

the conquered and the captive, are part of the law of God and man, found in every civilized code, written in every human heart, and indispensable to the true glory of the hero.—Gen. Jackson has been unmindful of these truths:—though he has enjoined subordination by precept, and enforced it by authority, he has not recommended it by example; he has offered indignity to the secretary of war, in the very letter which assigns his reasons for disobeying an order to disband his troops; he has placed his own authority in opposition to that of the war department, by a general order, forbidding the officers of his command to obey the orders of that department, unless they passed through the channel which he had chosen to prescribe; and he disobeyed the orders of the government in his military operations in the Spanish territory.—He has been unmindful of the subordination of military to civil power, and has violated the law and the constitution, by declaring martial law at New Orleans, and maintaining it of his own arbitrary will, for more than two months after the enemy had been beaten and repulsed, and all reasonable apprehension of their return had ceased—by surrounding the hall of the Louisiana legislature with an armed force, and suspending their deliberations—by seizing the person of Louallier, a free citizen of Louisiana, and member of their legislature and bringing him to trial before a military tribunal, for having the boldness to denounce through the public press, the continued arbitrary reign of martial law—by disapproving the acquittal of Louallier upon his trial, when to have condemned and executed him, would have exposed the actors in that fatal tragedy to the legal pains of death—by suspending of his own arbitrary will, the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, when the legislature of Louisiana had refused to suspend it on his application, when no law of congress authorized it, & no imminent danger pleaded its apology—by arresting and imprisoning Judge Hall for issuing the writ of habeas corpus to relieve Louallier from illegal confinement, and arresting and imprisoning two other officers of the law, for appealing to civil process against his tyrannical rule—by the arrest, trial and execution of six militia men, who were guilty of no other offence, than the assertion of their lawful right to return home after their legal term of service had expired—by organizing a corps of volunteer militia, and appointing its officers without any warrant for so doing, and against the provisions of the constitution, which expressly reserve the appointment of the officers of the militia to the states respectively—and by making war upon the Spanish territory, seizing and holding Spanish posts, in violation of the order of his government, and while peace existed between Spain and the United States.

That mercy and humanity may unite with the offended law and constitution, in accusing gen. Jackson of being unmindful of their voice and in refusing to his laurel crown the rays of true glory, will be acknowledged by impartial posterity when they review the history of his Indian campaigns—and especially when they read the stories of the cold blooded massacre at the Horseshoe—of the decoyed and slaughtered Indians at St. Marks—of the wanton & unexampled execution of Ambroster, an Englishman, found fighting it is true, in the ranks of the Seminoles, but taken prisoner, tried, doomed to a milder punishment, and executed by order of the commanding general, against the sentence of the tribunal appointed by himself—and of the still more injured Arbuthnot, another Briton, not bearing arms at all, only found among the warring Indians, a trader, and an advocate for peace.—We have done with this sickening catalogue.

You have now a brief summary of the evidence, on the authority of which we regard gen. Jackson as wholly disqualified for the presidency, and look to the prospect of his election with the most gloomy forebodings.

You think perhaps, we pay a poor compliment to the virtues of our people, and the strength of our institutions by indulging in apprehensions of danger from the encroachments of military power, in the youth and vigor of our republic, and in the midst of profound peace. We should, indeed, do great injustice to the virtue of our people, the circumstances of our country, and the value of our government, if we indulged in the idle fear, that an open attack upon our liberties, made with any military force which gen. J could probably command in the course of his administration would bring us under the yoke of his power. These are not our apprehensions; we would bid a proud defiance to his power, if he should so dare our liberties. Nor will we do him the injustice to charge his ambition with any designs at present, on the liberties of his country, nor withhold our acknowledgment, that if they were assailed by others, we believe he would promptly and boldly draw his sword to defend them.

But we have no security for the continuance of peace in whatsoever hands the government may be placed; and it is not unreasonable to think, that in the hands of a man of military pride and talent, and of ungovernable temper, the danger of war will be increased. A foreign war may come, may rage with violence, and find general Jackson at the head of the civil government, and commander-in-chief of the land and naval forces. Dissident views among the states may arise, controversies grow up between the state and federal authorities, as dissents and controversies have hitherto arisen, and who then, we pray you, can answer for the consequence of that spirit, which said to governor Rabun, when I am in the field, you have no authority to issue a military order? Reflect on this question, we beseech you—on the peculiar structure of our government—on the collisions of opinion, and the threatened collisions of action, both in peace and war, which have already occurred between the state and federal au-

thorities, as whether the fear is altogether visionary, that the first foreign war, seriously waged against the United States, with general Jackson their chief, would bring danger of civil discord, dissolution of the Union, and death to the hopes of every free government in the world.

We say nothing of the danger of civil discord even when no foreign war should afflict us—though the retrospect of a few short years would teach us that such danger is not imaginary—and that the slightest want of tact in its management, the least indulgence of temper, on the part of the chief magistrate, might inflame the whole nation, and light the funeral pile of freedom.

There are dangers of another kind. If we are correct in the detail of offences committed by general Jackson against the most sacred principles of our government, what will be the moral effect of the direct sanction given to these offences, by rewarding the offender with the first honor of the nation? Can we preserve our love and reverence for institutions, which we suffer to be violated, not only without censure, but with applause? Will not our affections and our veneration be transferred from the despised laws and constitution, to the honored hero who has abused them, from republican simplicity and virtue, to military pomp and glory? Will you not, in fine, by such example, lay the sure foundation of that moral depravity, and admiration of arms, which must soon reduce us to the condition in which Greece was enslaved by Alexander—Rome by Cæsar—England by Cromwell—France by Bonaparte—and in which we will assuredly find some future Jackson not too fastidious to accept the proffered crown, and erect a military despotism on the ruins of the last republic.

We appeal to the people of Virginia, to say what there is in the present party politics, so alluring on the part of the opposition, so frightful on the part of the administration, as to seduce them to the fraternal embrace, or drive them under the protection of such a man as Andrew Jackson? We ask an answer to this question, not from their offended pride, nor from the prejudice, which attachment to party never fails to beget—but we ask it from their love of country; their love of truth and virtue; we ask it after a deep and dispassionate consideration of the true state of the question; after a candid estimate of the little to be possibly gained by the rejection of Mr. Adams—the incalculable mischiefs which may probably attend the success of his rival.

If you indulge the faint hope, that under the administration of general Jackson, the tribute which agriculture will pay for the encouragement of domestic industry and enterprise, will be somewhat lighter than at present—ask you first whether the hope is not groundless—and next, whether it is wise to insist on enjoying the profits of your estates to the uttermost farthing of their fancied value, at the risk of having your free allodial lands converted into military tenures, or fiefs of the crown.—If you are fighting the battles of general Jackson, in this political contest, with the vain hope that victory will conquer from your adversaries some barren spot of constitutional ground—we ask whether you wage such a war with your countrymen, at the hazard of laying all your conquests, and all your former possessions, the constitution itself, and the freedom it was intended to protect, at the feet of a despot? This does not become the character of Virginians.

In the ancient state of political parties, when federalists and republican contended for ascendancy, there was something in the great question of foreign policy, in the leading principles of construction applied to the constitution, bearing strongly on the essential character of the government, and worthy of a generous struggle between the statesmen, who on the one hand, sought to guard against a dissolution of the Union, by strengthening the federal bond, and on the other endeavored to avert consolidation, by establishing more firmly the state authorities. But this state of things has passed away, and the feelings and doctrines to which it gave rise, though not entirely forgotten, are almost unknown in the party distinctions to the day. Federalists and republicans mingle together in the ranks of the opposition—and together rally around the standard of the administration. There will be no great principle of political doctrine to distinguish them, unless the opposition, by following too closely, the footseps of those who trample on the laws and constitution of the country, should give the supporters of the administration some claim to be the champions of civil rule and constitutional law.

Shall our parties be hereafter founded on local interests and marked by geographical boundaries, arraying the north against the south, the east against the west—losing the generous enthusiasm which is always inspired by a contest for principle, for honorable distinction, for pre-eminence in the service of our common country, and acquiring the bitterness of spirit, acrimony of feelings, narrow policy and sordid views, which ever characterize the contests of men striving not for the promotion of the common good, but for the advancement of their own peculiar interests—and which must lead inevitable, to the entire subjugation of the weaker party, or a dissolution of the Union.

We know well the people of Virginia will never countenance any such distinctions.—Their generous sacrifices in the cause of their country, their uniform devotion to civil

liberty, and their noble daring in the defence of freedom, from whatever quarter assailed, is the surest guarantee that they will not be slow to follow where the path of duty leads—and on that guarantee we repose with confidence, that in this hour of danger, sacrificing all minor considerations, they will go forth in their strength, and save the temple of liberty from pollution.

SAFETY ENGINE.—The steamboat Merrimack left Haverhill for Newburyport on the 11th April. This boat is propelled by one of Wadsworth's safety steam engines, and is the first boat in which an engine of this kind has been used. It differs essentially from any other in the principle of its boiler, which is composed of seventy small tubes, all kept full of water, and joined at one end to a large reservoir. A safety valve is placed at the opening of every tube in the reservoir, which, in fact, makes every tube a distinct boiler, holding about one gallon of water. The tubes are made of wrought iron, and the reservoir is made amply strong by brace bolts. The whole is very compact and occupies but little room:—The Essex Gazette thinks this engine far superior to any other, on account of its safety, its economy in the consumption of fuel, and the space which it occupies. This engine is of twenty horse power, and consumes less than three-sixteenths of a cord of wood per hour.—*Focus.*

From the Piqua Gazette.

LIVERWORT.

Wafaghkonetta April 23, 1828.

As much as has been written and published, of late, on the properties of the liverwort, in the cure of consumption, it may be gratifying to the public to know, that among the Shawanoese Indians, from time immemorial, this plant has been used in diseases of the lungs, pleurisies and colds; and that it has been found efficacious in cases of the choleric. They also apply it by way of poultice to bruises and swelled joints.

The genuine liverwort grows plentifully in the woods near this place. It is at this time shewing itself above the ground—first appearance covered with down, like hoar frost.—In the month of June it is in perfection, to gather for preserving.

The stalk is at all times downy, and this is characteristic of the genuine plant; for there are two or three kinds of it. It is held in high estimation by the Indians.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN JOHNSTON, Indian Agent.

BURTCH & HEBERD.

HAVE just received, and now opening, a large assortment of

British, French, and American

DRY GOODS,

HARD, QUEENS, & GLASSWARE,
IRON, NAILS, & CASTINGS.

Which are offered for sale, low.

13-1f Vincennes, April 1828.

POMLINSON & ROSS.

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

British, French & American

DRY GOODS,

GLASS, QUEENS, and HARDWARE,
NAILS, IRON, CASTINGS, &c. &c.

Which are offered for sale, low.

13-3m Vincennes, May 1828.

GEORGE PURLEY,

HAS now on hand, and intends keeping for sale, an assortment of

HATS

made of the Best materials, in the Newest Fashions, and in the most workmanlike manner—He will sell low for Cash, Fur, and such other produce as may suit.

17-1f Vincennes, May, 1828.

"He that hath a Trade, hath an Estate."

Apprentices Wanted,

THE subscriber wishes to take four or five APPRENTICES to learn the COOPERS TRADE.—Boys from the country, between the age of 15 and 17, would be preferred.

L. BROOKS.

Vincennes, May 27, 1828.

J B CONNELLY,

HAS permanently located himself in the town of PRINCETON, for the purpose of carrying on the

Watch & Clock repairing Business,

All kinds of *Watches* and *Clocks* will be carefully repaired, and warranted for twelve months.—*GOLD* and *SILVER* *WARE* made on moderate terms; and inferior to none in the western country.

11-3m April 5, 1828.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber has engaged Mr B. WELMAN, to superintend, and carry on his

Blacksmiths' Shop,

at the old stand, formerly of Smith & Thompson—the well known qualifications of Mr. Welman as a good workman, will insure a liberal share of public patronage—All kinds of Edged tools made and warranted.

N. SMITH.

February 14, 1827.

2-1f

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, for 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, & to resume his Practice, which he will do in the employ of Dr. McNamee.

J. D. WOOLVERTON.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias on replevy bond, to me directed from the Clerk's office of the Knox county Circuit court, I will expose to public sale at the court house door in Vincennes, on Monday the twenty-third day of June next, between the hours of ten o'clock, A.M. & five o'clock, P.M., and agreeable to the third section of the law subjecting real and personal estate to execution, all that certain tract or parcel of land, situated, lying and being in the township of Washington, in the county of Knox, and state of Indiana, containing one hundred acres, bounded as follows, to wit:—beginning at a small Sugar tree, the north corner of a survey of two hundred acres, of David McCord, in township No. four, north, in range No. ten, west, thence north, thirty-eight and three fourths degrees west, along a piece of vacant land, forty-six chains & eighty-four links, to a post, the corner of vacant land, thence south, fifty-one and one fourth west, twenty-one chains & eighty-three links to the corner of a survey of Alexander Massey, thence south, thirty-eight and three fourths east, Massey's line, forty-six chains and thirty-four links to a post, the corner on the line of David McCord, and corner of Alexander Massey, thence north, fifty-one and one fourth east, twenty-one chains and thirty-three links with David McCord's line to the place of beginning, with its appurtenances thereunto belonging; given up as the property of Alexander Shannon, at the suit of George W. Ewing, against said Shannon, Abraham Miller, and Samuel Miller, by reference to a deed recorded in the Recorder's office of Knox county, from Robert Bunting, Jr. to said Shannon, will more fully show.

S. ALMY, Sheriff.

17-41-84

May 30, 1828.

Seven hundred Dollars Reward.

THREE Hundred Dollars reward will be given for the apprehension of a negro boy by the name of ALFRED; about nineteen years of age; dark complexion; smooth skin; regular handsome features; about five feet nine or ten inches high. The above negro absconded on the 31st July, 1827, together with four others, which were taken shortly after near Corydon, Indiana. I suppose, from information from those taken, that he will either make on towards fort Clark, or Cincinnati. I will give the above reward and reasonable expenses if brought to my plantation, near Gallatin, Sumner county, Tennessee; or the above reward if secured in any jail, so that I get him again.

Also—Four hundred Dollars Reward will be paid for apprehending JIM and JOHN, brothers, who absconded from John Franklin in the spring of 1826.—JIM is about 22 years of age, near six feet high, straight and well made, large feet, no marks or scars recollect—JOHN is about 20 years of age, with a piece off one of his ears. Both of the above described slaves are very black, and large and valuable hands. The above reward will be paid to any person who will secure the above negroes, and give information so they can be obtained, and all reasonable charges if brought to John Franklin's plantation, five miles west of Gallatin, on the lower Nashville road.

ISAAC FRANKLIN.

April 8, 1828.

17-31

Ten Mills & no Thanks Reward

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Knox county, Ia. on Monday the 26th inst. a bound boy by the names of James Trees, between 17 and 18 years of age—all persons are cautioned against harboring or employing him; the above reward will be paid to any person returning him to me again.

JOHN HARVEY.

May 31, 1828.

18-31