

**GENERAL JACKSON.**

We have just received a Pamphlet from the state of Tennessee, entitled an "Address to the people of the United States on the Presidential Election, by Jesse B. Morrow," from which we make the following extract:

"After the announcement of General Jackson for the Presidency, through the interference of his pretended friends, the affair which was designed merely as a compliment to the General, or a scheme to affect the senatorial election, was turned into an earnest effort in favor of his pretensions. A few dependants, as well as those who were seeking for some popular theme on which to ride into power themselves, took advantage of the good fortune which had attended his military operations, and urged his claims with the most unceasing efforts. The expected plunder of public offices, and his known partiality for his favorites, whetted their zeal, and increased their clamours. Meetings were called, and a number of the unreflecting and complying part of the people were induced to pledge their support. The support of Jackson became the watchword on all occasions, and none but those who would join the cry in his favour were to be considered worthy of public employment. The great mass of the people were unacquainted with the pretensions of rival candidates, and the greatest exertions have uniformly been made, either to keep them out of view, or to present their claims in the most odious shape. State pride was appealed to, and the services of Jackson recounted, enlarged, and dwelt upon, until every species of flattery and adulation was exhausted. The people were taken as by storm, and carried along with the torrent until it began to be considered almost treason to resist the current.

Under this excitement of popular feeling, the Legislature of Tennessee met, and a Senator was to be elected in the place of Colonel Williams, whose term of service had expired. It was soon discovered that Williams stood too high in the estimation of the public and of the legislature of Tennessee, to be supplanted by an ordinary rival. After mustering all the charges which could be brought against him, (the whole amount of which was that he did not worship Jackson,) and combining all the forces of the opposite factions, it was clearly foreseen that a large majority were in favor of Williams, against all and every opponent. The faction became desperate; and as a last resort determined that Jackson himself should come upon the field. The plan was organized, and Jackson was announced as if without his knowledge or consent; when in fact it was predetermined for months before, that Williams should be beat at all hazards. At the bare mention of the plan, a majority of the members were struck with astonishment and disgust. To bring up Jackson at that late hour, when every other opponent had been driven from the field, seemed so unfair, so much like the gratification of personal hostility, that the honest indignation of impartial men was excited, and many who were friends of Jackson could not think he would consent to the scheme. Another objection which presented itself to all who regarded the rights of their fellow-citizens, was that it had been the custom to allow the eastern section of the state a Senator, for the purpose of having the interests of each section fairly and fully represented.

It was discovered after the canvass of a few days amid the extraordinary excitement, when every reason that could be advanced was urged in favor of Jackson; when members had been threatened, persuaded, and managed, in every way possible, that the friends of Williams yet held the majority, and that without further exertion he would yet prevail. In this state of things, a messenger was despatched for Jackson himself to appear on the ground, his presence being deemed indispensable. He came, and personally exerted himself to promote his election. Members were again appealed to in every shape in which they were accessible. It was urged that defeat would be ruinous to the prospects of Jackson for president, and that his presence as Senator would greatly advance his prospects. It was urged that the people were in his favour for Senator, as they had recommended him for President. Many members, by such arguments and representations, were induced to vote for him, contrary to their own inclination and known will. And with the full benefit of all these circumstances, the vote, when taken, was, for Jackson 55, Williams 25.

Those who understood the true interests of Tennessee, then exclaimed against the appointment of Jackson as Senator in Congress. It was then clearly foreseen, and fully predicted, that he would be induced to bargain southern interests for northern votes. The great northern measure of imposing prohibitory duties, so as to compel us to purchase of northern manufacturers at their own prices, was distinctly foreseen and exclaimed against, before Jackson went from home. The bait, it was well understood would surely be thrown out, and it was not doubted but he would

buy the interests of the south for his own promotion. He felt secure at home, let him do as he would; and for the votes of Pennsylvania, and the prospect of gaining Ohio, New-York, and other tariff States, he misrepresented the interests and wishes of his own constituents.

It was not denied by those who sent him there, that the object of his going into the Senate was to electioneer for President. We find him at Washington, bowing and cringing to all his former foes, save only his greatest rival Mr. Crawford: to him he preserved a haughty distance, affecting to feel too much resentment at supposed injuries to forgive him. He is seen with hosts of sycophants dancing attendance on his person and flattering his vanity. He is placed at the head of the military committee, where his predecessor presided with so much skill and honor to himself and his state; and by his friends he is expected there to make some figure: but, alas! his speeches if he delivered any have never reached the public. He voted, and that was all; and even that by far too much, for he voted away the rights and interests of his constituents. At the close of the session, when the memorial of Edwards was introduced into the house, and its supporters overwhelmed by the indignant feeling of a large majority of the members, the General looked wise, asked leave of absence, took the route homeward different from his usual course, spent a night on the road with Edwards, and in his return was not idle in causing to be circulated the most injurious insinuations against Mr. Crawford.

As a politician, Gen. Jackson could never rise above mediocrity; he is not deficient in ordinary capacity for ordinary transactions; but his restless temper can never yield to the confinement and attention necessary to a man of general information. Boisterous in ordinary conversation, he makes up in oaths what he lacks in argument, and is in the habit of attempting to browbeat any opponent. Such has been the habits of the man in private life. He may for a time and under peculiar circumstances, affect a different demeanor; but it will be all affectation. The public career of Andrew Jackson is too notorious to require repetition. For all the good he has done for you, for all that has been done by the gallant men who has fought and suffered under his command, he has received all the honor and all the profit. 'Tis true, he has essayed to divide with his near relations, and immediate dependants; but to the great mass of the army, the gallant officers of various grades, who came not within the range of his peculiar favour, he has distributed but a small share of praise. Let us now for a moment revert to the early history of this man's life; not indeed the history published by a dependent biographer, who, as a reward for his writing, was placed in the Senate of the United States, and whose whole book is made up of the General's official reports, with the exception of one solitary truth relative to the Kentucky troops at Orleans, which was inserted contrary to the General's report, and does more justice to the men of Kentucky; but such a history as can be supported by the evidence of all impartial men to whom his whole course has been familiar, and who now view with astonishment his projected elevation.

In order to add to the military fame of Jackson, and attach veneration to his character, it is said by his friends that he partook of the toils of the Revolution. I have never understood that he asserted this to be a fact, although I do not doubt that if old enough he would have taken a part in the contest, for he is truly a man of "blood and carnage"; yet I have no evidence that he did so, or that the statement by his friends is anything else than an electioneering story. The first conspicuous acts of his life in Tennessee, may be found at the race-ground and cock-fight. At such places he was for many years, even up to the period of his joining the army, a leader and conspicuous actor. And it is a notorious fact, that he was scarce ever known to leave a race-ground without having participated in an affair or a riot, or at least a quarrel. His whole life has been a scene of confusion, and no man can point to a single day on 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 numerous individuals in public or private life: not political differences or ordinary misunderstandings, but quarrels of the most violent, rancorous and deadly nature. To recount the numerous encounters, affrays, and personal controversies in which he has been engaged, would be truly a tedious task. He has only fought one duel himself on fair and equal terms, and that was with Charles Dickinson. In this affair, after receiving the fire of his antagonist, and reserving his own, he took deliberate aim, and shot his adversary through the body a mortal wound. He has been the promoter of various duels, and has always evinced a disposition to see the practice encouraged. He was, so report says, a chief manager in a duel between two young gentlemen about sixteen years of age, their

pistols near touching. Another of a desperate character between Mr. O. and Mr. D. and many others.

Tradition tells us, that some thirty years ago, he made an attack upon an unarmed man named Roberts, himself literally loaded with arms.

At another time, he is said to have travelled two hundred miles to fight an old man, Governor Sevier; met him unarmed on the public highway, and compelled him to retire behind his company for protection. He has, on all occasions, discovered a disposition to bully his opponents, and is as willing to be considered dangerous, as to be exposed to peril; yet I do not deny him all the courage, the savage ferocity his friends lay claim to. By his own confession, he delights to dwell on scenes of "blood and carnage." But without stopping to trace him through the turbulent course of his private life, and without recurring to those transactions which it might be supposed would be brought into view on this occasion, and which would not fail to cast a crimson glow of shame on the face of his nearest friends, I will proceed to inquire into his public acts, from the period of his entering the service of the U. States as a general of militia.

Soon after the declaration of war, a call was made on the state of Tennessee for two thousand of her volunteers, to march to the lower country, & there to act under the orders of Gen. Wilkinson. General Jackson had the command of these troops as Brigadier-General, and proceeded with them to Natchez. At this place an order reached him from the War Department, requiring him to dismiss his troops. Altho' this order was no doubt expected to have reached him before that time, and no injury was designed to the troops, or advantage contemplated by the government from their situation, yet General Jackson manifested great violence on the occasion, inflamed the troops, with a view to render the government odious, and himself popular, and declared that the volunteers should not be compelled to enlist, for he would march them back to their homes. This was an occasion on which a true patriot would have explained the order, and done all in his power to render the soldiers satisfied with the government. Not so with the General: He determined to become popular with the army, suffer who would. On the return of the troops to Tennessee, they were discharged: the discharge was final; but on receiving intelligence, several months after the massacre at Fort Mimms, and waving all objections, these patriotic men again turned out to the number of two thousand or more, and marched under their former leaders to the scene of action. In this campaign, General Jackson, as Major-General of militia, had command of all the troops from Tennessee. And in organizing the staff of this militia army, furnished the most conclusive evidence of his disposition to advance his own relations and his particular adherents, without regard to qualification, or to the claims of others. His nephew-in-law, Stokely D. Hays, was appointed Quartermaster-General. Another, nephew-in-law, Coffee, was appointed by himself a General of cavalry, or mounted infantry, (a new proceeding in military operations.) Others of his kinsmen were placed around him, and the residue of his officers, or most of them, were filled by those who had aided, or certified in his behalf in relation to an affair in which he had been concerned previous to his joining the army. Thus, in the very outset of the campaign, did he manifest partiality, and disregard for qualification for offices, creating thereby a general feeling of disgust in the army. Some of those who had checked him in private life, took warning from the promotion of his certificate-makers and bullies, and kept out of the army in consequence.

Determined to reap all the honors of the campaign himself, and prevent the participation of the troops of East Tennessee in the applause which was expected to attend an easy conquest of half-armed savages, he eagerly rushed forward, regardless of consequences, and without making the necessary provision for the subsistence of his army. General Coffee, with one thousand of his mounted men, attacked and destroyed a village containing two hundred inhabitants, at Talashachee. In his official report of this action, the honor and praise is bestowed on his nephew, his self-appointed general of horse. The next affair was at Talladega, in which, according to his official report, "he received the most important assistance from the Quartermaster-General, Col. Stokely D. Hays." (another of his nephews-in-law.) Thus did he attempt to bolster up the reputation and advance the standing of his own kinsmen, at the expense of other officers of more merit and real talents. After this battle, the army, on returning to camp, found itself destitute of provisions, no sufficient arrangements having been made to supply them. The winter was approaching; the volunteers, who had only expected to remain a short time, as their time would expire at any rate the 10th of December, had not provided themselves for a winter campaign, claimed their discharge, and

wished to return home. Their application was treated with contempt, they were insulted, and themselves denounced as deserters, cowards, and every abusive epithet applied to them.

Yes, fellow-citizens, two regiments of as gallant men as ever marched to a field of battle, composed chiefly of the first men in the country, or the sons of the most respectable families, some of whom have since filled the most dignified stations, and many of whom were men of equal, nay superior intelligence to Jackson himself; these men, in whose bosoms glowed as much true patriotism as in that of their commanding General were termed traitors, deserters, cowards; were threatened with being shot, the militia planted on the hills to impede their march, and the body guard of the general called out with their pieces of artillery, and lighted matches, to hurl destruction through their ranks. Many of the gallant and intelligent young men composing this guard, shrunk with horror and disgust from the duty assigned them, and felt themselves imposed upon and degraded by the shameful display they were compelled to make.

Finally, the volunteers returned home, and Carroll, their Inspector-General, possessing more popularity with the army and the people, than the General and all his kinsmen, was despatched to Tennessee for additional forces. He soon returned with eight hundred and fifty mounted men, chiefly heads of families, who had agreed to serve a tour of sixty days, choosing their own officers, and retaining to themselves the privilege of being commanded by no other than of their own choice, except himself, as their commander in chief. Notwithstanding this stipulation, it was so managed that his kinsman & general of horse, of his own creation, continued with the army as a General, and in the battles fought during the expedition, he was alleged to have contributed largely to the favorable result. In the last affair, the army was taken by surprise, and some confusion took place. The Nashville guard stood firm, and order was at length restored. Two of the volunteer colonels, who had brought themselves under Jackson's displeasure, by refusing to serve under Coffee, were arrested, and one of them sacrificed to the vanity and pride of the General and his nephew Coffee. The other would have shared the same fate, but for the firmness of himself and friends. Another instance of the malignant cruelty of Gen. Jackson was to be found in the case of the late Gen. Roberts. This brave, upright and honest soldier knew no deceit, nor feared the face of man. He had toiled faithfully in the service of his country, and was among the most zealous and ardent of the officers of militia. His unbending spirit had caused offence to the General, and he sought the first opportunity afforded by a temporary indiscretion, proceeding alone from a want of sufficient knowledge of military rules, to have him arrested and tried, and would have most likely deprived him of command, had not the death of the old and faithful soldier disappointed the General of his victim. (To be continued.)

**List of Letters,**

- REMAINING in the Post Office at Oxford, N. C. on the 1st October, 1824, to wit:
- A Hunt Thomas
  - Alston Mrs. Eliz. 2
  - Baker Daniel B.
  - Buckhannan Andrew
  - Blackman Miss E. 2
  - Burton James M.
  - Brown Zadock
  - Bradford Elijah
  - Black Whittington
  - Black David
  - Richd. & Wm. Bullock
  - Boon Miss Harriet B.
  - Bennett Peter
  - Bullock Dr. Benj.
  - Badgett Andrew
  - Bush Rev. Leverett
  - Cole Nelson
  - Coffin Archer
  - Clark Frederick M.
  - Carrington Miss C. M.
  - Chandler David
  - Douglas Rev. Jas. B.
  - Daniels Romeo
  - Dawney Matthew H.
  - Davis Eben N.
  - Dawney Miss Jane
  - Dowtin Samuel
  - Daniel Thomas
  - Daniel Henry M.
  - Daniel James Esq.
  - Epps Mrs. Martha B.
  - Ford Mrs. Jane
  - Farror Tenny 3
  - Flemming William 2
  - Fussell Arthur
  - Freeman Gideon
  - Fuller Daniel 2
  - Freeman John
  - Frazier William
  - Folthrt Mrs. Mary
  - Gordon William
  - Gasper Licuusa
  - Hookady Wm. H.
  - Haskett Isaac
  - Harris Charles Esq.
  - Hopkins William
  - Hunt Dr. Thomas
  - Harris Mrs. Mary
  - Harris Capt Samuel
  - Huddleston Ezekiel
  - Hayes Samuel
  - Harris Samuel
  - Hunt Groves
  - Jones Daniel 2
  - Isler Mrs. Mary
  - Jones James S.
  - Jones Mrs Nancy
  - Jerter Robert
  - Jenkins Robert
  - Jenkins Thomas
  - Jenkins Joseph
  - Jenkins Jesse
  - Jenkins John
  - Jeffers William
  - Jones Nicholas Esq.
  - Jones S. Robert
  - Jones Abner
  - Jones William
  - Johnson Willis
  - Lyon Jacob
  - Longmire Robert
  - Meredith Joseph
  - Moss John
  - Mallory Charles
  - Milla Matilda
  - Moody Benjamin
  - Mills William
  - McKnight Alexander
  - Mize Lewis
  - Mitchell Daniel
  - Mangum James
  - Outlaw Geo. B. Esq.
  - Parrish Sterling
  - Parham Samuel
  - Paschall Edwin 2
  - Ridley Mrs. Susan Ann
  - Ridley Dr. Charles L.
  - Rogers Willie 2
  - Ross Peter W.
  - Smith Col. Maurice
  - Smith John P 4
  - Smith Reuben
  - Short Vines
  - Stoval Wilkins
  - Sheriff of Granville 2
  - Thomasson Nelson
  - Wynne Robert
  - Wortham Benjamin H.
  - Wortham Henry
  - Webb William
  - Washington William
  - Williams J. J.
  - Wood
  - Y Young James Esq.

**Entered**

ON the Stray book of Chatham County, on the 29th of September, 1824, by John W. Nicholson, on the waters of Tick creeek, a Bay Horse, three years old, with his hind foot white, and his right fore knee shelled. Appraised to \$21.  
JOSEPH HACKNEY, Ranger.  
Oct. 9, 1824.

**Entered**

ON the Stray book of Chatham County, on the 30th of September, 1824, by John Fox, fifteen miles west of Pittsborough, on the waters of Rocky river, a small Black Mare, 14 hands high, right eye blind, a small streak in her forehead, supposed to be 13 or 14 years old. Valued at Ten Dollars.  
JOSEPH HACKNEY, Ranger.  
Oct. 9, 1824.

**Clothing Store.**

THE subscriber is happy to inform his friends and the public, that he will visit Raleigh again about the 15th October, with a general and elegant assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, and all other articles of his line. The articles have all been made of the best materials, of the latest fashions, and by the best workmen. The liberal encouragement he has heretofore met with from his friends in this place, has induced him to extend his assortment this season far beyond those he has heretofore had; and he flatters himself that the superiority of the articles will secure to him a continuation of public patronage.  
M. COOK.  
Raleigh, Sept. 20.

**Runaway.**

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Wake County, on the 24th inst. a Negro Man about 20 years old, stout built, dark complexion, who says his name is YEARLY, and that he was bought of Col. STAPLES of Patrick county, Va. by Mr. Cammel, who he believes lives in some part of Kentucky. He has been runaway more than 12 months. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs. SAMUEL H. PULLEN, Jailor.  
Raleigh, Sept. 27.

**Runaway**

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 clip 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

**University of Maryland LOTTERY.**

Second Class.  
TO be drawn on the 11th day of November next, and completed in one day.  
SCHEME.  
6 Prizes of \$5,000 is \$30,000  
6 of 1,000 is 6,000  
6 of 500 is 3,000  
6 of 213 is 1,278  
138 of 20 is 2,760  
690 of 12 is 8,280  
6072 of 6 is 36,432  
6,924 Prizes \$67,750  
10,626 Blanks  
17,550 Tickets—Present price of tickets \$6. Half \$3. Quarter \$1 50, Eighth 75 cents. Package of nine whole tickets by certificate \$33 60, Half package \$16 80, Quarter do \$8 40. Orders enclosing the cash or prize tickets in any of the northern Lotteries for tickets or shares will receive prompt attention if addressed to  
White's Lottery Office,  
82—Petersburg, Va.

**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 30560  
5924 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 \$0 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. 69rd 76