

highest tribunals. And he, who is "either ignorant or despotic," as the *Friend of truth* would fain have us believe, after having "sporting" with the most sacred principles in our Constitution, was appointed by the Executive of the U. S. Governor of the Floridas, and vested with unrestricted powers such as "no one in a Republic ought to possess."

"Mr. CRAWFORD possesses ability and integrity; he is capable of the most laborious investigation; possesses a nice discriminating mind, and most profound judgment."

As we have been favored by this writer with *all* the objections that can be conjured up against the other candidates, not even excepting those which have been procured by invading the sanctity of private correspondence, and distorting expressions used in social conversation; and, as he has overlooked those urged against Mr. Crawford, or thought them too trivial to notice, I will state some of the most prominent facts, which have been collated from his public acts and opinions, and public documents, that the people may have an opportunity of contrasting the demerits of the several candidates.

In 1798, Mr. Crawford, professing to be a republican, drafted and sanctioned a public address, expressing unlimited confidence in the federal administration of John Adams.

In 1808, as Senator in Congress, he voted against Jefferson's embargo, with all the federalists.

In 1809, he voted with the federalists against the repeal of that act.

In 1811, he voted in favor of the renewal of the Charter of the U. S. Bank, with all the federalists.

At a subsequent period, he attempted to *ridicule* the message of Mr. Madison, detailing the injuries inflicted on us by Great Britain and recommending energetic measures, and solemnly admonished the Senate against preparation for war.

When war apparently became inevitable, he opposed the creation of a navy, pronouncing it "worse than ridiculous to think of defending our commerce by a navy."

After voting for the war, and at the most critical period since the formation of our government, he declined the appointment of Secretary of War, thereby avoiding all danger and responsibility, at a time when the preponderance of the republican party was extremely precarious.

At the close of the war, when the ascendancy of the republican party was secured, he accepted the office which he had previously rejected; and during his administration made no effort to correct the abuses and the extravagance which had crept into the system during the war, and left the department in the utmost confusion; witness the reduction of almost one half in the expences of the department, by his successor.

The commencement of his duties as Secretary of the Treasury, was characterised by blunders which would have disgraced an ordinary accountant; and his subsequent management by waste, extravagance, and culpable neglect.

He has been in the habit of depositing public money in different banks, "as an accommodation to them," in direct violation of the Constitution, where by the people's money has been squandered.

He has deposited public money in other banks, granting them "more than they ever dared to ask," and not assigned to Congress his reasons for so doing, in violation of an express law.

He has received "unavailable funds," in payment of public debts, against explicit contracts.

He has, in several instances, suppressed public documents and papers, when they were called for by Congress.

His "nice discriminating mind" has been plainly evinced in his recommendation of the intermarriages of our citizens with the Indians, as the most effectual mode of civilizing the savages; and his "profound judgment" displayed in repeatedly urging a revision of the Tariff.

In the various stations of Senator, Ambassador, and Head of Departments, which he has successively occupied, he has not left a single memento of superior legislative wisdom, diplomatic skill, or financial ability.

Since his admission into the cabinet of Mr. Monroe, instead of sustaining the administration, as he was bound to do by every principle that binds men together in relations of confidence, he has secretly fostered and reared up, with a view to his own aggrandizement, a party as rancorously opposed to the administration, as the federal party ever was to the administrations of Jefferson and Madison.

Finally, his equivocating policy and vacillating principles are of such a nature, that they will bear any construction. With federalists he is a federalist, and with republicans a republican; he has been for and against every administration and every prominent measure; in the north he is for the Tariff, in the south against it; and tho'— "Tis strange, 'tis passing strange; 'tis wonderful!"

His friends and opponents all point to the same documents and the same sentiments for proof of their allegations for or against him.

Fellow-citizens, the above facts, embracing objections against the principles, capacity, and integrity of Mr. Crawford, are undeniable; whatever coloring his friends may give them, still the facts remain the same. Shall we choose a man, encumbered with these powerful objections, and whose principal recommendation, (disguise it as they may,) is a pliant disposition, ready to grant to his friends and supporters, (in his own language,) "more than they ever dared to ask," to preside over the destinies of this great nation, in preference to one to whom even his enemies admit, that the nation owes "a large debt of gratitude," and who is objected to, principally, on the doubtful authority of distorted private opinions? I trust not.

I do not consider it necessary to ransack ancient or modern history, for far-fetched comparisons of our condition with that of other nations. The existence of this republic is an anomaly in history; what were formerly thought the visionary dreams of moon-struck philosophers, with regard to the possibility of man governing himself in civilized society, are more than realized in our institutions. We have triumphantly withstood the shocks of external and internal violence; it yet remains to be seen whether we can withstand the insidious wiles of corruption and intrigue. France, during her feverish existence as a republic, successfully opposed the assaults of violence, but yielded to the influence of cor-

ruption and intrigue. Yes, even Napoleon, with a million of bayonets at his disposal, could not effect his elevation to imperial dignity, until he had corrupted the representatives of the people. That these dangerous weapons are powerfully wielded against our liberties, the recent transactions and exposures, at the City of Washington, too plainly evince. Should any stronger reason be required, why we ought not select a Chief Magistrate from the "residents" of that corrupt place, I would only request any individual, who resided there the last session, to narrate candidly and particularly the means resorted to, to gain the good will and secure the influence of the Members of Congress. The inflexible integrity and unyielding firmness of Gen. Jackson, eminently qualify him to cleanse the "Augean stable." It is these qualities the leading men of the country dread the most. He may not, perhaps, be so accomplished an orator as Clay, so great a diplomatist as Adams, or so skilful in Treasury estimates as Crawford, but for valuable services and practical knowledge of the true interests of the country he stands unrivalled. He is emphatically the "People's Candidate." His enemies exclaim "the nation owes him a large debt of gratitude which it is willing to pay;" his friends respond, "it does, indeed, and it will be paid;" and the ensuing ides of March will give, in the case of our second Washington, as it did in that of our first, another practical comment on "the ingratitude of republics."

HALIFAX.

FOREIGN.

SOUTH AMERICA.

An arrival at Baltimore, on the 31st ult. in 22 days from Porto Bello, brings the following verbal intelligence. About the last of May news reached Panama, that owing to the disaffection of the Peruvians, gen. Bolivar had embarked most of his army on board the Peruvian and Colombian navy, then at Callao, and retired to Truxilo—leaving a Peruvian col. in command of the garrison. Shortly after leaving Callao, indeed before he had lost sight of the place, he had the mortification of seeing the Peruvian flag hauled down, and the Spanish colors hoisted. A short time after, news was received of the abolition of the constitutional government of Spain; upon the receipt of which, most of the Spanish troops in Peru refused to acknowledge the absolute government of the king. Availing himself of this circumstance, Bolivar immediately returned to Callao, and was joined by a great number of the Spanish troops, as also by the faction in Peru who had before opposed him on the ground (as was said by them) that he had come not for the purpose of assisting them, but of conquering in the name of Colombia. He had again taken possession of Callao, and was marching on, with every prospect of bringing the war to a speedy close. On the 18th June, a reinforcement of between 2 and 3000 troops from Colombia, had passed Chagres, on their way to Panama, to embark for Peru, taking with them a quantity of arms, ammunition, cordage, &c. for the navy. A report prevailed thro' out the country, that a treaty of alliance had been formed between Colombia and Hayti, in

which the latter agrees to furnish 4000 troops, completely armed, for the assistance of the former, and which were daily expected. On the 25th of June, the French brig of war *Gazelle* arrived at Chagres from Martinique, bringing an agent from the French government to reside at Panama, who had been well received.

A few days before capt. B. left Panama, a brig arrived from Callao with official accounts (letters from President Bolivar to the Intendant) stating the surrender of that port and the city of Lima to his forces on his appearance, without resistance.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Africa.—We sometime since stated the fact, of a battle having been fought, between the Ashantees and the English troops, under the command of Sir Chas. McCarthy, at Cape Coast, in which the latter were defeated. Further particulars of the engagement have been received, by which it appears, that but two or three of the English officers and about fifty privates escaped, out of an army of 1000 men. The distance between the country of the Ashantees and the American settlement on the coast of Africa, is upwards of 600 miles, and the face of the country between them is rugged and mountainous: of course, little or no danger need be apprehended by the friends of the Colonization Society, that our settlement will be interrupted by this warlike nation.

Constantinople, 11th May.

—It is known that Sardinian vessels have been permitted to navigate the Black Sea. It is now said that the new French ambassador, Gen. Guilleminot is about to open negotiations to obtain the same favor for the vessels of the United States of North-America.



HALIFAX:

FRIDAY, AUG. 13, 1824.

Divine Service.—Dr. HARDY will preach on Sunday next, in the Church at Halifax, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Town of Halifax.—Jesse A. Bynum, Esq. State of the poll—J. A. Bynum, Esq. 26; Robert Potter, Esq. 23; blank, 1.

Edgecombe county.—Louis D. Wilson, *Senate.* Richard Hines and Henry Bryan, *Commons.*

Granville.—James Nuttall, *S.* P. G. Bowers and John C. Taylor, *C.*

Pitt.—John Joyner, *S.* John C. Gorham and Shadrach Allen, *C.*

Beaufort.—J. O. K. Williams, *S.* William A. Blount and Jas. Satchwell, *C.*

New-York.—The extra session of the Legislature of this state commenced at Albany, agreeable to Proclamation, on the 2d inst. An immense number of visitors, among whom were several foreigners of distinction, members of Congress, and influential characters from different sections of the Union, were present at the opening of

the session. At 12 o'clock the House was called to order, and proceeded to business. The Governor's Proclamation was read, and committees appointed to inform his Excellency and the Senate that the House was organized and ready to proceed to business. In a few moments the Governor's message was announced by his private Secretary and read by the Clerk of the House. The Electoral law appears to be the principal object in view. A resolution was immediately offered, stating that the Proclamation was unconstitutional, and proposing to adjourn; which was overruled. After considerable debate on that and the succeeding day, a vote was taken on a resolution to provide for the choice of the Presidential Electors by the people; which was carried 67 to 52. The proceedings of the Senate were similar to those of the House; but that body passed resolutions censuring the conduct of the Governor and determining to adjourn. The vote of censure was the trying point and was carried 21 to 10. It appears to be generally conceded, that the Presidential vote of this state will be given to Mr. Crawford. A correspondent of the *New-York Evening Post*, gives the following description of the opening scene:—"At an early hour the lobbies and galleries were crowded to excess. The fashion and beauty of the place and parts adjacent were paraded in awful force; all the valetudinarians, drinkers of Saratoga water, judges and barristers, members of (the British) Parliament, and of the Cabinet at Washington, editors in any quantity, and the mobility in general, waited in eager suspense for the message of his Excellency." Another writer states—"there is more caucussing and bargaining now going on in this city, than has ever been driven on any former occasion. It is sickening to an honest mind to witness such disgusting scenes of corruption."

Affecting Case.—An inquest (says the Philadelphia Franklin Gazette) was held on Tuesday, at Hornsey, on the body of Miss Phoebe Darfite, who had drowned herself a day or two before, near the New River heard. It appeared that the deceased had mostly lived with her family, and was of unblemished reputation. She had formed a very ardent attachment for a young man, who professed the warmest esteem, and paid her the most assiduous attention; but from some cause not explained, a sudden alteration took place in his sentiments, and he discontinued his visits. This conduct took such an effect upon the poor girl, who in vain endeavored to obtain an explanation, that she became distracted. In this state she called on some of her friends, and complained bitterly of the neglect of her lover, and said, "Oh! may he never feel the pangs of slighted love." She, on leaving the house appeared more composed, and seemed anxious that the young man should be reconciled to her! however, she never went home, and wandered in the same unsettled state as far as Hornsey, where she had been observed weeping, and passionately calling on him who had deserted her. No persons, it appeared, offered her any assistance; and in the morning the ferryman found her body floating down the stream quite dead, with some trifling love-tokens tightly grasped in her hand.—*Insanity.*