

The last, in favour of Crawford, against Jackson

BELLEFONTE PATRIOT.

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CONDITIONS.

The price of this paper is TWO DOLLARS per annum—but if paid in advance, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY FIVE CENTS only will be charged.

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Crawford Convention ADDRESS

To the Democratic Citizens of Pennsylvania.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

The correspondence of general Jackson with Mr. Monroe, in 1816—'17, was altogether unknown to the Pennsylvania convention, which nominated him as a candidate for president. We are convinced that its maxims are so anti-republican and hostile to all the political axioms, which have been most valued in this state, that if it had been published he never would, nor could, have been taken up by a democratic convention. We shall submit some quotations, accompanied with a few observations. That we may not fatigue or offend public attention, we shall, with all possible care and brevity, condense our extracts and remarks. This duty is the more binding and imperative, because, from ignorance of his principles, and his sentiments, the Harrisburg address declares that General Jackson "has ever been an undeviating democrat, not in name only, but also in practice and in principle." We will not, to demonstrate the error of this assertion, revert to the anti-democratic votes and propositions of General Jackson in the convention of Tennessee, twenty-eight years ago, but confine ourselves to his more recent, but not less explicit, declarations in his letters to president Monroe.

It is a fair and plain proposition, that the man who disclaims Party should by Party be disclaimed. The following extracts from the letters of General Jackson, published under his own authority, prove, that he is of no party, he repudiates all parties, and would, if in his power, dispense the offices of government, from the highest to the lowest, without regard to any party. "Every thing," says he to Mr. Monroe, the president elect, "depends on the selection of your ministry. IN EVERY SELECTION, PARTY AND PARTY FEELINGS SHOULD BE AVOIDED. Now is the time to EXTERMINATE that monster, called Party Spirit. The chief magistrate of a nation should NEVER indulge in party feelings." "Consult no party in your choice."

These opinions, as motives of action, and as governing appointments to office, are "in direct hostility to all the usages and principles of the democratic party." From 1799 to 1823, from the election of Thomas McKean to the election of John A. Shulze, the democrats of this state have advocated, voted for, and selected, as their chief magistrates, men, that they felt assured "in every selection of office, would be governed by party and party feelings. For the truth of these assertions we confidently refer to every democrat in Pennsylvania. You all know it to be strictly true. We ask whether you are now prepared to disavow and cast away all your former principles of action? Will you now, by your votes, echo back the sentiments of General Jackson, and go to the polls, exclaiming, "Now is the time to exterminate that monster called Party Spirit! Huzza for a chief magistrate who will consult no party in his selections for office." The evident, obvious and inevitable tendency of such a course of policy would be, that all principle would be disregarded

—the president would select and make personal partisans, and then, instead of our political contests being founded on political principles, they would be based on attachment to individuals:—Instead of a democratic and a federal party, our ears would be stunned with the clamor of "Jackson men on this side," and "Adams men on that side," and "Calhoun-men on the other side," and we should have as many parties as there were candidates. Every man would be badged with a ribbon, or designated by a waistcoat, or made known by a hat. Never may this new and free world be so dishonored. Let every approach to such a state of things be barricaded and defended, and every man who would advocate it be discountenanced.

We will detain you but to make one more quotation from these letters. It shall be selected not so much to manifest the violence of temper and disregard of constitutions and laws which characterize General Jackson, as to demonstrate from his own pen, his total incapacity to construe law and constitution. The establishment of this truth shews him disqualified for a faithful discharge of the duties of President. How could any man "faithfully discharge the office of President of the United States," and "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States" if he is incapable of expounding the clearest provisions of law?

"I am free to acknowledge" says the General, "had I commanded the military department where the Hartford Convention sat, if it had been the last act of my life, I should have punished the three principal leaders of the party. I am certain an independent court martial would have condemned them under the second section of the act establishing rules and regulations for the government of the army of the United States."

Every man who reads this extract must be convinced that the General was sincere in what he said: three years reflection had confirmed him in the belief that the second section, to which he referred, would have authorized him to do that which he had contemplated. That you fellow citizens may judge for yourselves as to the imminent danger to which our liberties, our rights and our lives would be exposed under the administration of such a chief magistrate and commander in chief, we place before you the section to which reference is made.

"Section 2. And be it further enacted, that in time of war, all persons NOT CITIZENS OF, OR OWING ALLEGIANCE, to the United States of America, who shall be found lurking as spies, in or about the fortification or encampments of the armies of the United States, or any of them, shall suffer death, according to the laws and usages of nations, by sentence of a general court martial."

The enquiry is not as to the character, or intentions, of the members of the Hartford convention; of these there is but one opinion; the question now is, supposing them to have assembled to plot the dismemberment of the union and to give "aid and comfort" to the enemies of the United States, would the law referred to by Gen. Jackson, warrant the course he declares he would have taken if it had been the last act of his life? If it would, then Gen. Jackson stands acquitted—If it would not, then he must be condemned as having ignorantly, wickedly, or wantonly resolved to shed the blood of his fellow citizens. We do not believe that any man in the Union, valuing his legal character would say that Gen. Jackson could be justified under the law.

I. It was determined by President Madison, in strict conformity "to the law and usages of nations" during the late war, that although a citizen may be a Traitor he cannot be a Spy. Therefore the members of the Hartford Convention all known to be natives and citizens of the United States could not be "Spies" nor is it pretended they were lurking in or about our fortifications or encampments.

II. The section relates wholly to "spies," to persons not "owing allegiance to the United States" and to no other description of persons: it expressly excludes Citizens.

It would therefore have been altogether unconstitutional and illegal for Gen. Jackson to have acted as he says he would have done; and if he had it is probable he would have been arraigned as a criminal, and that he

would have excited a most formidable rebellion in the United States. Can it be possible that the sober minded, the freedom and justice-loving people of Pennsylvania can be prevailed upon to raise their voices in favour of such a man as this for their chief magistrate.

This outline of the life, character and opinions of General Jackson has occupied so large a space that we feel we must greatly compress what we have to say as to the opposing candidate Mr. Crawford. We feel the less regret on this account because it is known to you that he is recommended as worthy of your confidence and votes in the same way in which Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and James Monroe were recommended. For his principles and purity, talents, qualifications and integrity you have the same guarantee that you had for the distinguished citizens just named. He is known to you as the esteemed friend and favorite of Jefferson, Madison, of Macon and Smith, and of all who remain of that list of worthies who achieved the moral and political revolution of 1800. He is known to you, as a man who, without fortune or family connexions, has through his industry, merits and high qualifications been called upon to fulfil the most honorable, important and trust worthy stations. He is known to you, as one of the most able senators of the United States; as a foreign minister; as a negotiator; as a Secretary of War and of the Treasury. How has he filled those stations; with what fidelity; with what patriotism; with what devotion to principle and to the public weal; we might have been left in doubt had not his enemies accused him; put him upon his trial, and thus caused him to be brought forth like gold purified by fire. Once in the session of 1822-23, and twice in the session of 1823-24, have a committee of the house of representatives—a majority known to be opposed to Mr. Crawford's elevation to the presidency—inquired with much strictness and no friendly eye into his official conduct, and they have not only repeatedly and unanimously acquitted him and reported in the highest terms of his ability and integrity without censuring his accusers, yet such has been the force and power of public opinion, that the principal accuser, was arrested on his way as an ambassador to a foreign nation and has been compelled to resign and retire to private life. It but rarely happens that any individual, however pure and highly gilded, has the good fortune to have such unequivocal testimony borne to his worth and qualifications as persecution has elicited in favor of the national candidate. As we have not touched upon the private character of general Jackson, we feel that it would be unfair to indulge in expatiating upon that of Mr. Crawford. This we have less cause to regret as amidst all the bitterness and zeal of party, of personal ambition and personal hostility, it has never been impugned.

We feel fellow citizens, as much as you can, the length to which this address has extended itself and we have for brevity sake, excluded every thing but matters of fact and sober argument adapted to your understanding. We have admitted no appeals to feeling, to interest, or to any of those things which most quickly move men to action; even on party policy and considerations, we have merely submitted materials for you to draw inferences and come to conclusions. We have relied with the utmost confidence on the soundness of your principles, the purity of your motives and the clearness and sobriety of your judgments. With all our care, however, not to trouble you with words unnecessarily, we have been so much impressed with the deep importance of the subject that our views of the character of the opposing presidential candidates has so extended itself that we cannot do justice to the high acquirements, profound intellect and public services of Mr. Gallatin, or to the ambitious extravagance of the young man who, after claiming the highest honor, was contented with his friends, to be turned over as merchantable goods to take a lower station.

You are all, fellow citizens, familiar with the political history of this state for the last year, including the manner in which general Jackson was brought before you for the presidency. Engaged in an arduous contest for the chief magistracy of Pennsylvania, the friends and newspapers of the federal candid-

ate, relying upon the popular feeling, called meetings of the friends of Jackson and Gregg. Some of the democrats, apprehensive of the consequences to the election of Mr. Shulze, joined in the clamor for Jackson, while the great mass of the democrats refused to touch the presidential election until that for governor was settled. In this way a tide of feeling was swelled into a torrent, which bore away before it the landmarks of the party. While the torrent was at its height, a democratic convention was called and held at this place, on the 4th of March, which named general Jackson as a candidate for the presidency: he had before been put in nomination at a caucus of the members of the Tennessee legislature. We are well persuaded that if the very same men who nominated general Jackson were now assembled, they would not nominate him. They would now meet with a more perfect knowledge of his character, with the conviction that after the publication of his correspondence, it was impossible he could succeed, and therefore they would not cast away the vote of Pennsylvania. Reflection on the state of the nation, and on the impolicy of separating themselves from the democratic family of the union, would now prevent the nomination of general Jackson. Whatever objections may be made against county nominations for the governor of a state, may with equal force and validity be urged against state nominations for a president. They equally lead to distraction, division and defeat. There is no safety, there can be no safety, in local nominations for offices to be voted for by the citizens generally. The confusion and commingling of men of opposite principles in favor of the same candidate, which now prevails, fully illustrates the consequences of not concentrating the party strength on party candidates.

We would ask our fellow citizens to look around them in their respective vicinities, and ascertain who are the advocates of general Jackson, and who are the advocates of Mr. Crawford? If on the one side they should see those who have usually opposed them and the candidates of their party, and on the other side those who have usually stood by their sides and stemmed the torrent of opposition, then we cannot doubt but that they will feel their duty to stand by and vote with their old friends, and those who have through life professed their principles and voted for their candidates. We would pray our democratic brethren to reflect what effect will be produced on our state politics by breaking down the usages and system which exalted them to, and even now keeps them in authority. We would ask them to reflect how far duty or principle calls upon them not to throw away their votes, and the vote of Pennsylvania, and to hazard an election by the House of Representatives, which would bring Pennsylvania to a level with the smallest state of the union, and which might elevate to the presidency a candidate who had not previously received one fourth of the votes of the union.

When the world is agitated and convulsed by struggles to establish the principle of representation, is that a time for this great representative republic to jeopardise the ground upon which it stands, the ground which was gained by the blood of the best and bravest men of the nation. We go to the polls with the democracy of the nation and a confidence of victory; our great and principal anxiety is to take with us the vote of our state that it may not be cast away, but that it may now as on former occasions censure a choice by the people, of the democratic candidates of the nation. Relying upon your steadfastness, your principles and attachment to the tried system and usages of the democratic party, we wish you health, happiness and a triumphant victory.

Democratic Republican Delegate nomination for Mifflin County.

At a meeting of the delegates chosen by the Democratic Republican citizens of the several townships in the county of Mifflin, convened at the house of Mr. Joseph McCrum, in the Long Narrows, on Saturday the 7th day of August, 1824, in pursuance of public notice given by the Jackson committee of correspondence of Mifflin county, for the purpose of putting in nomination candidates to be supported at the ensuing election, for members of the Legislature, one can-

didate for the office of county commissioner, one candidate for county Auditor, and one candidate for Coroner, and two persons for conferees to represent the county in a meeting of conferees from the counties of Mifflin, Huntingdon and Centre. Capt. JACOB MILLER was chosen Chairman, and Dr. ISAAC W. SNOWDEN appointed Secretary. Whereupon the following resolutions were offered and adopted.

1st. Resolved, That having full confidence in the virtue, talents and capacity and sound democratic republican principle, of ROBERT ALEXANDER and CALVAN BLYTHE Esquires, and being well persuaded that they are the determined friends of Andrew Jackson for the Presidency, and John C. Calhoun for the Vice Presidency, we have nominated them as candidates for the legislature, and do recommend them to the undivided support of the democratic republicans and friends of Gen. Jackson in Mifflin county.

2d. Resolved, That having full faith in the integrity and pure democratic principles of Major BENJAMIN KEYSER, we recommend him as being well qualified to discharge the duties of county commissioner, and hope he may be supported for that office.

3d. Resolved, That respecting confidence in the capacity and integrity, and democratic republican principles of Major LEWIS BOND, we recommend him as a candidate for county Auditor.

4th. Resolved, That having full confidence in the political integrity and capacity of Major WILLIAM ZEIGLER, we nominate him as a candidate for the office of Coroner.

5th. Resolved, That having undoubted confidence in the political wisdom and integrity of ROBERT ROSEN Esq. and Major BENJAMIN KEYSER, as having always been faithful and undeviating democratic republicans, we have nominated them as conferees to represent in a meeting of the conferees from the counties of Mifflin, Huntingdon and Centre, at the house of Samuel Henry, in Stone valley on the third Monday of September 1824, and feel confident that their nomination of Congressman and state Senator, will prove satisfactory to the republicans of Mifflin county.

6th. Resolved, That the chairman of this delegation be requested to address a letter to the chairman of the Huntingdon delegation in behalf of this meeting, which is to meet in Huntingdon on Tuesday next, informing that delegation of the time and place fixed upon for the meeting of the conferees from this congressional district.

7th. Resolved, That the members of this delegation will use their best exertions in support of the election of the gentlemen put in nomination this day and recommend them to the decided approbation and support of the republican citizens of Mifflin county, and to all the sincere friends of Andrew Jackson.

8th. Resolved, That this delegation highly approve of the nomination of President and Vice President, as made by the republican convention at Harrisburg on the fourth of March last, and recommend Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun as worthy the suffrages of the people of Mifflin county for President and Vice President of the United States.

9th. Resolved, That in case of inability of either of the conferees being able to attend, that they be empowered to substitute a man in his place.

Resolved, That the above proceedings and address be signed by the chairman and secretary, and by all the delegates present, and that they be published in the American Republican, Juniata Gazette, Mifflin Eagle, Huntingdon Advocate and Bellefonte Patriot.

JACOB MILLER, Ch'n.
ISAAC W. SNOWDEN, Sec'y.

Members.
WILLIAM ZEIGLER,
JAMES NIXON,
CHARLES BURKHOLDER,
WM. H. TOWNSEND,
WILLIAM M'KINNEY,
WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
THOMAS TODD,
LEVI REYNOLDS,
FRANCIS MOORE,
HAMILTON LONGWELL,
LEVI REYNOLDS, JR.,
JAMES WILLIAMS,
MICHAEL HOLMAN,
JAMES CURREN.

To the Republican Electors of Mifflin County.

The delegates chosen by the republican electors of the different townships assembled on the 7th day of August