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

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BY JOHN I. PASTEUR.

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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, ABNER FRANKLIN, of Iredell,
Third, ROBERT H. BURTON, of Lincoln,
Fourth, EDMUND DEPERY, of Montgomery,
Fifth, JAS. T. MOREHEAD, of Rockingham,
Sixth, ALEXANDER GRAY, of Randolph,
Seventh, BENJN. 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.

PORTRAITS 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 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.

JEFFERSON.

By Thomas Ritchie, of Richmond Enquirer.
"What kind of a President would this great civilian (General Jackson) make?"
"A gentleman who cannot interpret the plain expressions of one law—and yet he would be allowed 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, and 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 have been sharpened by causes which do 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 temper rage—
And honest men 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 abrogated 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 VICIES 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 isidms 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."

POLITICAL HERESY EXPOSED.

Extract from a Communication in the Albany Morning Chronicle.

"Inter arma, leges silent."—CICERO.

Some days ago, the address of the Committee of Jackson Young Men in the City of New York, fell into my hands. It contains principles and opinions, most hostile to the rights of freemen—and alarming to the great cause of civil liberty. Among other things, which wisdom and patriotism would have blotted out, these "followers of Jackson," as they slavishly style the men of their party, speaking of the Constitution of the United States, boldly assert that, "there is infinitely more to fear from latitude of construction, than from military force." This sentiment struck me with horror. 'Tis the very pulse and spirit of tyranny. After Cæsar had passed the Rubicon, and seated himself upon the ruins of the Old Republic, whilst the Forum was filled with armed men—when the gleam of swords was flashing in the eyes, and spears bristling in the very teeth of the Senators of Rome—well might Cicero, in the agony of spirit exclaim, "Inter arma, leges silent!!" I know that in Turkey and Persia, the laws were silent when the cannon spoke. But I never dreamed that this child of despotism, this destroyer of life, of liberty, and of law, would be naturalized here, and receive the brotherhood of freemen.

What! our blessed Constitution "more to fear from latitude of construction than from MILITARY FORCE!" What! tell us to our beads that we are subject to the will of the military, and not the military to our will? that we are not to be trusted? that the Constitution is safer in the hands of a Drum-Head Court Martial, than in our Courts of Law?—nay—safer in a camp than in the halls of Congress? Have the wardens on the walls of the Republic plotted our ruin? or our Representatives proved faithless? What ought we to think and say of the men, who even intimate the belief that we have every thing to fear, when we commit the Constitution of the land to those whom we have chosen to preside in the sanctuaries of Legislation and of Law—and that we have nothing to fear, by committing it and all our privileges to be expounded by the bloody and merciless "rules and articles of war?" But these kind counsellors tell us, that soldiers are citizens, and because they are citizens, nothing is to be feared from MILITARY FORCE. Well, if this conclusion be true, then it follows, that, if we had a standing army of a hundred, or five hundred thousand, composed of citizens—nay more—if all were converted into soldiers, and the whole country into a camp, we should be safer and better off than we now are. If, therefore, they do not mean to impose upon the nation a large standing army, then they knowingly attempt to deceive us. But if they do not mean to deceive us, why not deal with us honestly? Why not tell us the truth—that although a soldier is a citizen, yet a citizen is not a soldier—that, in this free country, none but a soldier or an alien can be tried by martial law—that an AMERICAN CITIZEN, as such, can in no case be legally subjected to martial law—that the will of the superior is the soldier's law—and that the commander moves and controls a well disciplined army as absolutely as the mainspring does the machinery of a well constructed watch.

My countrymen, why, O! why is it that every

breeze whispers in our ears the exaltation and canonization of military power? Do ye think 'tis the spirit of the winds!—and know ye not, 'tis the breathings of unholly ambition? Wherefore is it, that, on the one hand, we stand by and witness the character and conduct of our civil servants cut and mangled with as much coolness and deliberation as a bullock is flayed in the shambles, while on the other hand, we look upon the warrior with awe—and, if his deeds be questioned, evince great sensitiveness, and shrink with instinctive shuddering, as if a death warrant was borne upon every gleam of his sword?

And is it the dread of "MILITARY FORCE" that renders inscrutable the official conduct of military men—and sanctifies military usurpation? The spirit of genuine republicanism and the spirit of liberty are congenial spirits—and he who obstinately closes his ears and his conscience against the voice of reason and of truth, and justifies any violation of the Constitution or the law, is neither Republican, Patriot, nor Christian. To such a one, any appeal would be in vain. Let him alone! He is the fit subject for a tyrant's will—for a tyrant's law. Were the American Capital, like the Roman Forum, surrounded and filled with a "MILITARY FORCE," to prevent the REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE from giving to the Constitution, what martial law and the sword might be pleased to deem too much "latitude of construction," he would laud the boldness of the Chief—justify the horrible deed—and denounce him who should presume to call in question the daring usurpation.

From the New-England Weekly Review.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

You are called upon for the exercise of the right of suffrage. Two Candidates are before you; John Quincy Adams, and Andrew Jackson. What are their respective qualifications? John Quincy Adams, the long tried Republican, the advocate of Liberty and free principle, what have been his services? In the late war with Great Britain, when our commerce was destroyed, the Atlantic Coast blockaded, its villages pillaged and burnt, our back country infested with savages, and public credit reduced to a low ebb, John Quincy Adams was deputed by our Government, as minister at the Court of St. Petersburg, with instructions to negotiate for peace with Great Britain, through the Emperor Alexander. His plain, unassuming deportment, the suavity of his manners, his knowledge of Jurisprudence, International Law, the rights of Nations, and the true policy of governments, gained him the favor of Alexander, and he became the favorite at Court. Alexander not only consented to arbitrate between the two powers, but kindly offered to write to the Court of St. James.

Alexander then held the destinies of Europe, England feared his power, nor dared provoke his will. England would not consent that Alexander should arbitrate,—she knew the influence of John Q. Adams, but she agreed to treat for peace directly, first at Gottenberg, and then at Ghent. These offers were accepted by John Q. Adams, on condition, that any differences between commissioners, should be decided by Alexander. Look at the Treaty of Ghent, which may be attributed to John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, and Albert Gallatin. Can any one say that this was a dishonorable Treaty? The Treaty of Commerce was settled on reciprocal terms, and yet seven-eighths of the navigation is carried on by Americans, while the British ship-owners have become bankrupts. Look at the stipulation that differences should be settled by arbitration. We received nearly a million of dollars the last season, for loss of property and devastation of war. Who deserves the credit of this but John Quincy Adams? Look at our Treaty with France. Have not the Americans three-fourths of the carrying Trade? Look at the Treaty with Spain, and the purchase of Florida. Whom do we pay, but our own citizens, for illegal seizures, and spoils in Spain? When intriguing agents procured a surreptitious Treaty for a cession of Creek Territory, and Governor Troup instigating the State of Georgia to a rebellion against the general government, called out "stand to your arms, men," what was the conduct of John Quincy Adams? Cool, firm, and decided. Justice was the rule of his action, and future History shall record the glory of the American character, and say that he was a friend to the friendless Indian. Mr. Monroe has said, if any thing was due for the happy administration of his Government, a share was due to John Quincy Adams. The public debt is fast diminishing—the Country is peaceful, and the people happy;—why should we change?

Andrew Jackson—he has done essential service for his country—he has fought the battle of New Orleans—but what are his qualifications. Is he honest? He has propagated a base slander against Henry Clay, proved upon him by the whole Western delegation in Congress. Is he capable? What talents has he discovered, either as a representative or Senator in Congress, a Judge of the Court, or Governor of a province. Can you quote a speech, or an essay on law, Jurisprudence, political economy, or any other subject? Does not his own Biographer say that he has resigned all his civil offices, for lack of qualification? And yet he aspires to the Presidency! What presumption! He has confessed to the New York delegation, that he has violated the laws of his country, and broke the Constitution. Can you, under the solemn obligation of an oath, vote for this man? His conduct has been publicly arraigned, he has substituted his own will for the rule of his actions, he boasts that he is no hypocrite, and if elected by your suffrages—what has he to tell you?—"You knew that I neither regarded the Constitution, nor the laws of my Country. My will is law, your persons, your property are at my disposal. This Country is my military camp, and he who dares breathe the name of Liberty, awaits the military Tribunal."

Fellow Citizens! The word republican, with him, who votes for Gen. Jackson, is a burlesque upon common sense. The constitution of our Country is the rock on which we stand—we have taken our oaths to support it, and when we fail, adieu to the Liberties of our Country.

From the Providence Journal.

ADAMS AND JACKSON.

We a short time since admitted, but with a protestation against the admission, that General Jackson had never been guilty of the crimes and misdemeanors, of the sins of omission and commission, of which he stood accused in the face of the nation and of the world. Suppose the General's character at this time to be free from every imputation, we still say he has no well grounded pretensions for the important office which he seeks. He is not qualified by nature or education for the station. What though his single arm gained the battle of New Orleans, what though he were simple in his tastes, and upright and patriotic in his principles, what though he were in favor of liberty and the Constitution; pledged to no party and of sterling integrity; if he has not education and ability adequate to the undertaking, his virtue and integrity would never direct him in the management of the complicated concerns of the nation.—Every brave, virtuous, patriotic and good man is not fit to be President. Something more is required, and that something, which is ability, General Jackson does not possess. His warmest friends do not pretend it. In the various civil stations that chance and fortuitous circumstances have placed him in, he has never discovered that coolness, deliberation, knowledge and maturity of thought which should belong to an aspirant for the Presidency. He has been rash and precipitate, headstrong and impetuous, governed by his feelings and passions rather than by the dictates of a sound judgment and understanding.

If our assertions are true, and they are abundantly proved by the private and public life of General Jackson, we again ask why he should be made President of these States.

We will place the case in a little stronger point of view; we will retract the admissions made in favor of Gen. Jackson's private and public character; we will view him with, not all, but some few of his 'sins and imperfections on his head;' as suspected, accused and guilty of some few of the charges that have been urged against him, and then taking in connexion, his mental inability, ask the people of this country and state, if such a man be fit to govern.

If a quarter part of the charges preferred against the General are true, the considerate part of the community will say, he is neither fit to govern, nor to live. Some of the accusations have never been even denied, and the majority of them only palliated, justified by circumstances. It is not denied that he lay in wait for Col. Benton, with an intention to kill him; that with the stiletto he sought that satisfaction for a supposed injury, that he disdained taking at the hand of the law. It is not denied, that, under the most aggravated circumstances, he murdered, in single combat, Mr. Dickinson. In defiance of all the laws of God and man, with malice prepense, with a fixed determination of killing, he deliberately raised the pistol against the breast of his injured antagonist, who then was disarmed, and with an unerring aim rendered certain by practice, inflicted a mortal wound on a rational being, entitled to the protection of the laws. We know not what political partisans call this, the law says it is murder.

He did execute the wretched Harris and five militia men. The official documents relative to that cruel and tyrannical execution are before the public. They were sentenced to death for desertion. Harris and his associates, believing that their term of service had expired, that they had a right to return to their families and their homes, left a division of Gen. Jackson's Army. They were arrested and tried by a Court Martial. They offered in excuse their firm belief that they had a right to return home, their term of service having expired; nay, they went farther, and offered to return to their duty, if they had misconceived their rights. They were sentenced to suffer death. The sentence with the proceedings of the Court was transmitted to the General for his approbation. The power of pardoning rested with him; in his hand was life and death. Did he with the mercy of a soldier in peace pardon and forgive the innocently offending victim in his power? A word from him would have saved them. Had he but said "I pardon," they might have been alive this day to bless him. There was no necessity at the time for military severity;—example was unnecessary for military subordination. Yet, in the spirit of cruelty he said, "let the offenders die." By his order, Harris, a preacher of the gospel, the faithful husband and father of nine children, with his five associates, for an error, rather than a crime, suffered an ignominious death. We have given no coloring to this transaction, but have simply told the story as it is recorded. We ask, with astonishment, is this Chieftain, the man in whom the people would vest the highest authority?

There are other transactions in the private and public life of General Jackson, which, in our opinion, should effectually exclude him from the Presidency, and of which we shall say more at another time.

Notwithstanding the loud boasting of our opponents, we entertain the firmest belief that Mr. Adams will be re-elected to the office he has so ably filled. If at any time we feel in a desponding mood, we place our reliance in the intelligence, integrity, and virtue of the American people, and all forebodings and apprehensions vanish.

BLANKS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY EXECUTED.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.