

# NEWBORN SPECTATOR,

## AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

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"OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR COUNTRY'S GOOD."

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"Places to capacity, rewards to services."  
"Let it be remembered that the Presidential chair is a Trust, and not a reward!"



Administration Electoral Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.**  
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,  
**RICHARD RUSH.**

**ELECTORS.**  
First District—ISAAC T. AVERY, of Burke,  
Second, ADNER FRANKLIN, of Iredell,  
Third, ROBERT H. BURTON, of Lincoln,  
Fourth, EDMUND DEBERRY, of Montgomery,  
Fifth, JAS. T. MOREHEAD, of Rockingham,  
Sixth, ALEXANDER GRAY, of Randolph,  
Seventh, BENJ. ROBINSON, of Cumberland,  
Eighth, JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange,  
Ninth, WILLIAM HINTON, of Wake,  
Tenth, EDWARD HALL, of Franklin,  
Eleventh, SAMUEL HYMAN, of Martin,  
Twelfth, ISAAC N. LAMB, of Pasquotank,  
Thirteenth, WILLIAM CLARK, of Pitt,  
Fourteenth, WM. S. BLACKLEDGE, of Craven,  
Fifteenth, DANIEL L. KENAN, of Duplin.

PORTRAITURES OF THE  
**TWO CANDIDATES.**  
By WASHINGTON.

"I give it as my decided opinion; that Mr. Adams is the most valuable public character we have abroad, and there remains no doubt on my mind, that he will prove himself to be the ablest of all our diplomatic corps." "The public, more and more, as he is known, are appreciating his talents and worth; and his country would suffer a loss if these were to be neglected." [Letter to John Adams, 20th Feb. 1796.]

By JEFFERSON.  
The zeal which has been displayed in favor of making Jackson President, has made me doubt of the duration of the Republic. He does not possess the temper, the acquirements, the assiduity, or the physical qualifications for the office; he has been in various civil offices, and made a figure in none—and he has completely failed and shown himself incompetent to an executive trust in Florida—in a word, there are one hundred men in Albemarle county better qualified for the Presidency."—[See Gov. Coles' letter, Nov. 1827.]

"This will be handed you by young Mr. Adams. He being the son of your particular friend, renders unnecessary from me those commendations which I could with truth enter into. I congratulate your country on her prospects in this young man."—[Letter to Mr. Deny, from Penn. 12th May, 1785.]

My faith in the self-government of the People, has never been so completely shaken, as it has been by the efforts, made at the last Election, to place over their heads, one, who, in every station he has ever filled, either Military or Civil, made it a point to violate every order & instruction given him, and take his own arbitrary will as the guide of his conduct.

By Mr. MONROE.  
"I shall take a person for the Department of State from the eastward; and Mr. Adams, by long service in our diplomatic concerns appearing to entitle him to the preference, supported by his acknowledged abilities and integrity, his nomination will go to the Senate."—[Letter to Gen. Jackson in 1817.]

By THOMAS HART BENTON.  
"The first conspicuous act of his (Jackson's) in Tennessee may be found at the race ground and the cock fight. At such places for many years, even up to the period of his joining the army, he was a leading and conspicuous actor; and it is a notorious fact that he was scarce known to leave a race ground without having participated in an affray, or at least a quarrel. His whole life has been a scene of confusion; and no man can point to a single day in which he has been at peace with the world, or during which he was not at open and violent enmity with some individual; nay, most of the time with numbers in public and private life; not political differences nor ordinary misunderstandings, but quarrels of the most violent, rancorous and deadly nature."

"If (Gen. Jackson,) shall be elected President, he would surround himself with a pack of political bull dogs, to bay at all who dared oppose his measures. For myself, as I cannot think of legislating with a brace of pistols in my belt, I shall, in the event of the election of Gen. Jackson, resign my seat in the Senate, as every independent man will have to do, or risk his LIFE and HONOR!!!"

So said Col. Benton, but now this same Col. Benton, forgetting the former deadly hostility existing between himself and Gen. Jackson, is in favor of electing his ancient and implacable enemy to the Presidency!!! This needs no comment.—It is the spirit of Jacksonism.

By Thomas Ritchie, of Richmond Enquirer.  
"What kind of a President would this great citizen (General Jackson) make?"  
"A gentleman who cannot interpret the plain expressions of one law—and yet he would be

called upon to administer all the laws of the land! One whose ideas are so purely military that he would transmute a traitor into a spy, or punish treason, not by the civil courts, but a court martial. One, who, in a great crisis would convert the whole country into one great camp—and would reduce almost every thing under martial law! If this individual be a republican, then, indeed, as he says himself, 'names are bubbles.' What respect would such a great civilian entertain for the laws and constitution of his country? Is such a one qualified for our Chief Magistrate?

General Jackson is a distinguished soldier; but is he a Statesman? Where is the evidence of it? Where are his political speeches? his despatches? his essays? his measures? Where are the evidences of that skill & attainment in politics to which a life of study and of experience, is so essentially necessary? COMPARE HIM WITH ADAMS, and with Crawford, & HOW INFERIOR MUST HE BE—when we take into the account the series of his pursuits, and the want of evidence which he has exhibited!"

We cannot consent to lend a hand towards the election of such a man as General Jackson. He is too little of a Statesman—too rash—too violent in his temper—his measures too much inclined to arbitrary government, to obtain the humble support of the Editors of this paper. We WOULD DEPRECATE HIS ELECTION AS A CURSE UPON OUR COUNTRY."

By LEVI WOODBURY—a Senator.  
"We are aware that the attack on Mr. Adams may not meet the ear. He has splendid qualifications to fill the highest office in the Union. If some Catiline or his incendiaries, in the strife for supremacy, are already scattering fire brands and poison, it behoves every well wisher to the Republic to awake. It is one of Mr. Adams's peculiar excellences, that while he is second to none in talents and experience, he makes neither personal influence nor exertion for what should always be the free gift of a free people." "If the character of Mr. Adams is destined to be mangled and even crucified to gratify British sycophants, or the sinister views of demagogues, whose path to office is obstructed by his virtues, let the tempest rage—And honest man is still an unmoved rock, Washed whiter but not shaken by the shock."

Who will be the Republican candidate, is not so apparent. It will undoubtedly be, as in all former cases, some man who "noble ends by noble means pursues"—some person who is the Antipodes of Clinton. If we are to look for such a character, we feel a perfect confidence in saying, that NO MAN UNITES MORE THE QUALITIES OF THE HONEST, UPRIGHT, AND ABLE STATESMAN, THAN JOHN Q. ADAMS."—DEL. GAZ.

I do not conclude, that because the President refused to punish General Jackson, that, therefore, he approved of his conduct, IN DIRECT VIOLATION OF HIS ORDERS. General Philip Reed's Speech, on the Seminole War, 1819

General Jackson, from the moment he was entrusted with command, has avowed, and systematically made his own will and pleasure the rule and guide of his actions, he has suspended the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial functions of the States, with arbitrary sway, he has insulted the Executive of the United States, at whose pleasure he holds his commission, spurned his authority, disregarded and transcended its orders—he has usurped the high prerogative of Peace & War, entrusted by all nations to the sovereign authority of the State, and by our Constitution, to Congress alone—he has arrogated the known Laws of Nations, and promulgated a new code of his own, conceived in madness and folly, and written in blood; HE HAS, IN FINE, VIOLATED ALL LAWS, HUMAN AND DIVINE, and violated them with impunity!

NEW YORK EVENING POST.  
Mr. Chairman—I am astonished that any one should have appeared here to-night, to mar our proceedings, when it is well known the object of the meeting was to recommend John C. Calhoun, for the Presidency. But, when we are insulted with the nomination of the most perfect TYRANT upon earth, the man who sets all laws at defiance, who is stained with the VICES of the DEEPEST DYE; one whose will alone is his rule of conduct, whose life has been distinguished chiefly by BRUTAL VIOLATIONS of private right, my astonishment can scarcely be expressed, I should rather see any citizen, however high, or however low, made president, than this MILITARY DESPOT.

SPEECH OF HENRY L. PINCKNEY.  
Editor of the Charleston (Jackson) Mercury.

Concluding paragraph of the Speech of Mr. Clay, on the celebrated Seminole War in 1819:  
I hope gentlemen will deliberately survey the awful isthmus on which we stand. They may bear down all opposition; they may even vote the General (Jackson) the public thanks; they may carry him triumphantly through this house, but if they do, in my humble judgment, it will be a triumph of the principle of insubordination, the triumph of the military, over the civil authority, a triumph over the constitution of the land.—And I pray most devoutly to Heaven, that it may not prove, in its ultimate effect and consequences, a triumph over the liberties of the people.

HENRY CLAY.  
From our present institutions there can be no change but to MILITARY DESPOTISM, and there is none more easy. JOHN RANDOLPH.

Tennessee has been completely disgraced by bringing out General Jackson for President, as he is known to be totally unfit for the station.

T. P. MOORE, (now a Jackson leader.)  
I remember to have heard Mr. Jefferson, on one occasion, use an expression which struck me, not so much by the sentiment it contained, (which indeed was then a very common one in Virginia) as the [contemptuous] style in which it was made. Speaking of the general candidates for the Presidency, before the last election, he remarked, that "one might as well make a SAILOR of

a COCK, or a SOLDIER of a GOOSE, as a PRESIDENT of Andrew Jackson."

THOMAS W. GILMORE, (a Jackson Editor.)  
The Election of General Jackson to the Presidency, is not to be dreaded. AS IT CAN IN NO EVENT POSSIBLY OCCUR. The People of the United States have not yet become so corrupted as to choose a man of Military talents to govern the National Councils, in opposition to the splendid talents of Mr. Crawford, or indeed of any other good man in the country." John Randolph's Letter to the People of Charlotte, 1822.

We know the influence of the sword, the effect of Military glory, the dazzling destructive power of armies—we have the record before us in Alexander, Julius Cæsar, Genghis Khan, and Bonaparte; and if we swallow the GILDED PILL with our eyes open, we shall have less claim to pity than nations better prepared to do right.

General Jackson is the man who is attempted to be forced upon the People as their Chief Magistrate, when had justice been done him, HE WOULD HAVE BEEN DISMISSED INSTANTANEOUSLY."—NOAH, 1824.

Now, for the first time since the institution of the government, we have presented to the People the Army Candidate for the Presidency, in the person of him, (John C. Calhoun) who, judging from the present appearances, will receive the support of the Bank of the United States. This is an union of the sword and the purse with a vengeance. And that deprecated union is certainly now increased by A. Jackson. LET THE PEOPLE LOOK TO IT, OR THEY ARE LOST FOREVER."

JOHN RANDOLPH, 1824.  
Chief Justice MARSHALL'S opinion—addressed to the Marylander.

In a letter from this gentleman, he expressed himself as friendly to the present administration of the general government, and that he intends voting (an act he has not done "since the establishment of the general ticket system," in Virginia, and never intended to do, during its continuance,) at the next election; and the resolution he formed not to vote, he feels bound to disregard, in consequence of the "injustice of the charge of corruption against the President and Secretary of State," by Gen. Jackson.

Judge WASHINGTON'S opinion—Extract addressed to the Fairfax Anti-Jackson Committee, dated—

"MOUNT VERNON, July 1828.

"Believing that the utmost purity of conduct attended the election of Mr. John Q. Adams to the office which he now holds, and has so ably administered, I have never hesitated when a fit occasion offered, to express my sentiments in favor of his re-election to the Presidential Chair. BUSHROD WASHINGTON."

From the National Intelligencer.

THE HERKIMER CONVENTION ADDRESS.

At the late Meeting, at Herkimer, in the State of New-York, of Delegates chosen by the friends of Mr. VAN BUREN, to represent the "Great Republican party," in other words himself and his particular friends, an Address to the People of the State was adopted. Whether Mr. Van Buren himself was the author of the Address, we are not informed, but the points of it agree very well with those which he has been endeavoring to make. Every one acquainted with the tactics of the party know, very well, that this great Caucus was only the fruit of a lesser one, and that every thing was perfectly arranged before the last Caucus met. If we did not consider Mr. Van Buren's acceptance of the nomination for Governor as proof of his belief in the total failure of his Jackson scheme, from the abortion of which he is securing himself a retreat in snug harbor, we should say that he must have unwillingly accepted the nomination. Having accepted it, some color must be given to the whole affair, as is attempted in the Herkimer Address, which is a very fair specimen of the art of mystification. We have been so much amused with an analysis of it by the Editor of the Commercial Register, that we are induced to communicate to our readers the satisfaction which we derived from the perusal of the following extract from it, which is pregnant with sound sense as well as pungent wit:

"We are told that every appointment which has been made by the General Government has been wicked and bad. It was wrong to appoint Mr. King, because he had been a Federalist; and it was wrong to appoint Mr. Gallatin, because he had been a Democrat. It was wrong to appoint Judge Conkling, because he was a Clintonian; and it was wrong to appoint Judge Betts, because he had been a Crawford man. It was wrong to nominate De Witt Clinton as an Ambassador, because he belonged to New-York."

Next, we are told that the Supreme Court of the United States means to upset the Constitution. There is abundant evidence of this, in the fact that the People of New-York have nominated Judge Thompson as their candidate for the Governor of the State. But an "independent Court Martial" is your true Republican tribunal. Sylla, Marius, and Bonaparte, and Gen. Jackson, prefer this mode of doing summary justice. What is the use, when a man is charged with withholding anything from his neighbor, or with injuring him, of being encumbered with a judge and a jury, and a posse of constables?—Shoot him! And what if his neighbor has bro't a lying charge? Shoot him too! The powder manufacture will flourish. Villanous saltpetre can be digged out of the harmless earth, in any quantity.

The alleged political sins of the elder Adams, thirty years ago, are next most appropriately urged as reasons why the present Chief Magistrate should not be re-elected. This is really a stumper, in the way of logic, and we fear there is no getting over it.

Now comes a bouncer. We are told that the illustrious Jefferson, solemnly impressed, &c. momentous crisis, &c. announced Andrew Jackson as the only man by whom the Republic

"could be saved from the dangers that surrounded it." What dangers these were it would be delicate to ask, because this is precisely what the Jackson gentlemen don't like to tell. There is Canada at the North—but the loyal inhabitants there are very civil neighbors, and show no fight. Then there are the Chippewas, the Winnebagoes, the Pottewattamies, the Sioux, and the Pawnees, the Cherokees (who have taken to carding and spinning) and the Creeks, of whom such as Gen. Jackson has left, have moved West to a great buffalo prairie beyond the salt mountain. These tribes can master, perhaps, on an average, two hundred warriors a-piece; but, it is believed, a well regulated Court of Sessions can do all the fighting that is necessary, with these heathens.—Then we have Mexico at the South, and there are some recent instances of piracy, or what is little better, committed under the flag of that Republic, which some of our naval commanders should be sent to see about: but we believe General Jackson has no skill in that service. The broad Atlantic rolls on our eastern frontier, and it would puzzle a Jackson man to tell what the General knows about our foreign relations. Don Miguel is supposed to be a great favorite of his: but we never heard of any other notions entertained by him on the subject. "Bengal and the West Indies abroad" are to him, as we understand, undiscovered regions; because that part of his geography book was torn out when he went to learn polite letters! But to go back to Mr. Jefferson. The Herkimer gentleman, presuming upon the ignorance of their partisans as to what this great man actually did say, have worked up a beautiful lychrymose piece of sentimental twaddle, all about—"alarming apprehensions"—"crisis"—"momentous character"—"broad doctrine"—"unlimited power"—"premature destruction"—"and all that sort of thing," as that melancholy gentleman, Mr. Mathews, would say, ending with the following flourish:

"Turning with anxious solicitude to the distinguished citizen whom the spontaneous voice of the Republicans of the Union had proclaimed as their candidate, he announced him to his countrymen as the only man, through whose integrity and judgment the Constitution could be saved from the dangers with which it was surrounded." Now, good reader, suppose we become grave enough to quote what Mr. Jefferson did say. He told Governor Coles, that "nothing had led him so much to distrust the durability of our Republican institutions, as the manner in which so many of our citizens run after a mere military man like Gen. Jackson. As well [said he] might you think of making a sailor of a cock, or a soldier of a goose, as a President of Gen. Jackson!"

But we are getting too grave: So now look out, friends, countrymen, and troglodites! Mark this, native federalists and democrats, naturalized and unaturalized citizens!

Oh reader! if that thou can't read, Look down upon this—  
Extract from the Herkimer Gentlemen's Address.  
"It is not our province to eulogize our candidates—but we should be wanting in common gratitude and justice, were we to omit a passing tribute to one whose public services have been so eminent and illustrious. He comes recommended to us by the highest considerations. He was born a Republican. Even when an orphan, he was in the Revolutionary ranks, resisting oppression, and struggling for Independence. In that school, his Republican principles were first called into action."

"He was born a Republican." Some men are born with one eye—some with one leg; and some unfortunates are born with a greater or less complement of members, and serve to illustrate the books on physical science. Some men are born in New-York and others in Mesopotamia, and are, therefore, said to be born New-Yorkers, or Mesopotamians.

But how a person can be born a Republican, unless several twin brothers and sisters were born along with him, and he had made up his mind, before his birth, to establish a commonwealth with his conati, the gentlemen of the Herkimer Convention can alone explain. They cannot surely mean that General Jackson was born in Ireland. We do not believe this; though it would solve the difficulty. If he was born in Ireland his election would be void even though he should be elected President. We know nothing about the matter; but, if we are to borrow our Chief Magistrates from foreign countries, we would as lief take them from Ireland as from any where else. There are good and brave and pious and patriotic men enough in Erin to apologize for the sins of a great many General Jacksons.

But, "when an orphan, (having only one parent) he was in the revolutionary ranks," &c.—The General was nine years old at the period referred to. We have not the tragedy of Tom Thumb before us, or we might make this passage more pathetic, as well as sublime, by a quotation. We regret that Fielding died before General Jackson was "born a republican;" and we also regret that all our historians are so utterly silent about the Revolutionary deeds of this precocious military infant.

The document which we are reviewing, next states that the General never went to any academy, which seems to be a repetition—that he was educated in his own country, (which we do not understand, as it may mean Ireland)—and then comes twaddle supplementary.

The catastrophe is an address to the people of this State. And as the People of this State do not know General Jackson from Job's turkey cock, we shall postpone, or rather omit, any remarks on it. We have written, already, too much nonsense about what is intrinsically and exquisitely nonsensical; and if our sober readers, on reading the Herkimer address, do not agree with us, that it is a document fit only for burlesque—we will admit that we have been wasting our time and theirs."

One of the charges most boldly advanced against this Administration is that of prodigality in the public expenditure. Never was there a charge more unfounded. It is true that there have been

liberal appropriations made by it towards great public objects; but those appropriations have by no means exceeded the amount properly applicable to such objects. During the whole of the present Presidential term, a steady eye has been kept upon the cardinal object of a reduction of the Public Debt, towards which more money has been appropriated than during any preceding Administration of this Government. Figures are not to be refuted by general declamation. They have an irresistible force. They cannot be argued down, and they cannot be huzza'd down. What do they tell us?

The following is a statement of the payments, on account of the Public Debt, which will have been made from 1st January, 1825, to 31st December, 1828, inclusive:

In the year 1825,	\$12,099,044 78
1826,	11,039,444 64
1827,	10,001,585 98
1828,	12,163,566 90

Total paid by this Adm'n, 45,303,642 30  
Forty-five millions three hundred and three thousand six hundred and forty-two dollars and thirty cents paid on account of the Public Debt within four years. Oh what a prodigal Administration!

Suppose that Gen. JACKSON'S Grand Army of a hundred and twenty thousand men, such as he thinks the Government ought to be damned for not having, had been kept up during this period. Not to speak of other objections to the maintaining of such a standing army in time of peace, what would have been its effect upon the finances? How much of the public debt would have been paid off? Not a doit: but the Government would have had to borrow four or five millions a year to pay the interest of the existing debt, which would have been augmented by just so much as was borrowed, thus leaving the public debt, at the end of the Administration, instead of twenty-five millions less, twenty-five millions more than at the beginning of it.

This is but one of the contrasts between the principles of the two great opposing parties.—Reflecting people! Choose ye between them? If you are for STANDING ARMIES of tens and almost hundreds of thousands, and for an augmentation of public debt at the rate of several millions of dollars a year, march to the polls, and vote for the Combination Candidate. Nat. Int.

### MAUCH CHUNK RAILWAY.

One of the editors of the Savannah Georgian, who has been on a tour to the North, thus describes the Railway leading from Coal Mines to the Lehigh River:

"The Coal Mines at Mauch Chunk, and the country for miles around, all mountainous, belong to the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, who have expended immense sums upon the works connected with them. From the Lehigh river to the summit of the Coal Mountain, is near nine miles, over which space a Railroad has been laid, for the transportation of coal. The mountain is oblong, its extreme height being about one thousand feet, and the rise of the road, on an average, one foot in seventy. A road is first cut along the side of the mountain, on which billets of wood are laid transversely, (like our swamp causeways) and on them parallel with the road, the rails of pine, six by four inches thick, are placed. On the upper surface and inner edge of these rails narrow bars or plates of iron are screwed, for the wheels to run on. The cost \$4500 per mile. The cars for carrying the coal are made of sheet iron, with strong wheels, about two feet in diameter, and carry a ton each.—They weigh, when empty, near 1500 lbs. and three of them are drawn up with ease by one mule; but, in descending, from ten to fourteen, fully loaded, are linked together, passing over the road with great rapidity by their own gravity, with a noise that may be heard for miles. The speed is regulated by a lever to each car, which stands up between the wheels of one side, and, by using it, a pressure is applied to them, which lessens or prevents their revolution at pleasure.—One man guides the whole line with a rope tied to the ends of the levers of the first six cars, he sitting on the seventh. Immediately after the coal cars, the mules to drag them up, after being emptied, are sent down in cars, three in each and it is ludicrous to see the poor animals riding by at the rates of fifteen miles an hour, unconcernedly munching their corn, and quite indifferent to their novel situation."

### John W. Nelson, Cabinet Maker,

RETURNS his thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement that he has received; and informs them, that he continues to manufacture and repair all articles in his line of business, with neatness and despatch. Being determined to use every exertion to please, he flatters himself that he will be enabled to give entire satisfaction to those who may think proper to employ him.  
He continues to make COFFINS, when called for, of Mahogany and other wood, and to attend funerals, as heretofore. His shop is on Pollock street, a few doors west of Mr. Lewis Bryan's Hotel. Aug. 23. 3cm

LAST NOTICE.  
ALL persons indebted to WM. S. WEBB, either by Bond, Note, or Book Account, are requested to call and settle said claims at my store, on or before the 1st of October next, as after that day, such claims will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.  
GEO. A. HALL, Trustee of Wm. S. Webb.  
Sept. 13

REMOVAL.  
JOHN G. KINCEY has removed from Craven street, to the Store recently occupied by Mr. Wm. S. Webb, on Pollock street, second door West of Mr. Robert Pringle's Store, where he offers for sale a general assortment of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, &c. &c. which he will sell low for cash or cotton. July 24.

CASH GIVEN FOR NEGROES.  
THE highest cash prices given for likely YOUNG NEGROES of both sexes, from the ages of 9 to 26 years. Also, for several Mechanics, viz. Blacksmiths, House Carpenters and Coopers, one Seamstress, and two Washers and Ironers. It is not necessary that the Mechanics should be under 26 years of age.—Apply to, Aug. 9. JOHN GILDESSLEVE.