

what is it, I pray you, that exposes Gen. Jackson to the proscriptive denunciation of being a "military chieftain"? I will tell you, fellow-citizens. In a period of great national peril, when a powerful and veteran army threatened an important city of the Union; the key of the whole western country—with capture and desolation—General Jackson, recently taken from the walks of private life, destitute of a regular military education—having been but a very short period in the regular army—but impelled by an ardor of patriotism, in which no man surpasses him, animated by a courage which fears no consequences, and sustained by that exalted genius which eminently qualifies him for command—rushed forward to the point of danger, and overcoming difficulties, which, to any other man, would have been insurmountable—treason within and a superior army without—achieved one of the most signal and glorious victories that is to be found on the records of military history.—And is General Jackson, by only a few years of military service, because they were thus signalized, to be disqualified for civil office? Are we to be told that the glory which he achieved by sustaining every privation and braving every peril, renders him dangerous to public liberty, because it has made him the object of a nation's gratitude? In fact, Gen. Jackson has served his country much longer in a civil than in a military capacity—has for more than ten years ceased to hold a military commission, and yet we hear the high dignitaries of government denouncing him as a dangerous military chieftain. Where are his soldiers, and who are they? Of the regular army, John Q. Adams is Commander-in-chief—the soldiers of Andrew Jackson, are *the people*. So much, fellow citizens, for the charge brought by Mr. Clay against Gen. Jackson, for saving his country.

There are some minor objections which I should be very glad to answer, but on such an occasion I will not so far tax your patience.

[Some one in the crowd here significantly pronounced the name of AMBRISTER! in an audible tone of voice, which was evidently intended for the ear of Mr. McDuffie, and was thus promptly noticed by him.]

I hear a voice exclaim Ambrister! As I presume it is from a constituent, it shall receive the most respectful attention. I thank you, Sir, for that word, it furnishes me with an occasion to vindicate General Jackson against one of the many charges brought against him, founded on the most patriotic and meritorious acts of his life.—Who, then, was Ambrister, and what were the causes of his execution? He was a British renegade, an outlaw from civilization, who associated himself with our savage enemies, whose known rule of warfare was an indiscriminate slaughter of men, women and children—supplied them with the instruments of death, and instigated them to carry desolation amongst the peaceful and defenceless inhabitants of our frontiers, contrary to all the rules of civilized warfare. General Jackson made a prisoner of this monster, stained with the blood of hundreds of our helpless women and their infant children.—By the principles of the law of nations, he had subjected himself to the laws of retaliation, precisely in the same degree that the Indians themselves were subject to it. The example of his execution was essential to the protection of the inhabitants of the frontiers, against a murderous and savage warfare.—If General Jackson had yielded to the suggestions of a false humanity, and spared his life, the blood of all the women and children massacred by his instigation would have rested upon him. The God of eternal justice and mercy ratified the sentence which consigned this blood stained monster to a speedy death.

I will now, with your permission, submit a few remarks upon the relative qualifications of General Jackson and Mr. Adams for the office of chief magistrate.—And, in the first place, I will take occasion to say, that, in my opinion, there is no country in the world, in which an erroneous standard is so generally adopted, for estimating the talents and qualifications of public men. We are almost universally in the habit of supposing that a man has talents for governing, in proportion to his talents for public speaking, or for written composition. And such is the effect of this error, that mere popular declaimers and controversial writers, tho' destitute of sound judgment and solid understanding, have acquired, in the estimation of many, the characters of great statesmen.

If I were called upon to graduate the human mind, I should say, that the brightest order of human intellect is that which exhibits itself in *action*; the next, that which exhibits itself in *public speaking*; and the next and lowest of the three, that which exhibits itself in *writing*.—

General Jackson is pre-eminently distinguished by the first; Mr. Clay's reputation is founded almost entirely on the second; and Mr. Adams's exclusively on the third.—Public speaking, being more immediately connected with human action, is a much more certain indication of effective talent, than writing merely; and accordingly I regard Mr. Clay, though little more than a popular declaimer, as having decidedly better talents for government than Mr. Adams. In a word, if I were called upon to define what it is that constitutes a talent for governing human affairs with wisdom—I would say, that when our country is surrounded with difficulties, and a crisis is presented in her affairs from which it is important that she should be speedily extricated, the man is best qualified to rule her destinies—not who can declaim most eloquently upon her distresses—not who can write, after months of deliberation, the most philosophical exposition of the cause of her embarrassment—but he who has the judgment to decide with promptitude what is the remedy that will save the Republic, and the energy to apply that remedy successfully, whatever obstacles may be imposed by foreign force or domestic treason. Such is the man I should designate as qualified to fill the highest executive office of the Republic,—and such a man, precisely, is Andrew Jackson. The friends of Mr. Adams rest his claims to be continued in office principally upon the fact that he has been almost all his life in office already. I certainly have no disposition to under-estimate the value of political experience. But the simple fact that Mr. Adams has been thirty years in office, furnishes but a very feeble presumptive proof that he has acquired that kind of experimental knowledge, which fits him for the government of this country.—What are the offices he has filled during the long period of his public service, what are the circumstances under which he has held those offices, and what are the monuments he has left behind, of his extraordinary capacity to serve his country?—Through the principal part of the period of his public service he has been a mere hanger on upon the government, holding its office more for their emoluments, than with the view of rendering any important service to the country. In the long course of his diplomatic service as a foreign minister—with the exception of the negotiation at Ghent, in which he was associated with four others—he has not a single memorial of his diplomatic skill on record, unless we regard as such a memorial, the public documents which shew the enormous amount of the public treasure which he has drawn as a compensation for his services.

It is to me a very strange notion—that a man is to be qualified, to govern the Republic, by residing during the prime of his life out of his own country,—dancing attendance, as a resident minister upon a foreign court, and paying homage to the absurd frivolities of its etiquette. I should not hesitate to say that ten years service in Congress, or in any of the important offices of the government at home—will give a man a better experimental knowledge of the constitution and policy of his country, and better qualify him to fill the office of President—than thirty years of service abroad in the character of a foreign minister. In witnessing the intrigues and corruptions of foreign courts, a foreign minister certainly does not improve his knowledge of the character of his own countrymen, and government, however he may improve himself in the refined arts which he has so familiarly witnessed among strangers. In dwelling upon the great political experience of Mr. Adams, his advocates almost invariably seem to take it for granted that Jackson has had no experience at all in the civil department. There cannot be a greater error. Through the whole period of his life from his earliest manhood—he has filled, in succession, almost all the civil offices known to the constitution of his country. He was a member of the Convention which formed the Constitution of Tennessee. A Judge of the Supreme Court of that state. Twice a Senator in Congress, and Governor of Florida.—There is this remarkable difference, however, between General Jackson and Mr. Adams. General Jackson, remarkable for his disinterested patriotism has accepted office, with a view to render the Republic some service, and has invariably reigned, when he found that from the situation of the country, his services could not be eminently useful. Mr. Adams, on the contrary, has generally held on to all offices that have been conferred upon him, as long as he could, taking special care that the salary, and the expence of travelling, whether actual or constructive, should punctually and fully be paid.

There are some other topics that forcibly suggests themselves, but I feel so much exhausted by the oppressive heat

produced by the surrounding crowd, that I will close my remarks with a single additional reflection. Though the contest for the next presidency, undoubtedly derives much interest from the character, services and qualifications of the competing candidates,—it derives incomparably more of its importance from the principles involved in it.—For I do sincerely and solemnly believe—and if it was the last word I had to utter, I would say it—that if the American people (which Heaven forbid) should ratify the practices of Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, as exhibited in the last election, it will go farther to undermine the liberties of this country, than any thing that has occurred since the formation of our government.—It will be saying, to the politicians of the country "get power honestly if you can—but get power." On the contrary, should General Jackson be elected, the people will vindicate their own rights, and hold up an example which will be a warning and a terror to those who might be tempted by the meretricious allurements of another Coalition.

## NEW GOODS.

20 S. TOMLINSON,

(MARKET STREET, VINCENNES.)

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a new and very general assortment of

### MERCHANDIZE,

CONSISTING OF

### Spring and Summer

## DRY GOODS,

An extensive assortment of  
Hardware, Cutlery, Glass, and  
Queensware.

FRESH GROCERIES—of the latest imports, and of the first quality.

All of which are offered for sale at the lowest cash prices.

14-3m May 10, 1827.

## NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received a general assortment of

### British, French & American

## DRY GOODS,

### HARDWARE & CUTLERY

### Queens and Glassware,

A general assortment of

### GROCERIES,

### SHOES & BONNETS.

A large assortment of

### SCHOOL BOOKS.

Three hundred barrels

### Kenhawa Salt,

Together with an assortment of

### IRON & PLOW PLATES,

All of which will be sold at the lowest rates for cash.

W.M. BURTCH.

14-3m

## NEW GOODS.

2 J. & S. SMITH

HAVE just received from Baltimore and Philadelphia, a general assortment of

### Foreign and Domestic,

### COTTON and WOOLLEN

## GOODS:

Suited to the present and approaching seasons.—Also,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies and childrens Leather and Morocco SHOES,

Ladies and gentlemens Plaid and Cambret CLOAKS,

Queensware, Glassware, and

### Hardware,

CASTINGS, NAILS, & STEEL,

### Window Glass, &c.

### FRESH GROCERIES,

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

HATTERS TRIMMINGS,

SCHOOL BOOKS & STATIONERY

All of which they offer for sale, at prices suited to the times, for CASH—or any kind of TRADE and produce in hand, that can be disposed of.

32-2 Vincennes, Sept. 1827.

### Taken up by Chs.

R. Brown, of Sholts town-

ship, Martin county, Ia.

one dark sorrel horse, 13 1/2 hands high,

supposed to be six years old, right hind

foot white, a small star in the forehead,

branded AL on the near shoulder, is a na-

tural trotter, appraised to \$25, before me

RUFUS BROWN, J.P.M.C.

August 30, 1827. 32-3t

## Fifty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, living near Jackson, two negroes,—JACOB about 40 years of age, very black, pock marked, a little stoop shouldered, and professes to be a preacher—VENUS (Jacob's wife) is about 38 years of age, very black, common size. I will give a reward of \$10, if taken within this county, \$20, if taken out of the county, and \$50 if taken within the state and delivered to me, or secured in any jail, and information given me immediately.

W.M. SPENCER.

June 1827. 32-5t

## FRESH MEDICINES.

DOCTOR McNAMEE respectfully informs the citizens of the Wabash country, and the public generally that he has just opened his

## MEDICINE STORE

On Market street, next door to S. Tomlinson's store, in the room formerly occupied by F. Dickson—where he is now opening Medicines just received. During the month of June, he will receive from Philadelphia, several packages additional, to complete the assortment, and make it ample. In conducting this business, he has engaged the assistance of Dr. WOOLVERTON, which he hopes will enable him to accommodate those who purchase for family purposes to their entire satisfaction; the advantage of correct prescriptions to such, will be obvious.—Physicians purchasing, may be assured of every article necessary in practice, and of genuine quality; none other will be offered—it will be made their interest to favor him with their custom.—Country merchants may find it to their interest to give him a call, or such medicines as they may want.

E McNAMEE.

Vincennes, May 15, 1827.—15-1f

DR. WOOLVERTON, respectfully informs the citizens of Vincennes, and vicinity, that he has so far recovered his health, as to be able to assist Doctor McNamee, in the above business, and to resume his Practice, which he will do in the employ of Dr. McNamee.

J. D. WOOLVERTON.

## Two hundred dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscribers, living in Nashville, Tenn. on Saturday night the 28th July 1827 two likely mulatto Fellows, one named

## WILLIAM, or BILLY,

belonging to Alexander Porter; about 22 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, olive yellow complexion, a well made fellow, has been onboard a Steam boat commanded by Anderson Miller, from Louisville to Orleans, as a Cook and Barber.—He took with him a shot gun, and wore a cap on his hat; his clothing cannot be well described—they were pretty good.—BILLY formerly belonged to Moses Grant, near Lancaster, Ky.

The other boy is a very bright mulatto named

## NED,

and sometimes calls himself JAMES EDMONDS, belonging to Charles Cooper. Ned is about 18 years of age, stout made, active and quick in his movements, cheek bones prominent, hair not very black, and inclines to curl more than to kink; and when spoken to harshly stammers a little. Among his clothing he has a mixed cloth coat nearly new, with polished steel or white metal buttons; a black bombazine coat and pantaloons much worn; his shirts were either Irish linen or common country flax linen. They left the town of Nashville on Monday night the 30th July 1827. We have understood their intention was to descend the river some distance and then make their way across the country to Indiana or Ohio.—The above reward will be given for their apprehension and secured in any jail so that we get them, or \$100 for either of them. Thomas Washington, Esq. of this place has also a mulatto boy named

## WILLIAM,

who absconded on Tuesday the 31st July; the three intended going together, and it is probable they may get in company.

ALEXANDER PORTER.

CHARLES COOPER.

Nashville, Aug. 21, 1827. 30-3m

## Sale of Watches.

ALL Watches, that have been in the possession of I. N. WHITTELSEY, for six months, will, if not previously taken away, be sold for repairs, on

Saturday, the 20th of October next, with a variety of other articles.

I. N. WHITTELSEY respectfully requests those indebted to him, to make immediate payment.

CASH paid for old Gold & Silver.

I. N. WHITTELSEY.

Vincennes, Aug. 9, 1827.—27-td