

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

I trust I have proved, from my own deliberate declarations, in writing, that Gen. Jackson is either totally ignorant of the constitution, the laws, and the fundamental principles of civil liberty, or utterly regardless of them; and that he has the disposition, and has repeatedly avowed, the principles of a military despot. But, as actions speak louder than words, I will take the liberty of briefly stating and animadverting on some of his conduct. I do not mean to meddle with his conduct as a private man; that would only furnish a disgusting detail of squabbling and quarrelling—of pistolings, dirkings, & brick-battings, and other actions reconcilable neither to religion or morals. I shall confine myself entirely to his conduct as a public officer.

Gen. Jackson hath been vested with authority upon four occasions: 1. During the Creek war. As he then acted altogether in an enemy's country, and there were none of our civil authorities for him to interfere with, I shall say nothing about his conduct on that occasion.

2. At New-Orleans. As soon as he arrived there, as commanding general he proclaimed martial law. That is, he subjected every citizen to his own arbitrary will & pleasure, to be imprisoned by him for an offence or for no offence, as long as he pleased, and to be tried for whatever he might consider as an offence, not by a jury & the laws, but by courts-martial of his own choosing. A few days afterwards he placed a military guard on the State-House, and prevented the Legislature of Louisiana from meeting. In fact, as commanding general, he assumed all legislative, judicial, and executive powers. The mind of man cannot conceive a more despotic military tyranny! During the whole of the Revolutionary war, and the last war, neither General Washington, nor any other officer, except Jackson, ever thought of such a thing! And what excuse does he or his friends offer? Why truly that there were some disaffected people in New-Orleans! I pray you, were there no disaffected people during the Revolutionary war? Where were all the Tories? Or, because there are a few bad men, must all be made slaves?

But we are told that by it he saved New-Orleans. It is admitted that Jackson and his army saved New-Orleans: but how did they save it? By the battle which they fought, and the victory which they gained on the 8th of January, and not by his proclaiming martial law; for if the enemy had known that every human being in New-Orleans was willing to sacrifice their friends, they could not have got there without beating our army, which they were unable to do. Nobody, but the most grossly ignorant will say, that Jackson was afraid of the enemy getting information of his position; for he took up a defensive position, and remained in it eight days before the battle, without moving, and by reconnoitering, the enemy's general could become as well acquainted with his position as he was himself. Besides, any one passing or repassing might have been arrested by any one belonging to the army without a proclamation, and the proclamation could not of itself arrest any man. The only difference it made was, that without it every citizen must have been dealt with as a free man according to the constitution and the laws; but under it, every citizen's life and liberty were subjected to the arbitrary will of Jackson, the most passionate and least discreet and considerate man alive.

But still we may be told in general terms "he saved New-Orleans." From what did he save it? From destruction? No. From plunder? No. Or did he save its inhabitants from slaughter, or other personal violence? No. He only saved it from a temporary occupation by the enemy. If I am asked how I know that this would have been the only consequence of the enemy getting to New-Orleans? I answer, by the same rule that a man is enabled to prophecy without the gift of inspiration—that what has repeatedly happened, and been always attended with like consequences, when it does happen again will be attended with like consequences. For example, the sun, has hitherto set, and any man, without the gift of prophecy, may, on seeing the sun rise, foretell that he will set. Now, during the Revolutionary War, the British (the same enemy) after the battle of Long Island got possession of New-York, after the battle of Brandywine got possession of Philadelphia, and after a siege, got possession of Charleston, &c. &c. and they did not destroy or plunder either of those cities, nor did they slaughter or maltreat the inhabitants, but only kept a temporary possession of them. If there is any man so mean and slavish a spirit as to place the temporary occupation of a town, or even the property in it, above the preservation of the constitution, the laws and the first principles of civil liberty, he is unworthy of reading the free soil of the United States.

Nav, after the enemy had retired to their shipping, and their admiral had declared that he had information of the conclusion of peace, he arrested a member of the legislature of Louisiana for publishing, anonymously, in a newspaper, that under those circumstances, the neighbouring militia ought to be permitted to return home and attend to their own business, and because the district judge issued a writ of habeas corpus to have that citizen brought before him, to be dealt with according to the constitution and the laws, he first arrested the Judge & then banished him. This was not only wanton, but frantic military tyranny; it was grossly violating the constitution, the laws, and the first principles of civil liberty, without the least shadow of an excuse.

3. During the Seminole war. The force under his command in that war was so overwhelming that there was no fighting. Most of the wretched Indians deserted their all and fled for their lives, into the Spanish territory. However some of them attacked the frontiers of Georgia, which Gen. Jackson had left none of his large force to protect; and because the Governor of Georgia ordered some of the militia of that state to protect its frontiers, and punish the aggressors, Jackson wrote to him menacing and insulting letters for having dared to do so while he (Jackson) was "in the field." In that Governor, however, he met with a man who was not to be overawed or bullied; and so the matter ended with hard words on both sides. The constitution of the United States has given to Congress, and to Congress alone, the power of declaring war and authorising acts of hostility against a foreign nation; no other authority in the union can do it, still less individuals. But Jackson, with his army, entered the Spanish territory, attacked and took some of their towns and forts, and, on their territory, caused several men to be hung; nay he hung one after he had been acquitted by one of his own courts-martial; thus making war on a foreign nation in defiance of the constitution, and shewing that he regards no law, civil or military, but is solely governed by his own frantic humour.

4. As Governor of Florida. There, after loading the Spanish Governor, who had staid for the purpose of delivering possession of the country to him, with the most violent and vulgar abuse, he arrested him; and because the Judge granted a writ of habeas corpus, he abused and threatened him. The Judge was mean enough to submit and suffer himself to be bullied. But he and the General afterwards disgraced themselves, and the country by the indecent and abusive memorials which they presented to the President and Congress against one another.

If, on either of these two last occasions, the General could have got into a war with Spain, he would have secured to himself, in spite of the Radicals, for some years more, his pay and emoluments of a Major General (upwards of \$7,000 a year) and to his brother officers "the profession which they had embraced," but at the same time he would have run the country to an enormous expence. Spain however was not in a condition to go to war, although she had abundant cause for doing so.

That Jackson declared his intention of dragging a Senator of the United States from his seat, and cutting off his ears, and surrounded by his aids, was on his way to attempt it, is a fact, which I believe, will be disputed by no man of information; but if any one doubts it, I will refer him to any member of Congress who was at Washington four or five years ago. As, however, he neither made that declaration, in writing, (that I know of,) nor carried it into effect, I will only make one remark on it—that if Gen. Jackson was President of the United States, with all the patronage, civil, military, and naval belonging to that office, he would probably be surrounded by all the idle, profligate, and aspiring young men in the country; and would there not then be too much reason to fear that, under the direction of such a chief, they would reduce members of Congress to the wretched alternative of choosing which they would prefer, their own personal safety, or the due discharge of their duty to their constituents.

The facts stated in these letters are all indisputable, being derived from the most authentic sources; whether the conclusions drawn from them be correct, every man must judge for himself; but, I trust, it hath been shewn that Gen. Jackson is far from being a man of talents, hardly possesses a common degree of understanding and information, and hath no pretensions to sound sense and discretion;—that by voting for and supporting partial, unjust, and unnecessary taxes he hath shewn himself hostile to the interests of agriculture in general, and those of the Southern States in particular;—that he is either wonderfully ignorant of the constitution and the laws, or totally disregards them;—that he hath repeatedly, deliberately, and in writing, avowed the most arbitrary and unconstitutional principles; and that, every time that he hath been entrusted with military command, he hath tram-

pled on the constitution and the laws, and exercised the most despotic military tyranny over the constituted civil authorities and his fellow-citizens. To elect him President of the United States would surely be an act of madness, dangerous in itself, but much more dangerous in its example; for others, much abler than him, observing that his offences not only passed off with impunity, but absolutely recommended him to the highest and most important office in the gift of the people, would act in the same way; and the probable consequences would be, civil wars, or the loss of liberty, perhaps both. Therefore Beware how ye trust him.

A NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

General LAFAYETTE departed from Boston, on Tuesday week, on his visit eastward, to Salem, Newburyport, &c. as far as Portsmouth. The Mayor of Boston took him in the carriage provided for him by the city, to Charles River Bridge, where he took his leave. The General then quitted the carriage, and took his seat in one provided by the Governor, on behalf of the State, and which, under an escort of cavalry, and accompanied by the Governor's aids, was to convey him to the New-Hampshire line, and to receive him at that line on his return to Boston.

Great preparations were making wherever he was expected, to do him honor, though his journey eastward was to be very rapid, as he was to spend Wednesday in Portsmouth and return to Boston by noon on Thursday. The Boston Centinel says, of his visit to that city, that "the entire week during which we were honored with the presence of Gen. LAFAYETTE, was one festive jubilee, in which ALL HEARTS united, and ALL HANDS participated." The General would leave Boston the day after his return to it; on his way south, and has mentioned as a reason for his hasty movements, that he feels himself called on by a sense of propriety to visit the seat of government as early as practicable, and that it is his intention to return to Boston the next spring, "prior to his return to France."

The General made the following reply to the address of the Cincinnati Society of Massachusetts on the 17th ultimo:

"Amidst the inexpressible enjoyments which press upon my heart, I could not but feel particularly eager and happy to meet my beloved brothers in arms. Many, many, I call in vain; and at the head of them, our matchless paternal Chief, whose love to an adopted son, I am proud to say, you have long witnessed. But while we mourn together for those we have lost, while I find a consolation, in the sight of their relations and friends, it is to me a delightful gratification, to recognize my surviving companions of our revolutionary army—that army so brave, so virtuous, so united by mutual confidence and affection. That we have been the faithful soldiers of independence, freedom, and equality, those three essential requisites of national and personal dignity and happiness; that we have lived to see those sacred principles secured to this vast Republic, and cherished elsewhere by all generous minds, shall be the pride of our life, the boast of our children, the comfort of our last moments. Receive, my dear brother soldiers, the grateful thanks, and constant love, of your old companion and friend."

Notice.

IN consequence of some unforeseen occurrences at the time when an appointment was published for the Neuse District Conference to be held at Whitaker's Camp-Ground, including a Camp-Meeting,—there will be no Camp-Meeting, and the Conference will sit at Holland's Meeting-House, 9 miles south of Raleigh—commencing the 14th of October. WM. COMPTON, 87 Sept. 11.

Transylvania University.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. THE Lectures in this Department will commence, as usual, on the First Monday of November next, and terminate the first week in March. Anatomy and Surgery, by Benj. W. Dudley, M.D. Institutes of Medicine, and Clinical Practice, by Chas. Caldwell, M.D. Theory and Practice of Physic, by Samuel Brown, M.D. Materia Medica & Medical Botany, by Daniel Drake, M.D. Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, by W. H. Richardson, M.D. Chemistry, by James Blythe, D.D. and Robert Best, A.M. B. W. DUDLEY, Dean of the Faculty. N. B. Commonwealth Paper received for Tickets as heretofore. 87-4t.

State of North-Carolina,

Halifax County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1824.

Warwick Hackada, Original Attachment—Levied on 1 tract of land and premises in District No. 16.

Alex'r. Boyd Jun'r. No. 16. It appearing to the Court, that the defendant in this case has removed out of this State, or so conceals himself that the usual process of law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Register, printed in the City of Raleigh, for three months, that unless the defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Halifax at the Court house in Halifax, on the 3d Monday of November next, reply to the property so attached, or plead to issue, that judgment final shall be entered and execution awarded. A true copy. Test, RICH'D. EPPE, C. C. Aug. 30th, 1824. 87 Adr. \$5.25.

The Warrenton Fall Races,

Will commence over the Warrenton Course, on Wednesday the 10th day of November next, and continue four days. First Day.—A Sweepstake, one mile heats for three years old colts and fillies—\$100 entrance—Three or more to make a race. Subscription to close the day preceding that of the Race. Second Day.—The Jockey Club Purse—\$500.—Three mile heats—Entrance \$50. Money hung up at the usual discount. Third Day.—The Proprietor's Purse, \$200. Money hung up—two mile heats—Entrance \$20. Fourth Day.—A Handy Cap, mile heats—Entrance \$25, together with gate money of that day. The Proprietor pledges himself to have the Tract in good order. Stables and Litter furnished Race-Horses, gratis. ROBT. R. JOHNSON, Prop'r. Warrenton, N. C. Sept. 4th, 1824. A BALL will be furnished on the evening of the 2d and 3d days' Race, by R. R. JOHNSON, Prop'r.

Quantico Canal Lottery.

FOURTH CLASS—SCHEME. 1 Prize of \$5000 is \$5000 5 2000 10000 6 1000 6000 6 500 3000 6 340 2040 138 50 6900 690 10 6900 6072 5 30360 6924 Prizes \$70200 10626 Blanks.

17550 tickets. 1 1/2 blanks to a prize. This Lottery is formed by the ternary Combination and Permutation of 27 numbers. The fate of the above 17550 tickets will be determined in a few moments by the drawing of 4 numbers out of 27 put into the wheel. The drawing will take place on Thursday the 25th day of November, or at a much earlier day, if the sale of tickets will warrant it. Tickets and Shares in this Lottery, can be obtained without any advance on the price, by leaving orders for the same at the Bookstore of J. GALES & SON, RALEIGH. Whole Ticket \$5 00 Half do 2 50 Quarter do 1 25 Parcels of 9 Tickets may also be had—purchased in that way they will cost \$45, and are warranted to draw \$20, less 15 per cent. Should a parcel be purchased by certificate it will cost only Of Whole Tickets \$28 Half do 14 Quarter do 7 Prizes payable 30 days after the drawing, and subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Orders from the country (post paid) will meet with prompt attention. July 10. 60td 76

Ranaway

FROM me at Lancaster Courthouse, South-Carolina, on the 29th of this instant, my Negro Man BOB. He is about 21 or 22 years of age, has a pleasant countenance, speaks pretty quick, converses sensibly, and both reads and writes. He rather inclines to the yellowish color, of low stature and not very heavy made, will weigh about 125 or 130—Bob has been often at sea and has contracted something of a sailor's air when walking—His teeth are very white, and has a small scar (I think) below his right eye—his hands and feet are small. Bob had on when he left me, a small chip hat, blue cloth pantaloons, but he will change, as he has other clothes, and it is likely he will wear a blue broadcloth coat with gilt buttons. He took with him a pair of short boots with revolving heels, also a Bible and a small psalm and hymn book.—It is likely Bob will change his name and attempt to pass for a free man. I think he will make for the North—and may attempt to get a passage by water. Few negroes have the cunning and sense he has. About two years ago I bought him out of Jail, sold as a runaway for his fees. I will give twenty dollars to any person who will lodge him in any Jail in the United States. MINOR CLINTON. July 31. 77 10w

North-Carolina,

HAYWOOD COUNTY. Superior Court of Law, second Wednesday after the 4th Monday of March, 1824.

John Crow, vs. James Holland's heirs. WHEREAS it appears to the satisfaction of the Court, the Defendants James Holland, jun. Sophia Perkins and Cynthia Rhodes, heirs of James Holland, dec'd. are inhabitants of another government: It is therefore ordered, by the Court, that publication be made 3 months in the Raleigh Register, that the aforesaid defendants appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Haywood, at the Court-house in Waynesville, on the 2d Wednesday after the 4th Monday in September next, then & there, to plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso. Test, J. B. LOVE, Clk 67-3m.

State of North Carolina.

Northampton County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1824.

Elias Johnson, vs. Drury Nelson. Original attachment, levied on land.

Judgment by default is granted, the Plaintiff and the property condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered and decreed by the Court that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for three months successively, that unless the defendant Drury Nelson appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Northampton at the Court House in said County, on the first Monday of September next, and replevy the property so attached and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against him and execution awarded accordingly. Witness, John W. Harrison, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the first Monday of June A. D. 1824, and in the 48th year of American Independence. 63 J. W. HARRISON, C. C. C. Issued June 11. Adr. \$6.

Notice

ON the 2d Monday in December next, will be sold for ready money at the Court House in Snowhill, the following tracts of land, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the tax thereon for the years 1821 and 1822, to wit: 228 acres on Sandy Run belonging to John H. Shritton. 50 do do do belonging to Thos. Dail (S. T.) 193 do Cotentnea Creek do James Dail. 900 do do do Zach'r. Elliott. 692 do do do do Joseph House. 100 do Sandy Run do Uzzel Lassiter. 671 do Cotentnea Creek, do Catharine Porter. 160 do Sandy Run do Readin Rasbury. 146 do do do Isaac Bryley. 600 do Cotentnea Creek do Heirs of Chas Carr. (not given in) 153 do Tyson's marsh Howell Aldridge do 200 do do do William Aldridge do 345 do do do John H. Edwards do 600 do do do Thomas Harner do 400 do do do Etheldred Mitchell do 121 do do do Sarah Mitchell do 71 do do do Christopher Reynolds do 67 do do do Joseph Reynolds do 137 do do do Charles S. West do 400 do do do Sugg Aquilla do 230 do do do Henry Sugg do 255 do do do Josiah Sugg, Jun. do 400 do do do do Josiah Whitby do 50 do do do do Nancy Ward do 121 do do do do Christopher Wood do 400 do do do do Augustus Williams do 1252 1821 do do do Benjamin Hardy do 322 do do do do Joshua Rouse do 218 do do do do Samuel Whitby do 1 Town lot in Snowhill, Barbary Wooten 182 1/2 do on Polecat belonging to Thomas Dail, Sen. 300 do do do Henry Forrest do 200 do do do Joshua Griffin do 191 do do do Thos Miller do 1595 on Cotentnea crk. do William Pope do 327 do do do Zilpha Rogers do 466 do do do do A. W. Pell Sen. do 561 do do do do Jethro Warren do 372 do do do do Heirs of J. Dandlet do 20 do do do do Anthony V. Pell sr. do 21 do do do do Willis Dupree do 856 2 3 Cotentnea crk do Stephen Eason do 1554 on Sandy Run do Joseph Rasbury do 595 do do do do John Joyner do 1817 do do do do Stephen Rogers do 50 do do do do Richard L. Tison do 41 do do do do May's heirs do 636 Naughtunto do do do do William Aldridge do 350 do do do do Jeremiah Barrow do 100 do do do do John Barrow do 78 do do do do Elizabeth Barrow do 34 do do do do Cullen Edmondson do 525 do do do do James Glasgow do 125 do do do do Heirs of Burwell Edmondson 50 do do do Isaac Hay do 790 do do do do Isaham Lane do 347 do do do do Henry Taylor do 320 do do do do William Williams do 140 do do do do do Westwood Williams do 750 do do do do Heirs of Richard Wooten* 278 (1821) do do do John Aldridge do 120 do do do do Matthew Grace do 298 do do do do Bryant Lane do 200 do do do do John Moore do 200 do do do do as Guardian do 60 do do do do Sally Sails do 570 do do do do James Taylor do 213 do do do do Avy Taylor do 419 do do do do do Winifred Westbrooke do 200 do do do do Elizabeth Dawning (not given in) 140 Cotentnea crk. do Mary Coward do 100 do do do do Jesse Coward do 435 do do do do Robert Harper do 615 6 lots in Hookerton Wm. Hooker 790 5 do do do do Hymerick Hooker do 200 Cotentnea crk do do do do Richard Hodges do 133 1-3 do do do do Wm. Kilpatrick do 250 do do do do do Susanna Westbrooke do 337 1 lot in Hookerton Gray Westbrooke* 2 do do do do do Thomas Moore do 28 Cotentnea crk. do do do do Turnfield Wilson do 640 do do do do John Dunn, for Walter Dunn. 220 do do do do Susanna Dixon do 175 do do do do do Bethany House do 410 do do do do do William Phillips for Lassiter's heirs 676 (1821) do do do do Simon Breton for heirs of Kilpatrick 168 do do do do do John Creech do 220 do do do do do Kinchen Dixon do 216 do do do do do Obad Dixon do 650 do do do do do Thomas Edwards do 112 do do do do do do Anthony Pate do 50 on Cotentnea crk do do do do do Edmond Breemont do 490 do do do do do Solomon Brare for Rasbury's Heirs* 136 do do do do do Moses Cobb do 334 do do do do do Asa Daniel do 50 do do do do do Wm. R. D. Speight do 1100 do do do do do Arthur Speight do 203 do do do do do W. Shackelford do 847 do do do do do Lemon Speight do 500 do do do do do do Thomas Speight do 660 do do do do do do Samuel Vines do 700 do do do do do do Elisha Woodward do 486 do do do do do do Theophilus Eason do 49 do do do do do do John Harper do 662 do do do do do do A. ram Moore do 50 do do do do do do Isham Menshew do 55 do do do do do do Jno. McKeal, Jun'r. do 50 do do do do do do Isaac Price do 412 do do do do do do James R. Price do 252 do do do do do do John Pope do 253 do do do do do do Jesse Rasbury do 270 do do do do do do William Rasbury do 370 do do do do do do Sabrina Daniel do 483 [1821] do do do do do do John Glasgow do 100 do do do do do do Jno. McKeal, Sen'r do 122 do do do do do do Sarah Minshew do 200 do do do do do do Arthur Shackelford

All those having receipts for either of the above named years, are requested to produce them, as it is impossible for the Subscriber to know who has and who has not paid—and he is under the necessity of collecting from those who have not paid, if not by fair means by law. JOHN HOLLIDAY, Adr. of Rich'd D. Bright late shff. Greene co. Aug. 25, 1824. 85-3t

Mr. Crawford & Mr. Gallatin.

THOSE friendly to the Election of Mr. Crawford for President and Vice President of the United States, as recommended by the late Congressional Caucus, are requested to meet at Mason Hall in Orange County on Saturday the 18th day of September next, to express their approbation of the National Nomination, and to use all honorable means to promote the interest of said recommendation. A FRIEND TO REFORM! August 14, 1824. 80c.