, 5,000 00
7th. Gratuity to Thomas Newton for a piece of land above a reasonable price, 8,000 00
8th. Wasted, by appointing an unnecessary number of midshipmen to gain popularity for Messrs. Adams and Clay, 28,000 00

Making the sum of \$175,155 22
Removals under the Treasury Department.

Collector at Buffalo. He procured receipts from the Keeper of the Light House, and Inspectors, without paying them any money, in order to enable him to settle his accounts, and when payment was demanded, he put them off by various excuses, and endeavored to prevail on them to accept their salaries in Beer, he being a Brewer.

Removed Collector at Key West.

He had a difference with the captain of the cutter who had seized a number of vessels carrying on an unlawful trade between the Havana and the Coast of Florida. The vessels were condemned at St. Augustine. The masters alleged, and the fact was corroborated by respectable testimony, on application for a remission of forfeiture, that they had the verbal permission of the collector to go to the Havana with fish, and return to their fishing ground on the coast, without entering at the custom house, and paying duties on the return cargo. Subsequently the captain of the cutter was detected in trading unlawfully with some foreign vessels at sea. The collector, to revenge himself upon the captain, libelled the cutter; and, with the aid of the district attorney, endeavored to procure her condemnation for the benefit of the informer. The cutter was detained from her service, while under seizure, officers and crew under pay. Upon trial the cutter was restored to the United States. These facts came to the knowledge of the Secretary of the Treasury by the application of the attorney who was employed by the captain to defend the cutter, for compensation for his services. This led to an inquiry as to the district attorney, and why he did not defend the cutter, and upon learning that he prosecuted the libel, these singular facts were disclosed. The collector libelled a United States vessel for smuggling—the district attorney for the United States, prosecuting the suit. The commander of the vessel had employed counsel to defend her; and the United States being at the same time the Prosecutor and Defendant, and paying both lawyers!! These facts were known to the late Administration. And as the collector and captain could not agree, the captain was ordered to another station, where he was not so well known. When these

facts were made known to Gen. Jackson, he applied a different remedy, directing the collector, district attorney, and captain of the cutter, to be removed from office, and more fit men to be appointed in their places.

Receiver of public monies at Jeffersonville, Indiana.

This officer, had long been in arrears, making fair promises, but the balance against him increased from year to year. The correspondence proved an utter inability, or an obstinate determination not to pay. He was removed, and the securities are endeavoring to avoid their liability; by reason of the neglect of the government to remove the officer or secure the debt, when the default was first known.

Register of the Treasury, and Agent for the Contingent Fund of the Department, in default \$11,250, and removed.

Collector of Customs at Bath, T. B. Swanton. This officer had been a few years in office, commenced embezzling the public money, and when removed was in default \$56,315, and removed.

Collector at Amboy.

This officer was postponed by the Senate and superceded by President Jackson in March, 1829. A scrutiny into his accounts and transactions, disclosed the fact, that he had embezzled a considerable portion of the duties on large importations of tea for a number of years, of which he made no return; and that he only accounted for a part of the hospital money received by him—whether there was collusion between him and the importers to divide the plunder remains to be disclosed. The sum ascertained to have been embezzled is \$85,928 11. About 2000 has since been discovered. This ex-collector has gone to Canada. Quere—Ought he to have been removed?

Collector at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, T. Upham.

This officer was represented as very obnoxious and a man of loose principles—he was removed.

Collector at Bath, Maine—S. R. Gilman.

This officer was appointed in 1825, being an editor of a paper, and transplanted about 150 miles to receive his reward, from Messrs. Adams and Clay. He continued his partnership in the paper, which was highly distinguished for its bitter and malignant calumnies. It was found, that he also had made free with public money, and was in default \$3,549 38; he was removed.

Receiver of public monies at Edwardsville—T. Mason.

This officer had peculated to the amount of \$32,932; he was removed.

Collector at St. Marks—D. L. White.

This officer had assisted with his team to take live oak from the public ground. He was represented as a zealous supporter of the present administration; yet he was removed.

Collector at Petersburg, Va.—T. Robertson.

This officer was represented as very obnoxious to the people, he had some time reported large sums in suit, and a considerable balance retained in his own hands—after he was removed, the bonds reported in suit were ascertained to be chiefly paid, and he was found to be in default \$24,557 51, and several other matters were disclosed, to say the least not very respectable.

Another Collector in Virginia, in default \$6,800, and removed.

Collector at Vienna, Maryland, was in default \$1,150.

Collector at Elizabeth City, N. Carolina.

This officer, was accidentally discovered to have been interested in a contract which he made with the person who supported the sick seamen, by which he made about \$200 a year; it was reasonably supposed, that if he would violate his trust for small gains, he would if opportunity offered, peculate more deeply. An investigation was ordered as to the bonds in suit; and it was discovered, not only that nearly every bond reported in suit, had been collected, but that several bonds not due had been cancelled, no doubt sold to the debtor, at a discount. The default was \$32,791 and the collector made his escape from the country. Subsequent events have induced a suspicion, that he had carried on a system of smuggling under the protection of the custom house. Thus corrupting so far as he could the whole community with which he was connected.—Ought he not to have been removed?

Recapitulation with some additional items.

Benjamin Homans, Clerk to Coms. \$372 89
Navy Fund, 2063 38
Thomas Fillebrown, Jr. Secretary to Navy Hospital Fund, 988 94
George M. Daniel, Special Agent, 56,315 40
T. B. Swanton, Collector of the Customs Bath, 85,928 76
Robert Arnold, Perth Amboy, 32,791 09
Asa Rogerson, Elizabeth City, 24,557 51
James Robertson Petersburg, 6,800 52
John Dangerfield, Tappahannock, 9,535 39
Alfred M. Daniel, Receiver Washington, 32,932 42; this amount has been settled.
The collector at Vienna was defaulted when removed, 1,150 00
The collector at Castine do. do. 3,549 31
224,398 19

Add to this the frauds discovered in the Navy Department, 176,154 28

\$400,552 47

Was there here no room for reform? It would be tedious, although equally surprising, to expose the frauds, and peculations among the District Attorneys, Post Masters, &c. &c.—enough has been done, to satisfy the public and politically sceptical, of the great utility of the scanning operation.

Nor can we omit to notice, the large amounts paid to certain lucky office holders, 20, 30, 40 and 50 thousand dollars each; remembering that the farmer, mechanic, and manufacturer, have each to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow and educate his dependent children at home; while the rich incumbent, elevated far above his former companions, can easily afford

a collegiate education to his offspring—a distinction which creates a fancied superiority, and to disdain connexion, with the children of humble citizens.

If there is any thing objectionable, in the proud aristocracy of monarchical governments, not less objectionable is a perpetuity of office in republics. By nature all men are equal; and never will the brave yeomanry of this republic acknowledge, that the greatest part of mankind are born with saddles upon their backs.

There is another recent objection to the President and his cabinet. He has put his veto upon an appropriation for the Mayesville road—a short, a private road, in the state of Kentucky. And hence, he is opposed to all internal improvements; and determined to repeal the tariff and destroy manufactures? Let us examine the objection. Suppose an application was made to Congress, to construct a road from Utica to Delhi in New York, from Paterson to Newton, New Jersey, or from Norwalk to Canaan in Connecticut, at an expense of 200 thousand dollars; suppose a subscription was started or presented to each individual in the United States, to raise money for the completion of the roads: How many would subscribe? Those only, by whose doors the roads passed; suppose further, that the inhabitants were told, you shall pay for these roads: What would be their answer? Injustice and tyranny; suppose once more—that after the people, by a tax on sugar, tea, salt, molasses, clothing, &c. &c. had placed funds in the treasury, to pay a common and honest debt, incurred in the defence of our liberties, our representatives in Congress, clothed with a little brief authority, should vote away the people's money for such roads or other local objects, and leave the national debt unpaid: What would be the language of the people? They are unfaithful.

Should each State and section be gratified with a division equal to their wishes, and consonant to the principles of equity, what would be the result? Certain, yes, speedy and inevitable bankruptcy. Of this there can be no doubt. Application, exceeding 26,000,000, to commence what would cost \$100,000,000 to complete, was made to Congress during the last session. Had not the small majority (obtained by bargain and concert) been arrested in their career, by the blessed veto, where would have been our country? For the prize already won by some States, would induce others to embark, with an impetuosity which would admit no denial. Let us recur to some of the most important applications before the last Congress. For Buzzard & Barnstable Bay Canal, \$662,522 00
Tennessee and Altamaha Canal, 4,443,734 42
Charleston and Hamburg Rail Road, 687,342 00
Hudson and Berkshire Rail Road, 420 00
Muscle Shoals, 1,000,000 00
Canal through Indiana, 2,335,265 91
Cumberland Road, west of Zanesville, 2,112,900 88
do. do. east of do. 595,000 00
Fredericktown and Rockville Road, 118,000 00
Road from Washington to New Orleans, 6,000,000 00

In addition to this, 10,000,000 are wanted for a road from Buffalo to New-Orleans, not for the purpose of travel, but to excite those in interest to vote for other projects of a similar nature.

Several millions, also, will be asked for, to make a rail road from Boston to Albany; and other wants, and other applications would increase in proportion to the chances of success. Unless equal favors are granted to each State, a revolution would, and ought to take place, and our Union be dissolved. Suppose Congress should make the Canal asked for, through Indiana, the estimate for which is about two millions and a half—Indiana has a population of 400,000—Suppose each State, upon principles of equity and justice, should have an equal grant in proportion to population, what sum would be required? Seven hundred and fifty millions at once!!!

Is there any mistake in this calculation?—If you take another instance, and make the Tennessee and Altamaha canal at \$4,443,734, the amount would be double. Of 750 millions (the lowest sum) New York would have to pay 125 millions; Connecticut or New Jersey, 2 millions; Hartford and New Haven counties about 300 thousand dollars.—This expenditure would compel each inhabitant in the United States, man, woman and child, including slaves, each to pay \$6 25, if distributed according to population only; but as a direct tax would be required, and property be the rate of assessment, New York would have to pay at least 170 millions, New Jersey and Connecticut would have to pay upwards of 3 millions. The enormity of the burden will strikingly appear, by the fact, that it would require 83 cents on a dollar of the grand list of Connecticut to raise the sum required in that state. And what good would it do New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, after all? If these are facts, they demand serious consideration. If the computations are fallacious, the errors may be detected and exposed. Who now does not rejoice that General Jackson has, by his Veto, stopped the progress of national extravagance? And if any state delegation, tickled by the hope of some trifling grant, can vote against the principles of the Veto, after the reasons urged by the President, is it not time to inquire who represents the constituents?

If an enquiry is made into the character of President Jackson's Administration, the investigation will satisfy every friend to the country, that the guide of the President is the constitution—his object the good of the people.

The public debt is not by this administration, thought a "public blessing;" and while an ardent desire has been manifested to pay the national debt, a corresponding anxiety has been manifested to reduce the burdens of the people by diminishing the price of the necessaries of life. Duties on tea, coffee, molasses, salt, &c. have been reduced by this admini-

stration. The reduction on these necessaries of life, will benefit every man in the community, and especially those in the humbler walks of life.—The following table will show the efforts of this administration:—

Adams & Clay Duties.	Jackson Adm. Duties.	Am't. saved.
Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Teas—Bohea	12	4
Souchong	25	10
Hyson and Young Hyson	40	28
Imperial	50	25
Molasses	10	5
Salt	20	10
Cocoa	3	1
Coffee	5	1

The reduction on these necessaries of life, will be three millions and a half of dollars. New York will save \$600,000; Connecticut and New Jersey will save \$90,000 each annually. This computation is made upon the principle, that each person in the United States, consumes an equal quantity of dutiable articles. But the moderate wealth of the inhabitants of these states, affords them the means of using much more of the articles above mentioned, than any in the southern and western states, and hence our comparative advantages must be much greater than the foregoing estimate: New York would save one million, New Jersey and Connecticut would probably save \$150,000, each; the city of New York, \$100,000 and the counties of Hartford and New Haven, each \$25,000 annually.

Every candid citizen must admit that the conduct of the present chief magistrate, and his cabinet, has contributed to advance the national character abroad, while it has promoted in an essential degree, the happiness of the people at home. Are not our foreign ministers highly respected? Have not their exertions, under the instructions from the cabinet, been crowned with the most signal success? Have we not obtained satisfaction for spoliation on our commerce by South America, by an arrangement through our Minister and Charge de Affaires in that section?

Has not the Black Sea, with her numerous ports, been opened for the first time, to our flag, by late arrangements effected by our commissioners?

Have we not obtained from Denmark 650,000 dollars for spoliations on our commerce by that nation?

Has not the West India trade been required, solely by the exertions and ability of the present administration? And did not the late administration lose that trade, so essential to New England, by their arrogance and folly; relying upon cold diplomatic correspondence, to effect by circuitry what might have been gained by a compliance with the British act, alike honorable to them, and beneficial to us. It is said however, that the indirect trade is more beneficial to us than the direct trade.—The argument is this: it is shorter and better to go through each side of a triangle and pay tribute at each angle, than to go straight on in a line, with half the distance and no tolls required. Mr. Adams was averse to any practicable arrangement of the difficulty. In 1806 Mr. Jefferson, through Mr. Madison, Secretary of State, proposed a mutual abolition of discriminating duties, as being favorable to the navigation of the United States.—But Mr. Adams in 1816, in his letter to Mr. Monroe, disapproves of the doctrine of Jefferson, and says "it is and uniformly has been my opinion, that the result of the equalization of duties, will be to the advantage of Great Britain, and to our disadvantage." With these sentiments, he soon entered upon the duties of Secretary of State, and afterwards succeeded the Presidential chair; always claiming more from Great Britain than we had a right to expect, or they could grant us justice to themselves.

Has not our Minister at the Court of France, commenced negotiations, to recover from that Government, the amount of illegal confiscation under her famous Berlin and Milan decrees. Yes, the prospect now is, that many poor and disconsolate citizens, whose expectations have almost perished in the delay, will soon be restored to competence again.

Has not the administration discovered fraud and peculations in public agents, almost beyond our credulity, amounting to more than one million of dollars.

Have they not detected malefactors and delinquents in their secret, yet daring depredations on the public funds? And have not these depredations arisen too often from a want of more rigid accountability, and application of the republican principle of rotation in office. All experience has shown that new incumbents are diligent, until emolument and dignity of office create desires, not to be gratified without a sacrifice of the public interest. The pride of family is first kindled—increased expenses require greater income—pecuniary embarrassment soon follows extravagance, and moral principles sacrificed, to prevent an appearance of declension in the style of living.

In conclusion, let us remember the folly and wickedness of opposing the national government—a government which showers its blessings every day on our heads, is already the envy of Kings, and the admiration of every enlightened nation throughout the world. The will of the majority is the law of the land. When that will is fairly expressed, it must receive the cordial support of the people, or our Union will be dissolved. Let us remember every republican that has existed has fallen. Even now the proud monarchs of Europe, rejoice at our divisions, and anticipate the day when we shall acknowledge "the divine right of Kings." God grant this day may never come.

But is it not folly, to attempt to break down the present administration, by the principles of the amalgamating organized opposition? In the late election of President, Gen. Jackson received out of 261 votes, 178; Mr. Adams received only 83. Since that election, New York has changed her mode of voting, from districts to general ticket. Hereafter, the most powerful state will give an undivided suffrage for General Jackson.