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LOUISIANA—JACKSON & CALHOUN.

FROM THE ORLEANS ADVERTISER, JUNE 7.
At a meeting of the friends of General ANDREW JACKSON, convened by public notice, at Davis's ball room, on the evening of the fifth instant, N. GIROD, Esq. was called to the chair as president, and ALFRED HENNES, Esq. secretary.

The meeting was opened with eloquent and appropriate addresses by S. H. HARPER, Esq. A. DAVEZAC, Esq. and Gen. RIPLEY; after which, the following address, reported by I. T. PRESTON, Esq. chairman of the committee appointed for that purpose, was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be printed.

CITIZENS OF LOUISIANA: The time has arrived when we are called upon to think seriously on the choice of a chief magistrate. The choice of a chief magistrate transcendent privilege! Americans! the time has passed away when kings, as stupid as their original clay, were born to rule you, or prone by nature to every vice, and instinctively averse to every virtue. Alfred of England, was a great and good king; but look through the long list of his successors for ten centuries, and which of the Edwards, the Richards, the Henries, or the Georges, was a great and good king? Louisianians! you were once ruled by the race of Bourbons. Liberty abhors that name: it has dyed France, Spain and Italy with the blood and whitened those fair countries with the bones of patriots. It was a necessary result; because your kings were born in the courts of vice and corruption and extravagance. They saw nothing but the thoughtless, useless waste of lives and substance of their subjects. They were taught tyranny alone, because to learn the prerogative of a king constitutes the sole education of the heir apparent.

To choose your chief magistrate, then, is a transcendent privilege. How did we conquer that privilege? It is now half a century since the standard of liberty was raised in America. Kings and nobles, and wealth and power, would have hewed it down, and destroyed all who sought its protection. It was not "the summer soldier nor the sunshine patriot" who rallied in the cause of freedom against such mighty odds. It was a little band, with Washington at their head, without clothes to their backs or shoes to their feet, whom the victorious army of despotism tracked by their blood through the snows of New Jersey. It was the brave peasantry of the Carolinas, who, rather than wear the yoke of despotism, abandoned their wives and children to heaven, and their homes to the enemy, and fled to the mountains or slept in the swamps. But "the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong." The God of liberty, that animated the patriot hearts of our fathers at Saratoga and Eutaw springs, united the heroes of the north and the south at Yorktown, and there terminated the struggle of freemen in the triumph of freedom amidst the blaze of victory and glory. A grateful country has bestowed all its honors on the heroes and statesmen of those "times that tried the souls of men." Is there one left on whom we can pour out the swelling tide of our gratitude, and wash from the page of history the slander that republics are ungrateful? There is one; but, melancholy reflection, General JACKSON is the last. The blood of his very childhood was mingled with that of the heroes who began the political emancipation of the world. Sacred drops! each one spilt in that holy warfare exceeds the pretensions of all the other candidates for the presidency.

Since the revolution, General JACKSON has devoted to the service of his country a life of ardent, energetic and incorruptible integrity. He was among the hardy pioneers of the west, who with the rifle in one hand defended themselves against the savage, and with the axe in the other felled the forest. He assisted in forming the constitution of the state he had assisted in creating, administered her justice from her highest tribunal, and represented her in the Senate of the United States. There he was no time-server of the powers that be, but sacrificed himself to truth, to virtue, to republicanism.

In 1805, when treason gathered in the west, and Louisiana was its destined victim, JACKSON was among the first to warn our executive of the danger, & animate us to exertion. He denounced the traitors, prepared his brave volunteers to march at a moment's warning, and placed at their head a corps of revolutionary invincibles.

In the commencement of the late war, his unobtrusive merits were unknown to the government; but his towering genius and restless patriotism did not remain inactive. As a volunteer, he threw himself between the war-whoop of the savage and our defenceless frontiers. He conquered their peace and security by sleepless nights, by toilsome marches, by the dreadful battles of Tallushatches, Talladega, Emuckfau and negroes to scalp weeping women and the Horse Shoe. In these campaigns, his agonizing difficulties would have broken an ordinary heart, and the sufferings of his brave volunteers could not have been supported in any other than the cause of mothers and infants exposed to the tomahawk. Danger and death are fronted on such plains as Chippewa and Niagara, because victory is crowned with laurel; but self-sacrificing patriotism alone can animate the hero to rush on greater danger in savage warfare.

In 1814 the enemy invaded the heart of our

country, and marched against the capital. The whole union looked with confidence to the patriotism and valor of its defenders. None doubted that our triumph would be signal, and that even if the numbers of the enemy should prevail, the brave men charged with the deposits of the nation, the sacred tomb of Washington, would at least unsheathe their swords, throw away the scabbards, and die gloriously at their posts. It was not so: all was ignominiously lost. The capital was nothing; but patriotism and honor were blotted from the page of American virtues. Nothing but a triumph more transcendently glorious, if possible, than our disgrace was infamous, could save us from the last of evils, self-destruction. That triumph was reserved for General JACKSON. Intoxicated with their success, the conquerors of Europe, their numbers and preparation doubled, directed their mightiest efforts against this weak and extreme part of the union. Even hope for our safety was extinguished. Our destruction was recorded in the public journals. No calculating man could believe it possible for three thousand new and undisciplined militia to resist fourteen thousand of the best troops the world ever saw; and the soldier, while laboring at our feeble breast work, if he paused to think, must have reflected that he was but digging his own grave. But the ardent soul of JACKSON dissipated such reflections. He encouraged the fearful, inflamed the brave to madness, inspired all with confidence, and when the roar of artillery and the columns of moving arms announced the combat, no cheek blanched with fear, but the eager hearts of all panted for the contest. And there was achieved a victory unparalleled in history. The pass of Thermopylae was the grave of patriots, but on the plains of Bienvenue equal virtue achieved virtue's reward, and proved more signally than it was ever demonstrated before, that freeman defending their soil, their firesides and their families, against despotism, are invincible. The deepest detractors of JACKSON admit that no other man in America could have effected this great result, and the pious believe that a superintending God raised him up for our special preservation.

Compared with JACKSON's services, what are those, great as they are, of the other candidates for the presidency? In warm quarters, blessed with every comfort, with powerful minds, stored with ancient and modern knowledge, and warmed by patriotism, they have deeply studied and developed the interests of their country. Delightful occupation, it carries with it more than its own reward. But look at one moment of JACKSON's life. The opposing, the unequal armies were in motion; the prize for which they contended in view; it was our beauty and our booty. At one point they met, and relinquishing the idle warfare of powder and ball, crossed their bayonets in direful contest. All depended on the single soul of JACKSON; if he could have thought of himself for a moment, it would have been that this moment was his last. He thought only of his country and victory. You saw him in that scene. You saw him who, the slanderers say, cannot control his passions, in those great circumstances, where events occurred not to excite passion only, but despairing rage; you saw him as cool, as unmoved, as calculating, as if he had been directing the pieces on a chess board. That single moment of his life exhibited more self-devoted patriotism, and conquered greater advantages to ourselves and posterity, than all the lives of all the other candidates. If Louisiana had been conquered, heaven only knows what part of our happy union would have been severed with it. If the war had terminated with the disgrace of the capital, our people would have disowned their country; but the victory of New Orleans is a letter of credit to Americans, which bravery and virtue will honor in every quarter of the globe.

They say he is not only passionate but ambitious. You saw him in the midst of a greater triumph than ever fell to the lot of any other man. But in the midst of all his glory, when ambition would have spurred him to the capital, and vain-glory demanded a crown, you saw the mighty conqueror, the humble JACKSON, fall before the altar of our church, and in prayer and thanksgiving acknowledged that Almighty God, in whose hands he was but the humble instrument to save his country. That was not ambition. They say he is a tyrant, and tramples on the constitution and laws of our country. You saw him the victim of those laws, on that day when he could have looked the very temple of justice into atoms. But he restrained the popular rage with his eye, and rechecked even the abuse of justice. Would to heaven we had more such tyrants!

They accuse him of inhumanity, and affect to sympathize with Arbutnot and Ambrister, the miscreants who lived by instigating savages to murder their children, blacker with guilt and cruelty than if they had been dragged from the bottomless pit. Curse on the affection, for political purposes, of sympathy with such incarnate fiends!

And from the representations of some as to his private character of our candidate, one would expect to meet a ferocious tiger, terrible to all around him. But on becoming acquainted with JACKSON, we are first struck with the humility, the simplicity, and child-like innocence of all his actions. Many men in eleva-

tion, and the dullest eye discovers the thoughtless sincerity of every look, every word, every action of his life. Hence no man commands so strongly the affections of all around him. He is the best husband, the kindest relation and neighbor, the father of the orphan and the friend of the helpless.

The friends of General JACKSON have studied every act of his life. In the great and trying situations in which he has been placed, they know of no act which they do not deliberately approve and believe approved by his conscience and his God.

He may have erred; but even his enemies agree that his errors were the excess of love for his country and zeal in her cause. They should be merged in his splendid merits. If he had been our enemy, they would have been forgiven and forgotten; but he is our best friend, and has shed more lustre on the American name and rendered greater services to the republic than any man, except General Washington, ever rendered before. With the errors of the father of his country, let his too, if they exist, be buried in oblivion.

The experience of General JACKSON in public life far exceeds that of any of his competitors; his judgment is unrivalled, because it has proved uniformly right, and always successful. His talents rise with the occasion, & are adequate to any convulsion in this world. Whether President or not, while his inestimable life is prolonged, the whole union will look to him alone when the republic is endangered.

We have a stronger bond from him for the fidelity of his administration, than from any other candidate.

Great and virtuous as the others are, they cannot flatter themselves that their names will be remembered a century hence; but the fame of JACKSON will increase forever; the errors of humanity will be forgotten; time will inscribe on the page of history, and on the colossal monuments of his grandeur, nothing but his virtues. Religion, philosophy, and patriotism, will conspire to magnify his deeds, his name, and his character, as an example to the aspiring and virtuous youth of all future ages.

It is impossible that the man, who in inferior stations has treasured up this immortality on earth, when placed on the pinnacle of human greatness, with more power to bless his country and mankind than any other human being would sacrifice his unearthly fame, and invoke the curses rather than the adoration of all time to come. And when time shall exaggerate his greatness, his services, and his virtues, if history shall record that he was a candidate for the highest honor of his country, but was superseded by a man unknown to fame, posterity would blush to read it, and weep at the ingratitude of their ancestors.

The caucus of our legislature, who declared a predilection for the election of Mr Clay, excused themselves on the ground that the success of General JACKSON was impossible, and that gratitude would throw away the vote of the state. The weakness of this excuse for their ingratitude is proved by the fact, that the prospect of JACKSON's success is at least fairer than that of their favorite. But the election of our hero is not merely possible; it is almost certain. He is emphatically the candidate of the people; and experience has proved their omnipotence when they feel an ardent interest in any political subject.

Washington was their candidate they called him from the shades of Mount Vernon, and unanimously gave him the reins of government. And now they have found JACKSON, like the ancient Cincinnatus, at his plough, and have called him forth as their candidate. Since the days of Washington, an usurpation has grown up in our government, which, if not crushed by the power and virtue of the people, will soon destroy the republic. A caucus of the members of congress present their candidate, and call on the nation to elect him. Heretofore they have presented those great and unsullied patriots whom all hearts approved, and the spirit of the nation has not been roused against the usurpation. So it was in the early days of Rome. The capital selected pure and virtuous rulers; but the degeneracy of the system was natural; and soon the empire was sold by the Pretorian Guards at public auction. Didius, a lawyer, bought it. It is true we have no Pretorian Guards; but we have cohorts of officeholders and officehunters, who would sell the nation for a place. There will not be wanting a Didius to bid. And although the contrast is now only implied, yet as corruption grows old, it will be reduced to writing and valued in dollars and cents. Against such abuses the virtuous people from Maine to Louisiana have raised a voice of thunder, that will be heard in the inmost recesses of corruption. They know that there are already at Washington "undivided crimes, unwhipped of justice," which no rod would so effectually scourge as the old hickory. The people have presented JACKSON as their candidate, and he must and will succeed. The venerable patriots of the revolution, whether sinking to the grave in splendor or obscurity, will vote for him. During the late war, half a million of freemen dwelt in camps, and opposed their breasts to the bayonets of the enemy as the ramparts of their country. They will vote for him. Plain farmers!

ne is one of you. Industrious mechanics! enterprising, high-minded merchants! encourage industry and enterprise. Hardy seamen! you are his favorites. All these will unite for JACKSON. And who fears his election. Not the brave, not the honest; he loves honesty, and makes no distinction among men, but that of virtue; not the faithful public servant; he is the most faithful; not the christian; he is a true one. No! It is the enemies of his country, the faithless public servant, those who prey on the vitals of the people. Let these, and these alone, snake and quake like Belsazzar of old, for their time is come.

And now, Louisianians! we appeal to you. You are as generous and grateful as you have proved yourselves brave. JACKSON is endeared to you by stronger ties of gratitude than ever bound a people to an individual. The very bread you eat would have been eaten by foreigners, or thrown to you as slaves, if he had not led you to victory; the fair of Louisiana, who by their virtues and elegance charm all who behold them, would have involved Virginia's fate; our laws would have been profaned, our temples of religion polluted, & the enemy would have revelled in all our wealth and luxury of happiness. JACKSON is bound to you not by the slender tie of benefits received, but by the gordian knot of services rendered. Hence in the national councils we find him not the ardent advocate of oppressive impositions, upon our agriculture to create and support western manufactures, but his voice is raised to erect around this great metropolis, the theatre of his services and his glory, impregnable fortifications, to open a military way to the sea shore, through which the valley of the Mississippi will pour its valor and patriotism on any future invader. Oh, Louisianians! do not be ungrateful. It is true, our dear old friend is dragged from his peaceful hermitage to all the honors of the nation, and would willingly forego every other voice; but if your hearts did not go with him, that parricidal ingratitude would stain the great heart that would have poured out its inmost blood for your salvation.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That, as the period is at hand for making choice of a chief magistrate of the United States, we, the citizens of New Orleans, will testify our gratitude to General ANDREW JACKSON, for his unparalleled services rendered to Louisiana, and to the nation, by uniting in his elevation to the presidential chair.

Resolved, That it is the deliberate conviction of this meeting, that the great public services of General JACKSON, both as a soldier and a statesman; his undeviating adherence to republican principles, through all the vicissitudes of his life; his transcendent talents; his undeniable patriotism, and his unsullied virtues, entitle him to the first office in the gift of the American people.

Resolved, That we are chiefly indebted to the instrumentality of General JACKSON for our rescue from foreign domination, and consequently for the privilege of exercising, in Louisiana, the rights of American citizens, we will adopt all lawful and honorable means in our power to promote his election to the supreme executive office of the United States, and to that end will respectfully solicit the co-operation of our brethren throughout the state.

Resolved, That the tried integrity, faithful public conduct, and conspicuous abilities of JOHN C. CALHOUN, eminently qualify him for the office of Vice President of the United States, and for which office we will give him our undivided support.

Resolved, That as it is the wish of this meeting that General ANDREW JACKSON should receive the suffrages of this state for the office of President of the United States, & that JOHN C. CALHOUN should be chosen Vice President; and as our choice in these respects can only be made through the organ of the legislature of the state, we will not, therefore, knowingly support any candidate for the Legislature, who would, if elected, act in opposition to the will of a majority of the people.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions, and the other proceedings of this meeting, be published in all the newspapers within the city of New Orleans and state of Louisiana.

Resolved, That a committee composed of I. T. PRESTON, A. DAVEZAC, S. H. HARPER, J. B. WILTZ, sen. D. LARONDE, L. LACOSTE, D. C. KERR, and J. B. LABATUT, be appointed for the purpose of giving the necessary publicity to these proceedings and for the purpose of corresponding with such other committees as shall or may be appointed on the same subject matter.

On motion, it was resolved, that the letters received from the different candidates for the state legislature, in answer to those sent by a committee to ascertain their opinions relative to the pretensions of the different candidates for the presidency, be published.

On motion, resolved, that the thanks of this meeting be returned to the President, Vice President and Secretary.

N. GIROD, Esq. President.
GEN. PLAUCHE, Vice President.
A. HENNES, Secretary.

COMMITTEE.

I. T. PRESTON, D. LARONDE,
A. DAVEZAC, L. LACOSTE,
S. H. HARPER, D. C. KERR,
J. B. WILTZ, Sen. J. B. LABATUT.

New Orleans, June 5, 1824.