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POLITICAL.

A JACKSONIAN INDEED!!!

From the Delaware Gazette, Nov. 1, 1822.

"OF ALL the gentlemen named, GEN. JACKSON appears to us to be THE MOST OBJECTIONABLE. That he is a man of energy, no one will doubt; but we think that, in a Chief Magistrate of the U. States, too much energy is extremely dangerous; and we have seen in the General such a DISREGARD for the instructions of the country, such a disposition to place himself above its laws, and such AN INCLINATION TO TRAMPLE ON THE RIGHTS OF OTHERS when they stood in competition with his own interest or feelings, as should render the citizens of the United States very cautious about placing him in the first office within their gift."

From the Delaware Gazette, June 15, 1824.

"A reference to the conduct of the General (Jackson) in the case of Arbuthnot an Ambassador, may serve to show in what estimation HE holds the decisions of a Court Martial, as well as the officers of our civil Courts, WHEN THEY COME IN CONTACT WITH HIS PURSUITS; and that the failure of such a tribunal to give sentence against an object of displeasure, IS NO PREVENTIVE AGAINST THEIR PUNISHMENT, when General Jackson possesses the POWER, and entertains a wish to inflict it."

From the Delaware Gazette, Aug. 17, 1824.

"As we conceive that there is not the most remote probability that either General Jackson or Mr. Clay will succeed to the office, (of President) it would be waste of time and room to dwell at length on the reasons which form our objections to them; but we may remark, as we pass, that the HASTY TEMPER, and VIOLENT PASSIONS of the former, amount, with us, to an INSUPERABLE OBJECTION TO HIM AS A CANDIDATE for the executive chair of the nation. A REPUBLIC should be extremely cautious in elevating a military leader to a high and important station, however amiable he may be in his manners, and pacific in his dispositions; and none but those possessing the most exalted qualifications, and those of the most pacific kind, should ever be THOUGHT of for the office; but he, whose greatest recommendation IS A DISREGARD TO LAW, JUSTICE OR PROPRIETY, when they stand in the way of the accomplishment of a favorite measure, though of doubtful propriety, should be avoided as a MORE DANGEROUS MAN than one who is an OPEN and DECLARED FOE to our country and our liberties!!!"

From the same paper of February 1, 1825.

"In consequence of a concurrence of fortuitous circumstances, the employment of means to operate upon the passions of men in violation of their reason and judgment and the basest political contrivances, it has chanced that gen. Jackson is highest in

"They [the Framers of the Constitution] never intended that the Members of Congress should be thus confined in their choice; and all that has been said by the advocates of General Jackson upon this subject, is only an evidence of their own weakness and wickedness; and notwithstanding the Members of Congress have been threatened with the use of SWORDS AND MUSKETS against them, if they ventured to do otherwise than elect General Jackson, we do not doubt that they will do what they believe to be right; and they will draw their conclusions respecting their duty from premises very different from those which have been laid down for them by THE LOVERS OF BLOOD AND SLAUGHTER!"

THE RULE OF 1824.

From the Delaware Gazette, Oct. 15, 1824.

"Considering Mr. Crawford (a Democrat) as the Federal candidate for the Presidency, in this State, we have come to the determination of supporting him as such, and cannot consent to his being opposed in our columns."

THE RULE OF 1827.

From the Delaware Gazette, Sept. 11, 1827.

"The Presidential candidates are DEMOCRATS; and the contest between them is no concern of the Federalists as a party."

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

MR. SENATOR BENTON.—Perhaps no man in this country of so little private worth and political integrity as the records of the country prove Mr. Benton to be, has risen to such an exalted station in the public councils. Like Gen. Jackson, in his youth a brawler, disposed always to "court danger for danger's sake," he was certain to be engaged in all the disputes of his neighborhood. It was the affinity of disposition, producing an opposition of interests, between him and Jackson, which led to their celebrated street fight in Nashville in 1813. That gross outrage, however, might have been pardoned by the public, in consideration of the hot blood and inconsiderateness of the two youths, the oldest of them not being more than fifty four, if it were not that age itself did not cool the passions of the far famed Senator from Missouri against the rival of his juvenile years, until interest came in to back his sober dictates. As soon as the Senator discovered that the people of this country, like those of all the Republics which preceded it, were swiftly running after the car of a military chieftain, prepared to bind themselves and their posterity to its wheels, even though their enthusiasm should slay them, he wisely and honestly too (no doubt) forgave the hand that had aimed a pistol at his heart and plunged a dagger in his body! This forgiveness however, must have been the effect of Christian charity. (Col. Benton being as pure and meek as his satellite, Duff Green himself.) since we have never heard of the slightest apology being offered to him for the attempt on his and his brother's life by the pious Hero of Orleans and his myrmidons.

In compliance with the request of a correspondent, we republish some of the sayings of the wise man of Missouri, respecting the honest man of Tennessee; and we must be permitted to say that either the wise man or the honest has undergone a most wonderful change since these "sayings" were indicated—which of them we leave the public to say. For our own parts, we believe that they both are now, as they were then, the wise man determined to take that side which puts most money in his pocket, & the honest man equally resolved to trample down all opposition to his ambition, and not only at his "fireside" but at Harrodsburg and Robertson's Springs likewise. But let us see what Senator Benton said of his dear friend, the General, not directly after their street fight, but after the General had become a candidate for the Presidency—when age had cooled with its frosts the fires of youth, and when frequent personal contact no longer interrupted the peaceful tenor of their lamb-like disposition: The following is the friendly description which Mr. Senator Benton gave of General Jackson's early career in life. It is truly a graphic sketch, and no one after reading it can wonder that Mr. Benton supports Gen. Jackson for the reason that such a man ought to be supported:

"The first conspicuous act of his (Jackson's) life, in Tennessee, may be found at the race ground and the cock fight. At such places, for many years, even up to the period of his joining the army, he was a leading and conspicuous actor.—And it is a notorious fact, that he was scarce known to leave a race ground, without having participated in an affray, or at least a quarrel. His whole life has been a scene of confusion, and no man can point to a single day in which he was not at open and violent enmity with some individual: nay, most of the time, with numerous individuals, in public and private life: not political differences, nor ordinary misunderstandings; but quarrels of the most violent, rancorous and deadly nature."

We beg our readers to peruse this extract, and particularly that emphatic sentence of it, which says that he was a conspicuous actor at race grounds and cock-fights "even up to the period of his joining the army;" and was "scarcely ever known to leave a race ground without having participated in an affray, or at least a quarrel." Now, who can wonder that Mr. Benton is in favor of him for President? No doubt all his quarrels were the effect of his peaceable disposition—just as Don Quixotte's chivalry was the effect of his sanity! Whenever he doubled his fist, or cocked his pistol, or unsheathed his dirk, it was doubtless done to prevent battle and bloodshed. Aye, even if he were caught throttling a sheep, or cutting a man's throat, we could prove by oath on Holy Writ, that in the first case, he took the sheep to prevent some other individual from

committing a crime, and in the second, cut the man's throat to prevent his committing suicide—so deeply imbued is he with the milk of human kindness!

We have thus seen Gen. Jackson's private character drawn by his dear friend Benton, himself the pink of—(we are at a loss for a comparison)—shall we say—lawyers? No; for his clients says he puts their money in his pockets—Soldiers? No; for though a Colonel during the war he was always so un-lucky that he could never reach a field of battle—Legislators? Yes, at last we have hit on it: for as legislation is a species of double dealing and cheating, and involves a complication of what men call *tricks*, we may say he is the pink of Legislators. Now, let us see what this pink says of Gen. Jackson's political character?

"General Jackson is a man whose military and political talents have been vastly over-rated; he is one destitute of the necessary qualifications for the chief magistracy—violent and rash in his measures; vindictive and unsparing in his resentments, and unsuitable in his revenge—a man who by fortuitous circumstances, has been elevated to a rank for which he never had been designed by nature or education, and whose elevation to the presidency, might be considered a step towards the dissolution of the Union and the establishment of a monarchy."

We should scarcely deem it possible that friendship could have gone farther than in the preceding two extracts, if we had not luckily met with a third. The extracts above were written before Senator Benton was a Senator: Listen to what he said after he was elected to the office which he now dignifies and adorns.—At a meeting of the people of St. Louis, he remarked, "If he (General Jackson) shall be elected President, he would surround himself with a pack of political bull dogs, to bay at all who dare oppose his measures. For Myself," (listen to the Colonel, how valiantly he talks.) "For myself, I cannot think of legislating with a brace of pistols in my belt, I shall in the event of the election of Gen. Jackson, resign my seat in the Senate as every independent man will have to do, or risk his life and honor!" So said Col. Benton; and now Col. Benton, forgetting (as a patriot should do,) the former deadly animosity existing between himself and Jackson, is in favour of electing his ancient and implacable enemy to the Presidency. Is not the motive seen through? Clearly. Col. Benton is tired of public life, in the first place. He has long wished to retire from its strifes and heart burnings; but his constituents, (kind souls!) like the greasy mob of London will force him into service; he therefore wishes General Jackson elected, that he may "resign" his seat in the Senate, and adduce his previous pledge to do as his justification. Besides being a peaceably disposed gentleman, he does not like to legislate (however he might like to fight) with a "brace of pistols in his belt," which he thinks, (and so do we) will be necessary if Jackson should be elected President. There is something savage in such a course, and would remind one of the revolutionary scenes of France, when the military trampled at will upon the civil power. Such no doubt, are the secret motives which influence Col. Benton to support General Jackson for the Presidency. We dare swear the idea of an embassy to a foreign power, in the event of his "resigning" his seat in the Senate never entered his head.

From the National Journal.

THE VOTE OF MISSOURI.—That the strength of the Administration in Missouri is sufficient to secure the electoral vote of the state for Mr. Adams, at the next election we have never seen the least reason to doubt. There are individuals, indeed, who pretend to foresee a different result, and who hold out that General Jackson will inevitably obtain the vote of the state; founding the assertion on the fact that col. Benton was re-elected. It is very well known to all who are acquainted with the state of public opinion in Missouri, that the re-election of Col. Benton was in opposition to the wishes of the people; and it is openly asserted, that the success of col. Benton was brought about by intrigues and corruptions, (of which the colonel affects to have an instinctive and unconquerable horror,) which seduced a majority of the legislature from the allegiance which they owed to their constituents.—On the subject of the election of col. Benton, and the electoral vote of the state, we make the following extract from the Missouri Republican of the 23d ult. —

"If the Representatives from this county had voted as the senators did, and the people wished, col. Benton knows well he would not now have any cause of exultation.

"We are also among those who believe, that the vote of this state will not be given to General Jackson. This, we are confident, would be the result if the election were held to-day, and we know, certainly, that the administration is daily gaining friends in every part of the state, while we know of but one man who has changed in favor of General Jackson and the Combination, and his change was produced, we understand, by a promise of support as the Jackson candidate for lieutenant governor, at the election in 1825. In a word, we confidently anticipate a triumphant majority of the votes of the people of this state in favor of John Quincy Adams, and we speak advisedly on this subject.

"*Quere*—Will Col. Benton, or any body for him, bet the amount which he received from the treasury of the United States, under the name of compensation for attendance and mileage as a member of the senate, at the session of 1824-5, against what his services were really worth, that General Jackson gets the vote of this state?"

In order to render the closing "*quere*" intelligible to our readers, it may be necessary to state, that

the sum drawn by Col. Benton, from the public treasury, for his attendance in the United States senate and mileage, at the session commencing on the 6th day of December, 1824, and ending 3d of March, 1825, and for attendance at an extra session from the 4th to the 9th of March, 1825, was \$3,302 40; while the sum drawn by Mr. Barton, the other senator from Missouri, for the same attendance, was only \$1,683 20; making a difference of \$1,619 20, in favor of Mr. Benton. If the public received, in the services of Col. Benton, an adequate consideration for this extra charge, why then, there is nothing to be said against it. If not, what are we to think of the sincerity with which Col. Benton mourns over the prodigal expenditure of the public money, and anathematizing those who draw from the public treasury the legal remuneration for their services?

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

GEN. JACKSON AS A STATESMAN.

It may not perhaps be unprofitable to examine the votes and proceedings of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the State of Tennessee, and make extracts therefrom, in order to ascertain by the practice of General Jackson, as a Legislator, how well that practice accords with the professions and declarations of his friends.

EXTRACTS.

"From the 'Journal of the Proceedings of a Convention began and holden at Knoxville, on the 11th day of January 1796, for the purpose of forming a constitution, or form of Government for the permanent government of the people.'"

The members from Davidson county to said Convention were John M'Nairy, ANDREW JACKSON, James Robertson, Thomas Hardiman and Joel Lewis.

"Tuesday, January 12th, 1796. On motion of Mr. Robertson, resolved, that there be appointed a committee of two members from each county to draft a constitution, &c. and Messrs. M'Nairy and Jackson were appointed on said committee for the county of Davidson." (See page 6.)

"Monday, February 1, 1796. Mr. Doherty moved and seconded by Mr. Roan, that the following be inserted as a section of the constitution: No person who publicly denies the being of a God, and future rewards and punishments, or the Divine authority of the Old and New Testaments shall hold any office in the civil department of this State," which was agreed to.—(See page 27.)

Mr. Carter then moved and was seconded by Mr. Mitchell, that the words "or the divine authority of the Old and New Testament" be struck out, which was objected to; whereupon the yeas and nays were called for by Mr. Doherty, and seconded by Mr. Spencer Clark, and are as follows:

Yeas, Messrs. M'Nairy, Jackson, &c.
Nays, Gray, Greenway, &c.
This motion did not prevail, though General Jackson voted for it." (P. 17.)

But three days afterwards, to wit: "On Thursday, February 4, 1796, Mr. Rhea moved, and was seconded by Mr. Claiborne, that the same words "or the authority of the Old and New Testament, in the 2d section of the 8th Article be struck out which was agreed—whereupon the yeas and nays were called for by Mr. Doherty, and seconded by Mr. Galbreath which are as follows:

Yeas, M'Nairy, JACKSON, Robertson, Hardiman, Lewis, Berry, Henderson, Cocke, Mitchell, Outlaw, Clairborne, J. Shelby, Walton, W. Douglass, Smith, Bryan, Buckenham, Ford, Fort, W. Prince, Handy, Carter and Stewart—27.
Nays, Messrs. Craig, Greenway, Black, Glass, Houston, Frazier, Brooks, Rankin, Galbraith, Baker, M'Ninn, Anderson, Doherty, Roddy, Roan, Rutledge, Gammon, White, Adair, Crawford, Tippton and Taylor—26." (See P. 32.)

And so the said words were stricken out, and then the residue of the section of the 8th article, read as follows: "No person who publicly denies the being of a God and future rewards and punishments, shall hold any office in the civil department of this State."—Whereupon Gen. Jackson made the following motion to wit:

Friday, February 5th. It was then moved by Mr. Jackson, and seconded by Mr. Mitchell "that the 2d section of the 8th Article be struck out.—(to wit the 2d section as aforesaid) which was negatived.

On motion of Mr. Rhea the word "publicly" was stricken out.

On the foregoing I leave my readers to draw their own conclusions. REMEMBRANCE.

The Editor of the Gazette will please copy the above in his paper.

From the National Intelligencer.

General PHILIP REED, of Maryland, has published, in the Baltimore Chronicle, a letter, in reply to some remarks in that paper, in which he makes the following assertion in regard to the order for shooting the deserters at Stony Point, during the Revolutionary war: "I do aver that the order alluded to, was given by Gen. Washington, himself, to Col. Henry Lee, of the Virginia line, to make examples upon the spot, of all deserters taken going to the enemy." The question, with whom the order originated, does not appear to be material, since the case of the militia-men during the late war, had any of General Jackson's soldiers been caught, during the siege of New Orleans, deserting to the enemy, no one would ever have blamed him for shooting them on the spot. But the six militia-men were shot for going home, (not deserting to the enemy) when they believed that their term of service had expired, and when, as it now appears, their legal term of service had ACTUALLY EXPIRED.