

English peers, 77 Earls, (24 English peers,) 48 Viscounts, (9 English peers,) 72 Barons, (11 English,) and 4 Peersesses, one of whom is an English peeress, and one the wife of an English peer. Total, Irish, 215. If the English peerages be subtracted from the Scotch and Irish, and the remainder added to the above number of 313, it will give 533 peerages in the three kingdoms, existing in different families or branches of families. From this number the Royal family is excluded.

There are 645 baronets of Great Britain, 139 of Scotland, or, as they are called, of Nova Scotia, and 93 of Ireland.—Total 877. In addition to these, a great number of peers have baronetcies among their other titles. The eldest Baronet is Sir Edmund Bacon, who only dates from May 22, 1611. The English nobility is the least ancient of any in Europe, though some few families are of great antiquity. It is entirely owing to the fact of their nobles blending so easily with the commons of their empire, that the aristocracy of their government is not only tolerable, but, for their purposes, admirable.

The oldest peerage in the British empire is the Earldom of Sutherland, which dates from the year 1066. It is now enjoyed by a female, who is the wife of the English Marquis of Stafford; so that, after her death, it will descend to her eldest son, the present Earl Gower, and will eventually merge in the Marquessate.

Our own modest, but effective establishments, present a very striking contrast to the expensive ones of Great Britain. We have, in the Army, 1 Major General, 2 Brigadiers, 11 Colonels, 11 Lieut. Colonels, 11 Majors—making 36 Field Officers, exclusive of the Corps of Engineers, and the general staff. In the Navy, there are no Admirals, no Commodores, and only 25 Post Captains, 29 Masters and Commanders, and about 170 Lieutenants.

#### A SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.

A lady walking across the fields in the neighborhood of Islington, observed two very suspicious looking fellows who seemed watching an opportunity to rob her. Her alarm was increased by observing a fellow of a similar appearance in a pathway at a little distance from her; but as the case did not admit of hesitation, she beckoned him to stop, and addressed him with an air of confidence: "Sir, you look like a gentleman; I do not like the appearance of these fellows behind us. I think they intend to rob me!" "Madam," repeated the man, "I will—take my arm, and I will attend you until you are quite out of danger; you will see when I wave my handkerchief, the two men will sheer off; they are my companions, and we intended to rob you; but when confidence is reposed in me, I am not scoundrel enough to betray it." He attended her until she came in sight of her own house, when she offered him a guinea as a reward for his protection; but he refused it, adding, he hoped that he had more honor left than to sink his character to the level of a lawyer's—"I am above taking a fee."

**John Randolph and the Quaker.**—A friend communicates the following anecdote. A Quaker, being on a passage to New-York in the same steam-boat with John Randolph, took occasion to form an acquaintance with him. "I understand," said he, "thou art John Randolph." "Yes Sir," he replied. "I have heard many things concerning thee, and have a high esteem for thy character, save in one particular." And what is that? "While thou art a valiant defender of the rights of freemen, I am told thou dost retain thy fellow-men in bondage?" Your charge is true, said Mr. Randolph,—but what shall be done? "Thou must set them free." "Well, I will make a proposition to you. I have a hundred slaves; I wish them to be happy.

Now, if you will take them off my hands, and bind yourself to pay me their worth, only in case you do not place them in so good circumstances as they now are, they shall be yours." The quaker did not expect this,—he hesitated. Mr. Randolph then offered to give him ten days to consider the subject. After a brief season, however, the Quaker declined the proposal. *Boston Tel.*

A letter received by the committee from Maj. Strange, who was charged with an invitation to Gen. La Fayette to visit this place, states that he may be expected here between the 20th and 25th of December, the most favorable season of the whole year that could be selected.

We have generally a fortnight of relaxation from business for the Christmas holidays, at this time—the severity of the winter is not usually felt until January, and we may reasonably expect moderate weather.—Care shall be taken to give general notice to our friends in the country when the precise day of the General's arrival is known; and we hope that as many of them as can make it convenient, will join with us in doing honor to our distinguished "fellow-citizen."—*Fayetteville Observer.*

**Paper.**—A substitute for rags, for paper making, has been discovered in France. It will make the best of paper, at one half the present price; and it is supposed the secret will be purchased by the trade both in France, England and America.

## PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

### ANTI-CAUCUS TICKET.

The following are the candidates on the *Anti-Caucus Ticket*, selected by the people themselves; and are all the firm friends of the virtuous Monroe, of his wise policy, and able co-adjutors:

*John Giles*, of Rowan.  
*Montfort Stokes*, of Wilkes.  
*Peter Forney*, of Lincoln.  
*Robert Love*, of Haywood.  
*Augustin H. Shepperd*, of Stokes.  
*John M. Morehead*, of Guilford.  
*James Mebane*, of Orange.  
*Josiah Crudup*, of Wake.  
*Walter F. Leake*, of Richmond.  
*William A. Blount*, of Beaufort.  
*Vine Allen*, of Craven.  
*William Martin*, of Pasquotank.  
*William Drew*, of Halifax.  
*Wm. B. Lockhart*, of Northampton.  
*Edward B. Dudley*, of Wilmington.

The election will take place on *Thursday*, the 11th of November; at which time North-Carolina expects every man to do his duty.

### FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

#### TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF MECKLENBURG.

Midst the battle's commotion, he rose on the view Of his country—to shield her, or perish there too.

On the morning of the 11th of November, you will be called upon to exercise one of the most important privileges guaranteed to us by the constitution of our country. The election of a President of the United States, always a matter of deep concern, is on the present occasion swelled into more than ordinary importance, by the number of candidates, and the variety of their views. William H. Crawford, the Secretary of the Treasury, under the imposing title of a *caucus* nomination, is presented to you by the *radical* party as the national candidate, and the only *exclusive* republican.

Let facts be submitted to an impartial public:

In 1793, we find Mr. Crawford, then a member of the Georgia bar, addressing Mr. Adams, and making protestations of confidence and unlimited faith in his administration, and of the ability and fidelity with which he had administered the affairs of a then murmuring and complaining country. Be it remembered too, that it was in this administration that the *alien* and *sedition* laws were passed; an administration, that even Alexander Hamilton, the illustrious leader of a party, the accomplished scholar, and spotless patriot, did not avow a confidence in, for he declared that he entertained none.

Is this *exclusively* republican? At a later period we find Mr. C. transferred from the bar of Georgia to the Senate of the United States, and there voting against the embargo, a measure recommended by Mr. Jefferson, and supported by his friends for the purpose of protecting the commercial interest of the country.

Is this *exclusively* republican? Again, we find him in the same body, delivering a severe philippic against Mr. Madison, on account of his message pointing out the necessity for an immediate preparation for war. This message Mr. Crawford characterised, as having all the ambiguity of a response from the "Delphic oracle"—saying, it meant peace or it meant war; it meant something or it meant nothing. Does this look like the conduct you would expect from a firm and steadfast friend of your republican institutions?

Is this *exclusively* republican? But when war became necessary and indeed inevitable, we find Mr. Crawford opposed to the erection of a navy, and declaring it worse than ridiculous to think of defending our commerce by such a system. This he did at a time, when every politician of sagacity, of either party, must have been and was convinced of the folly and impropriety of going to war, with our first great enemy, without the benefits likely to be derived from a well organized maritime establishment. Yes, fellow-citizens, we are bound from his public conduct to believe, that he was opposed to the erection of that navy, which has covered our arms with glory; which has sustained the reputation of our country, and rendered immortal the names of Hull, Decatur, Bainbridge, and our own Blakely.

Is his opposition to this measure of our country's defence, to be taken as the test of *exclusive republicanism*?

As Secretary of the Treasury, one of the most important and responsible stations in the Cabinet of the Executive, we find Mr. Crawford, with an open-hearted liberality, loaning the *public money* to chartered banks in the District of Columbia, for the purpose of sustaining them in their tottering situation, and enabling them to "wind up their affairs." Was not this a dangerous assumption of power?—Did it not evidence a total disregard of that fidelity which should mark the conduct of our public servants?—In one word, was it not both *unconstitutional* and *illegal*?—And is this to be taken as the test of his *exclusive republicanism*?

No, my fellow citizens, I trust you will frown indignantly on such principles, and

withhold your support from such a candidate.

To the intelligent and respectable friends of Mr. Adams, I say, *principia non homines*. I appeal to their intelligence and known liberality. We are fighting the same fight, and contending for the same measures. There being no ticket for him in the state, the only alternative left you, is to support the *caucus nomination*, or join with the friends of the people's ticket in giving your support to that man who has "filled the measure of his country's glory." Born on the very borders of our country, educated in our schools, he is now offered to you from the great body of his fellow-citizens, as one every way qualified to direct the affairs of a great and magnanimous nation. Andrew Jackson, at an early age, before manhood had encircled his brow, or education matured his mind, left his home, and had his name enrolled on the list of his country's defenders.—After suffering all the privations of the camp,—after languishing for a time a prisoner to British tyranny and to British usurpation, he was spared to avenge his own and his country's wrongs in her second struggle for independence. Place him at the head of our affairs, and intrigue will cease to become a passport for preferment. Against the Holy Alliance, his name, alone, will prove a host for his country; and in the hour of trial, he will stand by her, "to shield her and serve her, or perish there too."

### SUGAR CREEK.

"Ours are the plans of fair, delightful peace, Unwarp'd by party rage, to live like brothers." The above lines is the motto of the Raleigh Register, a paper which has compared Jackson, the second Washington of our country, to a *Nero* and a *Caligula*, and given publicity to every article of abuse and slander against him, that his enemies could fabricate! For the honor of our country, we hope there are but few *Americans*, whether Adamites, Crawfordites, or Clayites, who would be willing to see the Hero of Orleans thus placed on a footing with those execrable tyrants of old. We cannot believe that there are many, through whose veins the *native* blood of our country flows, who could consign the man, who has done so much for the glory and prosperity of our republic, to such infamy. *Raleigh Star.*

The following is most unwelcome news to the friends of Mr. Crawford.

#### TO THE PEOPLE OF OHIO.

**Fellow-Citizens.**—From the confidence with which it has been asserted in some of the public prints, that a coalition has been formed between the friends of Mr. Clay and those of Mr. Crawford, for the purpose of transferring the interest of the former in this state to the latter, I have thought it proper thus publicly to pronounce it a base, unfounded and malicious falsehood. No such coalition exists. None such has been proposed; nor do I believe that an idea of the kind has ever been entertained by the parties themselves. If it exists anywhere, it is in the corrupt imagination of the few, who, having no political or moral character themselves, are willing to attribute to others any aberration from rectitude which interest may suggest. The gentlemen who compose the Clay ticket have given a written pledge that they will support that candidate; and I now pledge myself to you, fellow-citizens, that I will NOT be withdrawn from the contest, BUT BY THE FIAT OF HIS MAKER. In that event, acting under the government of these principles, which I have ever cherished and avowed, my vote, should I be an elector, will be given without reference to my personal wishes, to the candidate whom I may conscientiously suppose stands next to Mr. Clay in the estimation of the people of Ohio, and I have no doubt but my respectable colleagues would pursue the same course. Your fellow-citizen,

W. H. HARRISON.

P. S. Such editors of papers as are opposed to Mr. Clay, but are desirous that the ensuing election should result in a fair expression of the public sentiment, will be pleased to publish the above.

[C. Hammond and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, two other electors of Mr. Clay, have published declarations similar to the above.]

\*JOHN QUINCY ADAMS is the man.

"I'm off," as the fly said, when he crawled out of the mustard pot.—The editor of the Democratic Press, alderman Binns, the great gun of Crawfordism in Philadelphia, has announced positively that Mr. Gallatin has declined standing any longer as a candidate for the vice-presidency. This is so good an example that we think Mr. Crawford, whom his adherents proclaim to be a man of sense and sagacity, is likely enough to follow it—at least he had better do so, as it would save him the mortification of defeat. *Troy Sentinel.*

#### NEW-YORK ERECT.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York—just received.

We shall stay the hand of the Legislature so that they may have the best evidence of Crawford's weakness; and of the complete overthrow of the "Albany Regency" in this state, which is inevitable. "The hand writing is on the wall and the King's countenance is changed and his thoughts trouble him."

Clinton and Talmadge, the People's candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, will succeed thousands, and Van Buren and his followers know it.—The election comes on at the same time of the meeting of the Legislature, 2d Nov. You may say truly and boldly that neither Jackson or Clay stands any chance for a vote here. Adams will yet triumph over all intrigue and the country will be saved. *Baltimore Patriot.*

#### "SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE."

Mr. Niles, the able, experienced and democratic editor of the Weekly Register, has published six numbers under the above head, tending to expose the intrigues of parties, the designs of the caucus men, alias "exclusive republicans," and to put the people on their guard against the anti-republican schemes to foist Mr. Crawford into the Presidential chair in opposition to the will of the nation. From his last number, we make the following extracts, which we recommend to the attention of the honest and candid of all parties:

I beseech my readers to ponder on these things. If they shall not see "combinations" and "management" to bring about the election of a President and Vice President of the United States, in "direct opposition to the will of the people," as Messrs. Gales & Seaton said that a *nomination* had nearly happened in 1816, I do not know what sort of proof they would require to shew the existence of a "cabal." Look around you and see who it is that are adherents of this cabal. Are they plain, honest, tax-paying people of the United States, or those who undertake to direct them in political matters?—the bees or the drones—the producers or the consumers of the fruits of the earth? examine carefully. I myself do not know a *working man* that is a supporter of the late caucus nomination, unless I can directly trace his preference to some one who is not. And it seems generally to be so. Is the solid judgment of the people to be thus sported with? Are we to have priests to preach up, and political lords to contend for, the sovereignty of his majesty in caucus assembled? And how is his majesty made? He is constituted of that *spirit* of domination and lust for power, that caused the erection of the Virginia armory and organized the Hartford Convention—a spirit to resist the voice of the people, constitutionally expressed by themselves at the polls, or through the votes of their representatives in Congress. Self-defence was the plea of both; and, as the inhabitants of one part of our country have the same right to think for themselves that those of another can possess, we are bound to believe that either measure was equally praise-worthy or equally to be condemned. Party feelings cannot change the nature of facts, however willing we may be to excuse things done by our own, that we would deprecate in its opponent. The idea of forcible resistance to a government constituted like ours, cannot be allowed; for it is a government of laws, deriving all its powers from the will of the governed. But is it not wonderful that so many of the partisans to the two great opposing sects just mentioned, should have come together, and that the same persons who mainly supported, or endeavored to put down, Mr. Clinton in 1812, are as the life's blood of the caucus of 1824? notwithstanding the argument issued by the meeting, and signed by Mr. Ruggles, has the avowed design of keeping one of the parties alluded to, out of power! Such are the mazes of political intrigue—white is black, and black is white, at the command of the chiefs of the juntos. And is not the fragment of the old "Essex Junto," now in strict alliance with that of Richmond? Who would have thought that the Boston and Salem Gazettes could have chimed in with the National Intelligencer and Richmond Enquirer? These papers are, and always have been, the chief organs of the parties just spoken of. How is it that they are in concord? It is because, in my opinion, the would-be great and the mighty of the land, have covenanted to put aside or defeat the wishes of the people, and monopolize the powers of government in their own hands. I cannot account for it on any other principle than this.

I do not believe it is useful to pursue a development of the subjects which I have treated of, any further. If I am to believe what I see and hear, the eyes of thousands have been open to discover that there is a power in the United States, equally unknown to the constitution and spirit of our system, that has gathered to itself an immense amount of influence, and feels itself able to resist the weight of public opinion. It remains with the people to determine whether they will act for themselves, or become the passive tools of this power. But it appears to me that a glorious spirit has been raised, and that all will be well; that officers will be bestowed on the "most worthy," and the purity of our institutions be preserved; that the *citizens* will be more and more felt in the government; and that the government will be better for it; that "juntos" and "regencies" will pass away with contempt, and the *Sovereignty of the People* be acknowledged as the only

legitimate sovereign under the *divine* power that created and sustains all things. Which may Heaven, in its infinite mercy grant, for the welfare of my country and the example of the world!

## INTELLIGENCE.

### FROM MEXICO.

Last evening the brig *Merced*, Captain Russell, arrived here from Alvarado de Sacrificos, having on board His Excellency Don Pablo Obregon, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Mexico to the United States, his suit and servants—Don Miguel Garcia, Secretary of Legation from the Republic of Colombia, Mexico and servant, and other passengers.

Capt. Russel left Alvarado on the 17th ultimo, at which time the political affairs of Mexico were apparently perfectly quiet. There was little doubt that General Victoria was elected President of the Confederated Republic, contrary to the expectation that had been generally entertained. When the *Merced* sailed, the vote stood for *Victoria* 11; *Bravo* 6; *Scattering* 2. Two or three more states were yet to be heard from. Affairs between Vera Cruz and the Castle, were also very quiet. It was sickly on board the ship ping at Alvarado and other ports. *N. Y. Ec. Post.*

### STAGE ACCIDENT.

FAYETTEVILLE, OCT. 29.

A melancholy accident happened at the Augusta Stage, was about to leave this place at 4 o'clock, last Monday morning. It was exceedingly dark; the passengers, nine in number, had taken their seats, and the Stage was on the way from the Hotel to the Post Office to receive the mail, when some part of the harness coming loose, the horse, to which it belonged, became restive, and in a moment the whole set out at full speed; they passed the corner of the Town House Square in safety, and were going directly toward the bridge, (a very dangerous place,) for a moment the driver resolved to attempt its passage, but recollecting that the road was intercepted by a pile of huge rocks, which had been lately placed there for the repairs of the bridge, when nearly upon them, he wheeled suddenly round the corner of Green and Bow streets, and such was the velocity of the motion, that the stage was thrown from its balance and came down upon the side with a dreadful crash. The horses disengaged themselves, and ran off with the fore-wheels. The stage overturned immediately in front of the Post Office. Mr. McRae and his assistants being up, were instantly upon the spot, and removed such of the passengers as required assistance into the office, where they remained, until medical aid could be procured—that was immediately done.

The following is a list of passengers who were injured:—Dr. Blandings, of Camden, has his right arm broken and dislocated at the shoulder; Mr. Syles, a severe injury on the shoulder and side of the head; Miss Murray, a cut with a considerable bruise on the forehead. Some other passengers were slightly injured; but all are now doing well.

We regret the occurrence of this accident, as well on account of the sufferer themselves, with whom we sincerely sympathise, as because it is the first of the kind that has happened on any of the lines owned by our indefatigable fellow-citizens the Messrs. Malletts, who have been engaged as mail contractors for nine years past. During the greater part of which time they have had stages running every day upon an extent of 300 miles of stage road; with all the care and circumspection that can be used, calamities will sometimes overtake us; this is particularly exemplified in the present case—the driver with whom this accident happened, has been upon the line for the greater part of the last year; his recommendations are of the best kind, and his conduct has been uniformly correct; the horses were immediately put to another stage, and went off very quietly. In short, every thing that could give security and comfort was provided. *Observer.*

#### Accident of the Steam Boat Columbia.

The steam boat Columbia, Captain Clarke, left here on Thursday afternoon, with a loaded tow boat, to go by the land passage to Georgetown. In the evening she came to in the Narrows, back of Sullivan's Island, about two miles from the Cove. The boat having been mounted head and stern, as was supposed in the middle of the channel, the passengers and crew retired to rest. Between 12 and 1 o'clock, on the falling of the tide, the boat was perceived to have taken the ground on one side, which caused her to careen very much—Dr. Hume and Mr. Flagg, two gentlemen who were passengers, had barely time to escape from their beds and run upon deck, before the cabin filled with water; and we regret to add that Mrs. Rantin, (wife of Mr. William Rantin, Baker, formerly of this city) and her daughter about five years of age, and a negro woman and child, who were in the after cabin, were drowned—the steam boat slipping off the bank on which she had partially grounded, into deep water, immediately filled and sunk. At low tide yesterday, her deck was entirely under water, with the exception of a few feet at the stern—but it is expected she can be raised with the assistance of other vessels, which may be taken along side of her.