Coffee,	2 00
Sugar,	2 00
Tobacco,	2 00
Vermillion,	6 00
Beads,	5 00
Pepper,	6 00
Blankets (three point)	15 00
Cotton Stripe, per yard,	1 50
Calico,	do.
Scarlet Cloth, (coarse) do.	10 00
Blue Cloth (coarse) do.	8 00
Ribband, per yard,	0 75
Brass Nails, per dozen,	0 50

Horses cost from 150 dollars to 300; & some as high as 500.

To-morrow I start for the *west*, and shall not return under a year, when I expect to start for St. Louis.

From the Pennsylvania Democrat.

TRUTH SPOKEN IN SEASON.

In the Winter of 1793 and 1794, Mr. Adams, acted in concert with Washington and Jefferson, in opposition to the doctrine then advocated by many, that we should embark in the wars of Europe on the side of France. His essays in favor of neutrality, and in support of the Administration, were read and admired throughout the country—these writings attracted the notice of Washington, who, in 1794 *upon the recommendation of* Jefferson, appointed Mr. Adams *Minister resident to the Netherlands*. There his conduct was such as to increase the confidence already placed in him by the father of his country, and accordingly, we find that one of the last acts of General Washington's Administration was, the appointment of Mr. Adams Minister Plenipotentiary to Portugal A new commission from the father of Mr. Adams, changed his destination to Berlin; this change was not made by the then President, without consulting General Washington, who had then retired from office, and was placed in "a situation beyond the reach of any of the motives which can possibly prejudice the minds of men in power.

The following letter from General Washington, is the reply to President Adams' inquiry, and will ever remain an honorable testimony to the character of JOHN Q ADAMS.

"MONDAY, Feb. 20th.

"DEAR SIR—I thank you for giving me the perusal of the enclosed. The sentiments do honor to the head and heart of the writer; and if my wishes would be of any avail, they should go to you in a strong hope that you will not withhold merited promotion from John Quincy Adams, because he is your son: for, without intending to compliment the father or the mother, or to censure any others, I give it as my decided opinion that *Mr. Adams is the most valuable public character we have abroad.* And that there remains no doubt on my mind that he will prove himself to be the ablest of all our diplomatic corps. If he was now to be brought into that line, or into any other public walk, I could not, upon the principle which has regulated my own conduct, disapprove of the caution which is hinted at in the letter But he is already entered; the public more and more, as he is known, are appreciating his talents and worth, and his country would sustain a loss if these were to be checked by an over delicacy on your part.

"With sincere esteem and affectionate regard, I am ever yours.

GEORGE WASHINGTON."

Thus did the Father of his Country, whose age, experience, and knowledge of human nature, were such as to enable him to judge correctly, then speak of Mr. Adams. In the situation of a Foreign Minister, Mr. Adams continued in Europe during the whole of the political contest which terminated in the election of Mr. Jefferson, in 1801. When he afterwards returned to his native land he returned as every ingenious mind unfailingly returns after a long absence, a stranger to local parties, and a friend to his country; accordingly, we find him in the Senate of the United States, acting an independent part, supporting the measures of Mr. Jefferson, when he believed them right, and opposing them when, in his opinion, they were wrong, until, by pursuing this independent course, Mr. Adams incurred the displeasure and disapprobation of the Legislature of Massachusetts, who, in May, 1803, by a small majority of votes, elected another person as Senator, from the period of Mr. Adam's term, and adopted resolutions in the nature of instructions of their Senators, which Mr. Adams disapproved Not being able, consequently, to obey the instructions of his constituents, Mr. Adams resigned. He acted with, and had the confidence of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison, and was shortly after the latter was elected President, appointed Minister to Russia, where he continued until he was called to aid in making the treaty of Ghent. When Mr. Monroe was elected President in 1817, he appointed Mr. Adams his Secretary, not without previously apprising General Jackson of his intention. "I shall" said he, in his letter of the 1st March, 1817, "take a "person for the Department of State, from "the Eastward; and Mr. Adams, by long "services in our diplomatic concerns appearing to entitle him to the preference "supported by his *acknowledged abilities "and integrity*, his nomination will go to "the Senate.

In reply to this intimation, Gen. Jackson, "in his letter of March 18th, observes, *I "have no hesitation in saying, you have "made* THE BEST SELECTION *to fill the "Department of State*, THAT COULD BE "MADE. *Mr. Adams in the hour of difficulty will be an able help-mate, and I "am convinced his appointment will afford "general satisfaction.*

This man whose history is identified with that of his country, who has grown gray in the service of that country, and has in his favor the united testimony of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and last, though not least, that of General Jackson; is now President of the United States: a station which he obtained from the suffrages of the immediate Representatives of the People, without any fault on his part. Who then, will not respond favorably to the sentiment, "*let him be fairly tried by his measures*?"

THE LAW AND THE FACTS,

Submitted to the consideration of the Militia of the United States.

From the Democratic Press June 22, 1827

We devote nearly the whole of this day's paper to the publication of the official report of the proceedings in the case of the *six militia men*—the recent defence of General Jackson by himself—and an examination of the case, upon constitutional and legal principles;—for the examination we are indebted to a legal friend, who is accustomed to the investigation of questions arising under the laws of the United States. We offer no apology for the unusual length of the publication on this most important subject, but we earnestly entreat our readers to peruse all these papers, with that attention, which their interest and their influence upon public opinion requires. We would recommend that these documents be laid aside for the purpose of being referred to hereafter. For this purpose they will often be required.

For the Democratic Press.

The Case of the Six Militia Men, and

GEN. JACKSON'S VINDICATION,

Fairly Stated and Candidly Examined.

"No officer, non-commissioned officer, "or private of the Militia, shall be compelled to serve more than *three months* after "his arrival at the place of rendezvous, in "any one year, nor more than in due rotation with every other able bodied man, of "the same rank in the battalion to which "he belongs." Act of Congress, 28th of February, 1795. Sec. 4.

"The Militia employed in the service of "the United States, shall be subjected to "the same rules and articles of war as the "troops of the United States." Act of Congress, 28th Feb. 1795. Sec. 4.

"Any General Officer, commanding "an army, or Colonel commanding "a separate department, may appoint "General Courts Martial; but no sentence "of a Court Martial shall be carried into "execution until the whole proceedings "shall have been laid before the officer or-"dering the same, or the officer command-"ing the troops for the time being; and the "said sentences *may*, in time of war, be "confirmed and executed by the officer, or-"dering the Court to assemble, or the com-"manding officer for the time being, as the "case may be." 65th Article of War.

"General Courts Martials may consist of "any number of commissioned officers from "five to thirteen, inclusively but they shall "not consist of less than thirteen, where "that number can be convened, without "manifest injury to the service." 64th Article of War.

"Every officer commanding a regiment "or corps, may appoint, for his own regi-"ment or corps, Courts Martial, to consist "of three commissioned officers for the "trial and punishment of offences not capi-"tal, and decide upon their sentences.—66th Article of War.

"No person shall be sentenced to suffer "death, but by the concurrence of two "thirds of the members of a General Court "Martial." 87th Article of War.

"No garrison or regimental Court Mar-"tial shall have the power to try capital "cases or commissioned officers." 67th Article of War.

"No person shall be held to answer for "a capital or other infamous crime, unless "on a presentment or indictment of a grand "Jury, except in cases arising in the land "or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in "actual service in time of war, or public "danger." Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.—Article 5.

We have extracted *verbatim*, from the Constitution and Laws of the United States, all the provisions of both which have, or can be claimed to have, any connexion with, or bearing upon the case of the six militia men, or the illustration of the fact, that by none of the provisions of the articles of war are the crimes of *larceny*, or robbery of the public stores, or *arson*, by the burning of them, punishable as offences against those laws The whole of the legal and constitutional information required properly to appreciate, and safely to decide upon the conduct of General Jackson, is here, fully and fairly, placed before the public.

The following positions are plain and positive deductions from the Constitutions and Laws of the United States.

I. That the period of duty in the Militia, while in the service of the United States, is three months, and no Militia man can be compelled to serve a longer term.*

II. That while in the service of the United States the Militia are subject to the articles of war, and for offences against those articles, are to be tried according to their provisions, and in no other manner.

III. That only a General Court Martial has power to try capital offences, and it must consist of *thirteen* members, if such number can be obtained; and cannot consist of *less than five*, and *two thirds* of the members of a General Court Martial must concur in a sentence of death

IV. That larceny or robbery of the public stores, or arson in burning the same, are not offences against the articles of war.

V. That no one, but the general officer commanding the army, has a right to order a General Court Martial; and that before the sentence, of such a Court Martial can be executed, its proceedings shall be laid before the officer, who ordered the same, and he shall have confirmed the same, and ordered their execution.

VI. That for such offences, as larceny, &c. the person charged can only be tried upon the presentment of an indictment found by a Grand Jury.

VII. That to try and condemn any one to death, unless under the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the United States, or of the constitution and laws of some one of the several states, is usurpation and tyranny, and is, under those constitutions and laws, and in the opinion of all just men, MURDER, in all who *promoted, maintained, aided*, and *sanctioned* the same.

The following *facts* are admitted by *all*, in relation to the matter under observation.

Jacob Webb, *Daniel Morrow*, JOHN HARRIS, *Henry Lewis, David Hunt, & Edward Linsey*, citizens of Tennessee, were in 1814, drafted, under the law of 1795, as Militia, to serve the United States —had served *three months* after their arrival at the place of rendezvous; and *their period of service being over*, they gave up their arms and accoutrements to the proper officers of the United States at Fort Jackson; furnished themselves from the public stores, without the consent of the officers, with provisions for their return home; left Fort Jackson to rejoin their families, were arrested, by order of General Jackson, and brought back to the United States' encampment, were tried by a Court Martial *by order of General Jackson*, on the 5th of December 1814; the court consisting of no more than *three members* and two supernumeraries, condemned to suffer death,* and *by the orders of General Jackson*, dated 22d of January, 1815, were SHOT DEAD, at Mobile, four days after the promulgation of the General's order.

For the purpose of exhibiting, with perfect truth and accuracy the charges and specifications against those men and citizens; and the decisions of the Court Martial upon them, the following is extracted verbatim from the *General Order Book*, which is now in the Adjutant General's Office at Washington.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, Jan. 22, 1815.
HEAD QUARTERS, 7th Military District.

GENERAL ORDERS.

At a General Court Martial, ordered to convene at Mobile, on the 5th of December, 1814, of which Col. Perkins is President, the following prisoners were tried on the following charges and specifications, viz:

The Court next proceeded to the trial of JACOB WEBB, a private of Captain Strother's company, charged with Desertion, Mutiny, and Robbery.

To which charges, the prisoner, Jacob Webb, pleaded *Not Guilty*.

The Court, after mature consideration on the evidence adduced, find the prisoner guilty of desertion and mutiny, and not of robbery, and sentence him to receive the punishment of *Death by shooting*!

David Morrow, a sergeant of Captain Strother's company, charged with *mutiny and exciting to mutiny*.

To which charges the prisoner pleaded Not Guilty.

The Court found the prisoner Guilty, and sentenced him to receive the punishment of Death by Shooting!

John Harris, a private of Captain Strother's company charged with *mutiny and conniving at mutiny*.

To which charge or charges, the prisoner pleaded Not Guilty.

The court after mature consideration on the evidence adduced, find the prisoner *Guilty*, and sentence him to receive the punishment of *Death by shooting*!

Henry Lewis, a private of Captain Mebane's company, charged with mutiny and exciting to mutiny.

To which charge or charges, the prisoner pleaded Not Guilty.

The Court found the prisoner, Henry Lewis, *Guilty*, sentenced him to receive the punishment of *Death by shooting*.

David Hunt, charged with mutiny.

To which charge, the prisoner pleaded Not Guilty.

The Court found the prisoner guilty as charged, and has sentenced him to receive the punishment of Death by Shooting!

Edward Linsey, a private of Captain Scarcy's company, charged with mutiny and exciting to mutiny.

To which charge the prisoner pleaded Not Guilty.

The Court found the prisoner Guilty & has sentenced him to receive the punishment of Death by Shooting!

Major General Jackson approves the proceedings and sentences of the Court, and orders them to be carried into effect. With respect to those sentenced to punishment of DEATH, their sentence will be carried into execution four days after the promulgation of this order at Mobile. In consequence of the recommendation of the Court in favour of the following, viz: James Arnold, Burwell Hobby, Thomas Wood, John Manning, Edmund Black, Hopson Tally, James Harris, William Welsh, Edward Burchett, and John Davis, the Major General is willing to pardon them, and orders that they and Frederick Rowland, who was acquitted, return to their duty, & citizen John Roark, will be dismissed from confinement.

By command,
ROBERT BUTLER, Adj. General.

True copy from the original Order Book,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 25, 1827.
R. JONES.

By these proceeding it appears that:—

Jacob Webb was charged with desertion mutiny and Robbery, and was acquitted of the robbery, and found guilty of desertion and mutiny.

David Morrow was charged with, and found guilty of, mutiny and exciting to mutiny.

JOHN HARRIS was charged with mutiny and conniving at mutiny; was not charged with exciting to mutiny or with robbery, or with burning the public Stores, and was found guilty of no other offence but mutiny and conniving at mutiny.

Henry Lewis and *Edward Linsey*, were charged with and found guilty of mutiny and exciting to mutiny; and—

David Hunt was charged with and found guilty of mutiny.

That the only charge of robbery was against Jacob Webb & of that he was acquitted and that of those who were sentenced to the punishment of death by shooting being *six*, none were pardoned by General Jackson, but all were ordered by General Jackson, to be executed, four days after the promulgation of the order, at Mobile.

It also appears, from these proceedings that with the exception of David Hunt who was found guilty of mutiny, John Harris was charged with and found guilty of offences of a much less pernicious description than the others, his offences being 'mutiny and conniving at mutiny,' while the others were charged with, and found guilty of 'mutiny and exciting to mutiny.'

It also appears, from the same official proceedings, that the Court Martial was ordered by General Jackson, who was 'the general officer commanding the army,' and that in accordance with the provisions of the 65th article of war, the proceedings of the Court were laid before him and the sentences of the Court were by him confirmed, and by him ordered to be executed on the 22d day of January, 1815.

A reference to the whole proceedings of the Court as published from the original order book, also shows that besides the six men, who by the Court were sentenced to be shot to death, and who by order of General Jackson were shot to death, four days after the arrival of the confirmation of the sentence, no less than one captain, one lieutenant, one sergeant and upwards of one hundred and eighty privates, were, after trial, convicted, some of mutiny and desertion—some of mutiny and exciting to mutiny—and that fifteen, being charged with mutiny and desertion pleaded guilty. The sentence of the Court upon the officers was dismission from the service, with marks of disgrace: upon the privates stoppage of pay, and 'one half of the hair of their heads shaved off close:' and after the time they were sentenced to serve, to be drummed out of camp.

Upon the 22d of January 1815, fourteen days after the battle of New Orleans, Gen. Jackson approved of the sentences of the Court upon these persons and ordered the same to be carried into effect with the exception of ten, who being recommended by the Court, were pardoned, and the six men were shot to death by his orders.*

Let us now turn to the statement which General Jackson has put forth to the world as the facts of the case, in a letter to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated 4 th of September 1826, and recently published in the Baltimore Republican.

After a pompous introduction commencing with 'truth is mighty and will prevail,' he proceeds to state, that:—

'The case might as well be ascribed to the President of the United States, as commander-in-chief of the land and naval forces, as to me; but as you ask for a statement of the facts, I send them in a concise form.

'In the year 1814 Colonel Pipkin, at the head of his drafted militia was charged with the defence of Fort Jackson, in the heart of the Creek nation, and within my Military District. Whilst thus in command, part of his regiment mutinied—at the head of this mutiny, was a Mr. Harris, a preacher, and as my memory now serves me, of the Baptist profession. He broke open the commissary stores, knocked out the heads of the flour barrels, taking what he wanted and destroying what he pleased —proceeded then to the bake-house, and set it on fire, and marched off in open defiance of the Colonel, leaving the garrison without provisions, and so weakened by desertion, that it might have fallen a sacrifice to the Indians. I was then at Mobile. Informed of this mutiny and outrage by express, I ordered the mutineers and deserters to be pursued, apprehended, and brought back for trial. The ringleaders Harris, at their head, after some time were apprehended and brought to Mobile in irons after I had left there for New Orleans, and had charged General Winchester with the command of that section of country.

In this statement it is alleged:—

I. That a part of Colonel Pipkins regiment, charged with the defence of Fort Jackson, mutinied.

II. That Harris, a preacher, and as he believes of the Baptist profession, was at the head of the mutiny.

III. That HARRIS broke open the commissary's store, robbed them, took what he pleased, set the bake-house on fire, & marched off leaving the garrison without provisions.

IV. That HE ordered the mutineers and deserters to be pursued, apprehended, & brought back for trial.

V. That the ringleaders, *Harris at their head*, were brought to Mobile in irons, after he had left there, for New Orleans, and had charged General Winchester with the command of that section of the country.

The letter proceeds to state:

"They were tried by a Court Martial, and condemned to die—FIVE were shot, and the balance pardoned. The others who had deserted, before they reached home, became alarmed at their situation, returned before Harris and his party were arrested, joined me, and were forgiven—were with me when I marched to Pensacola in 1814; followed me thence to New Orleans, where they regained their former good character by their valorous and soldiery conduct, and were honourably discharged. These proceedings are on the file in the Department of War, where, those who wish for truth, can be informed by applying to the record.

I. It is here said, that the ringleaders were tried by a Court Martial and condemned to die.

II. That five were shot and the BALANCE PARDONED.

III. That the others, who had deserted, returned before Harris, and his party were arrested, joined him AND WERE FORGIVEN.

IV. That they were with him when he marched to Pensacola in 1814, and followed him to New Orleans.

V. *That they regained their former good character, and were honourably discharged.*

VI. That the proceedings are on file at the War Office.*

In order to refute every one of the allegations made in this statement, it will be only necessary to propound the following questions, and to require that they shall be answered, after a reference to the provisions of the Constitution and Laws of the United States, which we have inserted at the head of this paper; and to the general orders relating to the Court Martial, as promulgated by the Adjutant General of the 7th Military District, commanded by General Jackson; part of which we have before extracted, and the whole of which is published herewith.

I. Was the refusal of Militia men, to continue in the army, *after their term of service had expired*, "*Mutiny*."

II. Was not Harris charged before the Court Martial, with offences of a less culpable character than four of those who were shot with him?

III. Is not the assertion of General Jackson, that he was at "the head of the mutiny," 'a ringleader,' disproved by the proceedings of the Court; as, while others were charged with 'exciting to mutiny,' he was only charged with 'conniving at mutiny?'

IV. Do not the proceedings of the Court disprove the charge of breaking open the commissary stores, robbing them, and setting the bake-house on fire? But one was charged with robbery, and he was acquitted of that charge. Breaking open the commissary's stores, and ROBBING THEM: and setting them on fire, if they had been done, which was not the fact, would have made the persons amenable to the punishment 'by indictment,' but did not subject them to martial law?

V. Could General Winchester have been charged with the command of that section of the country, when the Court Martial was ordered by General Jackson?

VI. Could he have been the 'General of the army commanding, and the proceedings of the Court Martial be laid before General Jackson approved by him and the sentences executed by his order?

VII. Is the assertion, that the ringleaders 'were tried by a Court Martial and condemned to die,' the whole 'truth,' when the document 'on file' in the 'department of war' shows, that nearly two hundred persons were tried, most of whom were found guilty and sentenced, in addition to the six, sentenced to death by shooting and who were shot to death?

VIII. Were not six ordered by General Jackson to be shot four days after the promulgation of the order at Mobile, and was any one of those condemned to die by the Court, PARDONED by Gen. Jackson?

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* By the 7th section of the act of Congress of the 18th of *April*, 1814, 'The militia when called into the service of the United States, by virtue of the before recited act, (28th of February, 1795,) may, if in the opinion of the President of the United States the public interest require, be compelled to serve for a term not exceeding six months after their arrival at the place of rendezvous in any one year.'

The six militia men were called into service in May, 1814, and the President did not order the extention of the term. On the contrary, the President expressly ordered Governor Blount, of Tennesse, to consider the draft in which these six men were included, as made under the law of 1795, (limiting the tour of duty to three months,) giving as his reason, his confidence in the patriotism of Tennessee, to fill up the ranks, as occasion might require.

Mr. Madison expressly stated to Governor Blount, that the services of the detachment of which the six men were a part, were not required beyond three months.

* The order of General Jackson was, that SEVEN officers should be detailed for the Court Martial; thirteen could have been obtained, for more than fifty officers were at Fort Jackson at the time. Colonel Perkins, however, detailed but THREE members and two supernumeraries, and yet so inattentive, negligent, or indifferent, was General Jackson to the organization of the Court, and so regardless was he of the Articles of War, that he confirmed the proceedings of the Court Martial, notwithstanding the neglect of his orders, and the violation of the laws. Had he exercised his power, lawfully, and justly, the whole proceedings of the Court must have been set aside, and the six men, shot to death, by his order, might now be peaceful citizens, in the bosoms of their families, and on all just occasions, prepared again, to serve, and defend their country.—John Harris might now have been teaching Gospel truths, and his life, an example, and precept to all.

*It is said, and upon authority, that one of the six men, an athletic and vigorous youth, on the first fire of the platoon, which executed the orders of General Jackson, to shoot to death their fellow citizens, received three balls but did not fall, he addressed the officer in command, saying: 'You see I do not fear death but let me live to serve my country and return to my family.' 'No,' said the officer (a proper agent for the commanding general:) "You must die," and another volley sent him to eternity.

*The records of the War Office at Washington do not contain the proceedings of the Court Martial, they have been furtively taken from the records of the Office, or they were never lodged there by the General commanding the 7th Military District. Where are those proceedings? Cannot General Jackson inform us? Until he denies that they are in his possession, we shall persist in addressing this inquiry to him.

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