

## Communications.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

Mr. Howard will confer a favor on a Subscriber, by giving the following remarks an insertion in his valuable paper—they were delivered by Mr. Jacob J. Watts, on his being elected President of the Board of Trustees at "Bachelor's Academy," in Martin county:

"Permit me, gentlemen, to return you my sincere thanks for the promotion of the office which you have this day honored me with. I cannot conscientiously enter upon the duties of the office without first exhibiting some degree of satisfaction as respects the reflection of honor to be derived from the exalted station which you have been pleased to confer on me. It would be ingratitude in me to be placed at the head of the Board of Trustees, not to offer some gratuitous remarks. It is not with the expectation of receiving benefit from the Institution, or the Trustees thereof, but being thoroughly convinced of the great necessity of thus promoting in the most suitable manner the education of our children, we cannot consistent with reason pursue a more suitable plan than at once to form a Board of Trustees, among which must be a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Recording Secretary. An objection may be drawn by some of our learned neighbors relative to the Institution, because in this school are not taught the Latin, Greek, Hebrew and French: but shall this objection have any weight? Shall the Trustees of this Institution, or even the parents and guardians of children placed at this Academy be discouraged, because we do not profess to teach the ancient languages? To speak correctly of the English language and its origin, will at once show the interested persons that a language which has been so much indebted to others, both ancient and modern, must of course be very copious and expressive. In these respects, perhaps, it may be brought into competition with any now spoken in the world. No Englishman has had reason to complain, since our tongue has reached its present degree of excellence, that his ideas could not be adequately expressed or clothed in a suitable dress. No author has been under the necessity of writing in a foreign language on account of its superiority to our own. Whether we open the volumes of our divine philosophers, historians, or artists, we shall find that they abound with all the terms necessary to communicate their observations and discoveries, and give to their readers the most ample views of their respective subjects: Hence it appears that our language is sufficient for all topics, and that it can give proper and adequate expressions to variety of argument, delicacy of taste, and fervor of genius. That it has sufficient copiousness to communicate to mankind every action, event, invention and observation in a full, clear, and elegant manner, may be proved by an appeal to the authors who are at

present held in the greatest esteem." Oct. 24, 1827.

## Political.

*Contrast.*—The two distinguished individuals, who are at present before the people of the Union for the first office in their gift, were at public entertainments a few weeks since, the one at Baltimore, the other at Nashville—at which they gave the following toasts:

*By J. Q. Adams*—Ebony and Topaz: General Ross's posthumous coat of arms, and the republican militiaman who gave it.

*By Gen. And. Jackson*—The memory of the gallant Lauderdale and Henderson, who gloriously fell on the plains of New-Orleans, nobly defending the Emporium of the West.

The mystical words of the wise man of the east, like the hand-writing on the wall of Belshazzar's palace, have astounded the political astrologers and soothsayers of the nation, who to this day have not been able to give a satisfactory interpretation of this oracular "device," notwithstanding the lights and shadows with which it was accompanied in "a short explanation." But the plain, homespun, patriotic sentiment of the farmer of the west has passed without comment or explanation, for he that runs may read and understand what he says on any subject.

But there is another period in our history, which presents a striking contrast in the language and in the conduct of these individuals. In the fall and winter of 1814-15, we were engaged in a war with Great Britain, and peace having been made in Europe the whole energies of the British nation were directed against us—at this eventful period, Mr. Adams was appointed, with others, to attempt to negotiate a treaty of peace. While at Ghent, the place selected to hold conferences with the British ministers, Mr. Adams wrote a letter to Leavitt Harris, then U. S. Consul at St. Petersburg in Russia, in which we find the following passage:

"Divided among ourselves, more in passions than interest, with *half the nation sold by their prejudice and their ignorance to our enemy, with a feeble and penurious government, with five frigates for a navy, and scarcely five efficient regiments for an army, how can it be expected that we should resist the mass-of force which that gigantic power has collected to crush us at a blow!*"

The letter containing these sentiments was sent from Ghent to St. Petersburg, at a time when a seal was no safeguard for political intelligence—thus giving the "gigantic power" an opportunity of ascertaining the deplorable condition to which one of our most intelligent statesmen thought we were reduced; and at a time too, when that statesman held the appointment of Commissioner to negotiate a treaty of peace with them. It appears from official documents, that for the space of two years, embracing this period, Mr. Adams claimed and received from our "penurious government," nearly \$70,000, for his services, while engaged in the fashionable and courtly circles of Europe; embracing charges for constructive journeys, as his friends term them—that is, journeys which might have, or ought to have been performed, but which Mr. A. never traveled—the items were not disputed, for he subsequently audited the account himself as Secretary of State.

At a corresponding period we find Gen. Jackson at the head of some of the yeomanry of the west, penetrating the wilderness in pursuit of hostile savages, and their more savage allies—finally concentrating his forces at New-Orleans, and pledging his private property to procure supplies for those who with himself were sent to "resist the mass of force which the gigantic power had collected to crush us at a blow." What was his

language to his countrymen at this eventful crisis? Hear him:

"Your government, Louisianians, is engaged in a just and honorable contest, for the security of your individual, and her national rights. The only country on earth where man enjoys freedom; where its blessings are alike extended to the poor and to the rich, calls on you to protect her from the grasping usurpation of Britain: she will not call in vain. I know that every man whose bosom beats high at the proud title of freeman, will promptly obey her voice, and rally round the eagles of his country, resolved to rescue her from impending danger, or nobly die in her defence."

The British forces approach, and to inflame their valor the watch-word, "*booty and beauty*" is given—but they are greeted by Jackson with an appalling shout, which is re-echoed by his compatriots:

"Victory or death—our country must and shall be defended: we will enjoy our liberty, or perish in the last ditch."

Humbled to the dust, their leaders killed, a large portion of their companions dead and dying, the remnant of the "mass of force" which was to crush us at a blow, seek their safety in flight. Does Gen. Jackson call his government "penurious," because he did not receive for his services at this period *one-fourth* the amount received by Mr. Adams? Does he say that "half the nation," was sold to the enemy, because his plans and operations were attempted to be thwarted by a few *blue-light* politicians? No, his language and his conduct are alike unequivocal, and require no explanation.

With such specimens of the sentiments of these individuals, "how can it be expected" that the people would prefer the *wisdom* of the statesman to that of the farmer? With such examples before them, "how can it be expected" that the people will be persuaded that the *services* of the politician entitle him to the post of honor, and that those of the citizen-soldier disqualify him for that station? Impossible—the people are too intelligent to be hoodwinked or misled.

*Who are the Traitors?*—During the late war, in a letter which he wrote to Mr. Harris, one of our Consuls in Russia, Mr. Adams said that "*one half of the nation had been sold to the enemy.*" Who were they? As Mr. Adams is now asking for public confidence, it is an enquiry of no little interest, who were meant by him, when he affirmed that "one half of the nation had been sold." If he meant the people of the north and east, he surely does not deserve their confidence: if he meant the people of the south and west, we know too well, what is due to ourselves, to put confidence in one who will denounce us. Again we ask, *Who were the Traitors?*—Let this be explained—if it can be.—*Fay Jour.*

*Administration Meeting.*—A meeting of the citizens of Newbern, friendly to the National Administration, was held at that place on the 15th inst. at which resolutions were adopted, expressive of their confidence in the present Administration, and their determination to use all honorable means to re-elect Mr. Adams—also appointing a committee of correspondence, and requesting the members of the General Assembly to assist their fellow citi-

zens in the formation of an Anti-Jackson Electoral Ticket for this State—and appointing Wm. S. Blackledge, Elector for that Electoral district.

*New-York.*—The elections in this State have just terminated, and in a manner equally unexpected by both parties: the result is thus announced by the New-York Enquirer:

"The die is cast, "the long agony is over." *New-York is for Jackson.* Out of 32 Senators, we shall have 23 in favor of the General, and out of 126 members of Assembly, we shall have not less than 80 in support of the good old cause."

In the city of New-York, the Jackson Ticket prevailed by a majority of about 5000 votes—the Jackson papers, in their most sanguine calculations had never anticipated more than 2000 majority! Some of the Adams papers are quite outrageous at the result, and others completely chop-fallen—one speaks vehemently of the "threatening aspect of the times," and sees in it a gloomy foreboding that the Presidential Chair will soon "be filled by a *military chief*, carried thither without reflection by a *military mob and men of desperate fortunes*"—another says, "we have been routed, beaten, overwhelmed—enough is known to make the head sick, and the heart faint;" complains bitterly of the "driving tempest," which kept the "fair weather politicians (and he might have included the fairweather patriots) who are always on our side, at home," and comes to the conclusion that "like fire in the woods, the *Jackson fever* must have its way, and be suffered to burn out." True—but it will not burn out, until it purifies certain buildings that overlook the Potomac.

The following remarks of the venerable Col. Rutgers, on the opening the polls of the seventh ward, satisfactorily accounts for the triumph of the Jackson ticket in the city of New-York:

"I am a very old man, fellow-citizens. You have known me too long to be capable of deceiving you. I desire to say to you, that the man who has past through the wars of our first and second peril cannot be capable of plotting mischief against the republic; nor can the man who has exposed his person and pledged his property in the hour of danger be the foe of liberty and his country. There are but a few of us left who witnessed the first efforts for freedom, and we are more than repaid by seeing our country, under the blessings of Providence, free and happy. Let us not suppose any man who drew his sword in the first and second war for liberty, could deserve the character which his enemies give him. I give you the ticket of the old republican party, and I offer it with additional pleasure because it is the ticket friendly to General Jackson."

*Pennsylvania.*—The elections in this State have just terminated—there are 133 members of the Legislature, only 23 of whom are opposed to Gen. Jackson—last year there were 36 opposed to