clothed with such important powers by the constitution, ignorance coupled with a positive and decided character is the best recommendation. Mr. Randolph, a great Jackson leader, has said let a ship be among breakers, or a house on fire, and you will soon see who is fit for the command, and destined to exert a decisive influence among men. And here is the great fallacy, fellow citizens! Gen. Jackson's friends have avowed, that they consider him to be a man fitted for taking the lead in desperate shipwrecks and conflagrations—in desperate extremities of state—in scenes of turbulence and revolutions; but admit all this to be true, we say we do not want such a man. The political condition of this country does not require a "dictator;" we require a man, who is versed in the arts of peace, as our country has been 42 years out of 52, (the period of its existence,) in a state of peace, and rapidly advancing in prosperity, by the practice and exercise of the peaceful arts only. It would be well for you to consider frequently the course of Mr. Adams' life, and then ask yourselves, if it could be possible for any man to have had more happy opportunities of fitting himself for the important station he holds. He has been diligent and faithful in his office, during the whole course of his life, and has not failed as yet, in the duties of a president: and yet he is to be abandoned for one whose friends admit his unfitness for peaceful political employment, by proclaiming his adaptation only to critical emergencies and scenes of violence and disorder.

But, if there are some among you yet, who cannot be reconciled to the re-election of the man, who was first appointed to office by General Washington and who received the special commendations of the father of his country, who has been in public life nearly forty years, and during the whole course of this protracted service has afforded his enemies not one occasion for *truly* accusing him, then fellow citizens do look around you, and see if this country does not afford any man of civil qualifications, who can be reasonably expected to discharge the duties as well as he, whom you are about to reject, & do not rely on one, who has had opportunities of distinguishing himself in various civil appointments, but who has avoided them and voluntarily relinquished them from a consciousness of incapacity.

Do not elect the man, who has been guilty of the folly (not to speak of the violence) of trying every species of offence by courts martial.—In Florida he tried "pirates" before a court martail, and abrogated the sentence of a court, ordered by himself, to take cognizance of the charge, for the purpose of inflicting a more sanguinary punishment. In 1817, in a letter to Mr. Monroe he states dispassionately and deliberately, that he thought the Hartford Conventionists (now his greatest friends) were liable to be punished by a court martial, and that he would have brought them before one had he commanded in that military district. In 1815, he arraigned Mr. Louallier, a patriotic member of the Louisiana legislature, before a court martial, to be tried for having published a libel on him. If all these offences are cognizable in the opinion of Gen. Jackson by courts martial, why not try ejectments and every other species of actions by the same tribunals, instead of submitting them to the ordinary judicial tribunals of the country, and abolish at once all other courts and juries? Can you trust the man in the most important office in your gift, who could be guilty of the absurdity and folly of trying by a court martial peaceable citizens quietly assembled to deliberate on the political affairs of the nation, under a section of an act of congress for regulating the army, and merely containing the ordinary provisions for punishing spies? Can you trust the man who could arrest a citizen, and arraign him before a court martial for publishing a libel?—If he could be guilty of these indiscretions when in a subordinate capacity, of what will he be guilty when his authority is supreme? If when the little military commander of a corner of the country, he could by proclaiming martial law, subvert all other law and trample all its institutions, and all its citizens under his feet, why can he not when as president he shall be commander in chief, use the same expedient, & overthrow all the civil institutions of the whole country, and erect a military despotism in their place? He will have precisely the same authority, and there can never be less necessity for it than existed at New-Orleans. Has not gen Jackson throughout his public life, either been guilty of manifest and open usurpation—or at all events can his friends cite an instance, in which he has fairly and moderately confined himself within his legitimate authority—has not every act of his public life at least been equivocal? Gen. Washington in his farewell address, fellow citizens, solemnly warns you against the first indications of usurpation; he says it is the surest and most certain mode, by which you can lose your liberties, and that no temporary good can counterbalance the permanent evil that must inevitably result from it. Whence did Gen. Jackson derive his authority to suspend the writ of Habeas Corpus? Only one instance had occurred before under the federal government of the agitation of this question, and that was in congress, when the country was threatened with a civil war during the administration of Mr. Jefferson. In England, where the government is more arbitrary in its form, and infinitely more arbitrary in its administration than ours, parliament only can suspend the operation of this writ. The King is entrusted with the power of declaring war and making peace, but has not the power to suspend this writ, and yet in this republic, boasting of its freedom, we are to allow every little military commander to exercise this power, which even in a monarchy is not entrusted to the King. Many persons are deluded by the idea, that Gen. Jackson's arbitrary and illegal conduct at New Orleans, his establishment of military rule there, was the cause of his successful defence; whereas, but little reflection will convince any man, that it could not have conduced to this end in the slightest degree. The British were repulsed by the military resources of the country, and these, Gen. Jackson by virtue of his office of commander, had fully & entirely under his coutroul; he had the command of the militia when called out, and of the regular forces, and the civil authorities could not lawfully interfere in the exercise of his discretion over them. If they attempted it, he ought to have resisted it; but it has never been alleged that any such interference was attempted. If it had been, he could have disregarded it & pursued his own measures for the defence of the country, the constitution giving the federal government the power to provide for the general defence, and he being the agent employed by the government for that purpose. It is too plain however to need illustration, that Gen. J.'s unwarrantable and arbitrary assumption of power at New Orleans was wanton, as being called for by no necessity, and was continued after the reason had ceased to operate, which he assigned for his justification in assuming it. The most odious portion of Gen. J.'s tyranny occurred six or seven weeks after the repulse of the British; for the General himself, in a letter to the secretary of war, dated January 19th, observed:—'Whether it is the purpose of the enemy to abandon the expedition altogether, or renew his efforts at some other point. I do not pretend to determine with positiveness; in my own mind, however, there is but little doubt that his last exertions have been made, in this quarter, at any rate for the present season; and, by the next, I hope we shall be fully prepared for him,' &c.; and yet in March he suspends the liberty of the press, ordering the printers to publish nothing about the army or its movements, and imprisoned Mr. Louallier, Judge Hall and Mr. Dick, the one for exercising, and the others for endeavoring to enforce by the ordinary and legal exercise of their official duties, the ordinary rights of a citizen. Such was the extravagant folly and madness of his proceedings against Mr. Louallier, that the court martial named by himself, refused to hear the case, and dismissed it for the want of jurisdiction. It is no justification to say, that the peculiar character of the population, composed of heterogeneous meterials, many foreigners and a large proportion of slaves, constitute a sufficient apology for his conduct; every person knows, that there was no treason notwithstanding the apprehensions of the Governor; that the slaves worked on the lines and that the foreigners fought at them—the legislature went hand in hand with the General at first, in providing the means of defence; and it was only when the General required them to assume and exercise some illegal and tyrannical powers, that they declined compliance, and were expelled from their hall of sitting at the point of the bayonet. They had no power to capitulate with the enemy, and if they had entered into a thousand capitulations, Gen. Jackson could have disregarded them, as the constitution of the U. S. gives the power of providing for the general defence to the general government, and the states cannot interfere farther than in voluntarily aiding in it. The truth is, that gen. Jackson's conduct at New-Orleans, was only a farther illustration of the character, which his whole previous life, both public and private had clearly established. He has been charged and the charges never denied, with having played the bully in innumerable brawls & ferocious personal conflicts. He is known to have deliberately murdered in a duel, a disarmed and powerless foe to avenge a race course quarrel—He is known to have attempted to assassinate, at the head of a party of armed men, Col. T. Benton, of Missouri, in a public tavern, in the immediate neighborhood of a court house then occupied by the court, and in defiance of all law and all decency—Why is it that he has daily to confess the imprudence of his former social connexions; and where unable to disprove the serious charges they bring against him, compelled to admit the equivocal character of his former intimates? Such was the enormity of his outrageous conduct in the attempted assassination of col. Benton, that some of the most respectable foreign journals express doubts of the Colonel's own narrative of the affair, on the ground of J.'s being a candidate for the presidency; they cannot suppose that a decent and orderly people as we are, are supporting, for the presidency, a man who could have been guilty of such an outrage. We have seen him at the head of a detachment of Tennessee militia, refuse to obey a positive order of the secretary of war, in 1813, to discharge them, and accompanying his refusal with rude and insulting language, to the secretary—openly accusing him of most unworthy and dishonorable motives in issuing the order. We have seen him defy the government in 1814, and march into Florida; and his government immediately restore every thing in the order it was in, when overrun by him. We have seen him in the same violence of temper and disposition in Nov. 1814, write to the secretary of war, and recommend to the government, a system of military conscription, to compel the services of the citizens of this republic for the whole war. We have seen him in 1811, writing a most rude and peremptory letter to one of the senators from Tennessee, to be communicated to the government, requiring them in the most insulting and positive terms, to dismiss Mr. Dinsmore, an Indian agent, and threatening, in case of refusal, to burn his house and consume him in the flames. Earlier in life, we have seen him in the convention, which formed the constitution of Tennessee, opposing universal suffrage, and endeavoring to establish a property qualification, as a requisite in voters as well as office holders. Or, later in life, as governor of the Floridas, on their cession to the U. States by Spain, enacting such tyrannical and oppressive edicts, as even the humbled Spaniards, accustomed to the grinding weight of *Spanish Colonial rule*, could not bear, and which congress, on their remonstrance, with indignant zeal, utterly annulled and repealed—even suspending the rules of deliberate proceeding, that their relief might be afforded speedily, as well as certainly and effectually. In short, to go over the whole of his conduct, or even to enumerate the instances of his lawless and insubordinate conduct—his letters to Gov. Rabun—his suffering six militia men to be illegally executed, &c. &c. would consume more time than the summary nature of an address of this kind possibly admits of. We can only call on his friends, in that spirit of truth and candor which we wish to prevail in this contest, to show in what single instance in his public life gen. Jackson has acted within the authorised limits of his powers. Have the people forgotten that gen. Jackson himself has impliedly admitted the truth of the charge, that he did intend pursuing Mr. Eppes, a member of the U. States senate, into the senate chamber, for the purpose of beating him, for his public conduct in that body, and was only prevented doing so by the absence of Mr. E. It is admitted, because his friend Mr. Grundy, wrote a letter to the General, to afford him an opportunity of publishing an explanation of the affair, and instead of denying the imputed purpose of the assault, he endeavours to delude the public judgment by only denying an incidental matter connected with it, which no person believed or deemed of any importance in the question. Why did he not, when he voluntarily affects to speak of the whole affair, deny the important part of it, the substance of the charge? This man then, of turbulence and violence, is the man, who is now compared to Gen. Washington! that man of such dignity and such unsullied purity of character and deportment, is certainly not to be degraded by any comparison with this Hero of dirk & pistol warfare; this embodied spirit of turbulence & violence. Do any of you object, fellow-citizens, to the political course of Mr. Adams, during his administration? and have you clearly satisfied yourselves as to the political opinions of gen. Jackson?—from what sources have you drawn your information? All we certainly know of general Jackson's political opinions, is, that he was early in life, the violent and virulent opposer of Gen. Washington's administration; that he was the coadjutor of Messrs. Giles and Livingston, in their vindictive opposition to Gen. Washington; he acted only the subordinate part, it is true, but his zeal was great even if his abilities did not allow him to take the lead; and we now only know that the same political connection still subsists, as Messrs. Giles and Livingston and Macon, are the great champions of gen. Jackson. Are you prepared then to take your president from this class of politicians, of which Mr. Giles has ever been the head and leader, and the folly of whose doctrines and course at length excited the disgust of his own friends, even in Virginia, as they at the last session of the Virginia Legislature, refused to refer to a committee, the Governor's final communication & recommendation?

You have now, fellow citizens, to choose between a man, who with great natural abilities, has been devoted during a long life to the political service of his country, in many, indeed, all the most important situations, and finally in the office of president—a man of plain republican, but dignified & unblemished private deportment—a man of most diligent, laborious habits—a man versed in all the details of the great interests of his country—a man who has been tried almost in all, and found deficient in none of the great civil employments of the country;—and between a man, who has voluntarily resigned every civil station, which he has filled, and only evinced capacity in military affairs. Can you then hesitate between their opposite qualifications?—do you not admit that your president should be a man of details—that he should be thoroughly versed in all the affairs—conversant in all the relations of the country?—else how can he instruct your foreign ministers? how can he superintend or direct the execution of the laws relative to all the great internal interests of the nation? Some have said General Jackson would be so competent to direct the operations of our armies in case of war: Then would you sacrifice all the interests during peace for the sake of having a warlike president in case of war? Is there any probability, that this country will be engaged in another war during even the life of Gen. Jackson? and more than all, even if we were again to be unfortunately engaged in war, if you make Gen. J. president, you deprive yourselves of his military services, for he could not possibly direct all the executive affairs of the government and act at the same time in the personal direction of the movements of your armies—he could not possibly act as General in the field, and as president at the same time. No man doubts the military qualifications and military zeal of Gen. W., and yet during his administration, when the troops were collected for the suppression of the "whiskey insurrection"—when military discretion of the highest grade was necessary and the greatest prudence required for the direction of the troops in this civil contest, Gen. W. after having provided every thing, had to leave the army to be commanded by Gov. Lee of Va., and had himself to repair to Philadelphia, to attend to all his other important duties as president, which left him no time for the actual command and direction of armies in the field. If Gen. Jackson's military qualifications are so great and so important to his country, then leave him in a situation where you can command them, and where you can have a fair opportunity of having them executed, without any embarrassment or distraction of his attention by other important avocations. The truth, fellow citizens, is, that mere military capacity fits a man for a subordinate station in life only; it is useful in its way, when the country is to be defended, but requires to be controuled and directed by the supreme talents of those, who can comprehend and direct the whole affairs of the nation. It cannot be denied, that long continued and invariable success in military affairs does sometimes evince superior mental powers; the conduct of a seven years war, like our revolutionary contest, without resources, & with no efficient government to provide, certainly displayed General Washington's great sagacity, and intellectual resources; but, he had been pronounced by a man of great discernment in the human character—Patrick Henry—long before this, to be a great and wise man, and the most judicious in the first congress, among men of splendid and striking abilities and great orators. Gen. Jackson has been in congress, but has he ever received this distinction from even the warmest and most devoted of his friends? Military success is, however, too uncertain a test of capacity of itself, to designate a fitness for important civil employment, unless, perhaps, in cases like the sixteen years struggle of Hannibal, or some of the other great examples in history, in which such long continued success has precluded chance from any share in obtaining it, and show that intellect only could have commanded it. But does Gen. J.'s little excursions against naked Indians, afford all these conclusive evidences of capacity? In what respect are they more meritorious than the Indian campaign of Gen. Wayne in 1794—or of Gen. Harrison in 1812? and yet we did not say they were qualified, in consequence of their success, for the presidency. So gen. Jackson's fifty days campaign against the British in Louisiana, does not afford to a reflecting man, that conclusive evidence of capacity, which would induce him to decide on that alone; for it is well known, that the repulse of the enemy, on the 8th of January, was mingled with too much good fortune on the part of general Jackson, to weigh as a conclusive proof of his merit. The defeat of the American force on the right bank of the Mississippi by Col. Thornton, having nearly overcast all the fair prospects of the day. The General in his despatch, the day after the battle, says, "this unfortunate route had totally changed the aspect of affairs. The enemy now occupied a position, from which they might annoy us without hazard, and by means of which they might have been enabled to defeat, in a great measure, the effects of our success on this side the river; it became, therefore, an object of the first magnitude, to dislodge him as soon as possible," &c. Fortunately the incapacity of his enemy saved him this trouble, as they voluntarily abandoned the position they had carried. This only shows, fellow citizens, how much chance there was in this great achievement of gen. Jackson, & how accidentally it was, that he succeeded in the ultimate object, the defence of New-Orleans, and thus became favourably known & a candidate for the presidency. Had his own anticipations been fulfilled, and the enemy retained the advantage, which he admits himself they had gained, then would gen. Jackson never have been known as the successful defender of New-Orleans, and have been allowed to enjoy, undisturbed, the quiet of the Hermitage. Are you prepared then fellow citizens, to see this man, whose military capacity even has been only equivocally evinced, and even if admitted, whose disposition has been unequivocally disclosed in innumerable scenes of lawless violence, elevated to the presidential chair? If his military services have been useful, as all admit, & he deserves reward—give him rewards—give him honor—let the current of national gratitude run to overflowing in a proper and legitimate direction, but do not give him that as a reward, which was intended only as a sacred trust for our own happiness, and those who are to follow us. If you are disposed to trifle with your own happiness, with your own liberties, remember that you have no right to trifle with those of your posterity. Let us remember that the right of suffrage is a most solemn and important political duty, imposed on the citizens of this country; on the judicious performance of which must depend all its hopes of prosperity. The question is now, are we capable of self-government or not? Shall we elect the man, for our president, whom experience has tested, or shall we elect him, who has only been known to us favorably, as having evinced some little military capacity? As the question is of vital importance to us, and whereas, those who prefer the latter, are untiring and indefatigable in their exertions to elect him, let us, who prefer the former, enter on the work earnestly, and remember it is only from zeal in the cause that we can anticipate success—Therefore,

Resolved, That we deem it necessary, that all the friends of the administration in this county, should combine and exert their concentrated force, in the promotion of the re-election of Mr. Adams, by affording their zealous and united support to the administration electoral candidate in this district.

Resolved, That this meeting will cordially support, and recommend it to all their friends, to unite in supporting the ticket for delegates to the assembly, that shall be nominated by this meeting.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be named by the chairman, to consist of one member from each election district in this county, to select and report to this meeting four suitable persons, friends of the national administration, and two to be taken from each of the late political parties, as administration candidates for delegates to the general assembly.

The committee appointed by the chair to nominate and recommend four suitable persons, in accordance with the resolution, to represent this county in the next state legislature, consisted of Arthur H. Willis, Jacob Wilson, Col. Thomas Ennalls, Joseph K. Traverse, Uriah Medford, Col. John Vincent, John C. Traverse, Hiram W. Woolford, Capt. John Traverse, William Slacum, Zebulon Cowart, Zebulon Booze, John C. Henry, and Samuel Lecompte, who unanimously recommended to the convention, *John N. Steele*, *Thomas J. Eccleston*, *Dr. F. P. Phelps*, and *Martin L. Wright*; which nomination was unanimously ratified.—After having given unanimously, a vote of thanks for the kindness and ability with which the chairman discharged his duty, the meeting dissolved. The several candidates then addressed their fellow citizens in reference to those topics which now agitate the public mind.

Sir Walter Scott.—The New-York Albion of Saturday says, that in the twenty-one months preceding December last, Sir Walter Scoot had realized by his works a little more than one thousand pounds sterling per month, and that he lately called his creditors together, and to their great astonishment paid them a dividend of 35,000*l*, of which the sum above alluded to formed a part.

We learn also, with very great satisfaction, (continues the Albion,) "that the debts of this great benefactor of mankind are in a fair way of liquidation—and that he looks forward with perfect confidence to that desirable end. It is a source of regret, in which we believe every generous minded American will participate, that of the enormous sums which the works of this intellectual giant produce in this country—which contains probably one half of his readers—not one farthing goes to the author—to the person who has entetained and delighted this country from end to end."

The last mail from New York brings intelligence of the failure of a commercial house in that city, which has been very extensively engaged in the China trade.—The event has caused considerable sensation there, as the amount of its engagements was known to be very large.

From the Little Rock (A. T.) Gazette of June 4.

FATAL RENCONTRE.—The mortifying and painful duty again devolves upon us, of recording the fact, that our unlucky and ill-fated little town (already too notorious at home and abroad, for such occurrences,) has unfortunately been the scene of another homicide. It took place on Saturday evening last, soon after the execution of the wretched Stickland, in the store of Messrs. Wilson & Stuart, between General Edmund Hogan, and Andrew Scott, Esq. late a Judge of the Superior Court of this Territory, and resulted in the almost instant death of the former. Having felt it a duty which we owe to the public, to notice the result of this unfortunate and melancholy occurrence, justice to the living, perhaps, demands that we should relate some of the circumstances under which it happened. They are briefly these:—

Gen. Hogan and Judge Scott met at the above store in company with a number of other persons, all apparently in good humour. They had been competitors for a seat in the Legislative Council, at the last August election, and the conversation turned on some of the events of that canvass, which produced a few warm words between them. Gen. Hogan asserted something, which was denied by Judge Scott, on which Gen. H. repeated the assertion, and remarked that he could prove it. Judge S. replied, in substance, that the assertion was untrue, that it could not be proved, and that any person who made it was a *liar!* This reply was followed by a blow from H. which felled S. to the floor, who, in rising, drew the spear from his cane, and gave H. four stabs in the breast and side, three of which were mortal. Hogan walked to the door, commenced vomiting blood, and was a corpse in less than ten minutes.

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