

## COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

"These Radicals would surely form a plan of government that, one would think, a man, Without abounding over much with gall, A kind of Cakistrocrasy might call."

Mr. Editor:

The following sketch of the rise and progress of the new sect of politicians, usually termed Radicals, should you deem it worthy an insertion in your paper, may perhaps interest some of your readers.

On the Republican party gaining the ascendancy, by the elevation of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency, in 1801, the seeds of discord were sown in our public councils by an organized faction, few in number but determined and resolute in action, who held an intermediate course between the two great contending parties of the country. It assumed no name; it was neither federal nor republican, but held itself ready to cast its weight to either side which would promise it most advantages. Mr. CRAWFORD, soon after appearing in Congress, and possessing qualifications peculiarly adapted to the views of this faction, was soon designated as their leader, and his conduct characterized their operations in the struggle which continued during the administrations of Jefferson and Madison, but which terminated at the close of the late war, in the complete triumph of the republican party. Mr. Crawford, during the contest, professed attachment to the dominant party, but on all leading questions acted in direct opposition to it—witness his votes on the embargo, the bank bill, and his conduct in relation to the war. This last event was calculated to test the strength of the republican party, as its downfall had been for some time confidently predicted, and here we find Mr. C. declining an appointment, and retiring from the theatre of action until it was ascertained which party should have the preponderance. While all the republicans, and many patriotic federalists, crowded round the standard of liberty in our "second war of independence," and bravely contended, in the cabinet and in the field, against external violence and internal cupidity, this faction, with criminal vigor openly opposed the measures for a successful prosecution of the war, or with listless apathy retired from the contest, and became inactive spectators of the eventful struggle. Be it remembered, fellow-citizens, that *Wm. H. Crawford* preferred mingling in the gay and dissipated circles of despotic courts, to uniting in the heroic struggle of freemen, contending for their just rights, against a powerful invading foe.

The successful termination of the war, prostrated the hopes and the power of the federal party. This faction then immediately assumed a name and took a decided stand: now we view them, placed in the van of the republicans, proclaiming themselves uniform and consistent republicans, and their leader "a disciple of Jefferson." The first thing necessary to perpetuate their imaginary power, was to elevate their chief to the Presidential chair. Unfortunately for them, their consistency could not stand the test of scrutiny. A congratulatory address to the federal administra-

tion of John Adams was found in the hand-writing of the "disciple of Jefferson;" and on examining the records of our country, it was ascertained that he had acted not only in opposition to Jefferson's administration, but that he had uniformly opposed the leading measures of the republican party. The people frowned indignantly on this attempt to thrust upon them an individual of such doubtful principles and prevaricating conduct, and the elevation of Mr. Monroe to the Presidency, for a time disappointed the hopes and frustrated the projects of these consistent republicans.

As this attempt, made in 1816 to elevate Mr. Crawford to the Presidency, has frequently been spoken of; and as the "magnanimity," displayed by him on that occasion, is ranked among his virtues, I will notice some of the features which characterized that diabolical attempt to usurp the government and control the liberties of a free and intelligent people. Mr. Monroe, a soldier of the revolution, and an approved and faithful servant of the Republic from its existence, stood before the people, without a rival, as a candidate for the first office in their gift. Mr. Crawford, having been but eight or nine years before the public, in an official capacity, and having done nothing to distinguish him but his opposition to the republican cause, and abandoning his country in the hour of danger and difficulty, was suddenly arrayed in opposition to an old and meritorious servant, and no means were left untried to ensure his success. Contradictory reports being in circulation, respecting the intentions of Mr. C. Dr. Bibb, of Georgia, his intimate friend, addressed a letter to him on the subject, the answer to which was made public. Mr. C. modestly stated, that he "did not wish to be considered one of those from whom a choice was to be made." Fearful, however, that a *misconstruction* might be put upon this sentence, the *Washington City Gazette*, the supporter then, as it is now, of Mr. C. declared immediately after the publication, that it was *authorized* to state that nothing in that letter was intended to convey the idea that Mr. C. would not permit his name to be used, but that he would yield to the determination of his friends: this statement remained uncontradicted. The *National Intelligencer*, now the warm advocate of Mr. C. commenting on the course pursued by his friends on that occasion, stated as follows:

"Our astonishment increases, by retrospection, at the formidable number of the republican meeting opposed to the nomination of Mr. Monroe. We consult our inclination, and probably the interests of the great republican family, in avoiding an examination of circumstances, a combination of which had nearly produced a nomination in direct opposition to the public will." "The decided friends of Mr. Monroe were so backward in their exertions, that at one time their opponents, mistaking silent conviction for apathy, looked forward to certain victory. On their part, however, no exertions were spared. As no labor was too great, so no means were too humble to aid their object." "It has been said that the meeting was got up by Mr. Monroe's friends under circumstances peculiarly favorable to their views. This is not true. On the contrary, it was his opponents, flushed with sanguine hopes of success—the result of consultations previously held—it was they who urged the meeting—it was they who convoked it."

Here we view, in undisguised colors, the "magnanimity" displayed by Mr. Crawford and his friends on that occasion. A Congressional nomination, "in

direct opposition to the public will," was almost produced by the avowed determination that he would vacate all offices and fill them with his supporters. Undismayed by defeat, they have again, with diminished forces, renewed the contest so unsuccessfully maintained in 1816. Failing in the attempt to establish their character as uniform and consistent republicans, they have assumed a name of foreign origin, under which they are in future to be designated; and the Radicals of America, I venture to predict, will prove as unsuccessful in their operations, as were their great prototypes in England.

Another Congressional meeting, which, from the avowed object of those who called it, and the known principles by which it would be governed, was attended only by the Radicals, demonstrated the strength of the parties: of 261 Members of Congress, but 66 attended the meeting, leaving 195, being a majority of 129 votes. Ten states gave no vote for the Radical candidate, & he had a majority of the representation of three states only. The meeting consisted of about one fourth of the Republican members of Congress, and one third of the states were wholly unrepresented. With this vast majority against them they have, with an effrontery unparalleled in the annals of freedom, trumpeted forth, under the imposing title of a *National Nomination*, the result of their deliberations; and have presented to the public the individuals whom they, in their profound wisdom, have designated as meritorious servants, justly entitled to distinction. Again the same engines are put in motion to elevate individuals "in direct opposition to the public will;" again we see that "no exertions (are) spared—as no labor (is) too great, so no means (are) too humble to aid their object." The attempt to purchase the Presidency with its own patronage is openly renewed, by advancing the corrupt doctrine, that should the Radical candidate succeed, he will be surrounded by "his personal and political friends;"—again he is designated "the disciple of Jefferson," and, to cap the climax of absurdity, "the friend of Madison." Vain attempt! as if the people could forget his opposition to their administrations, and that Madison sent his friend into "honorable exile," to get rid of him who has been consistent in nothing but his opposition to the principal acts of the republican party.

In unequivocal language it is proclaimed, that Mr. Crawford's "personal and political friends" are to be rewarded for exertions made in his favor by appointments to office; and should he prove successful, they are to direct the affairs of government. Our old and tried servants, those who have "grown with our growth, and strengthened with our strength," are to be discarded; the antiquated doctrine that personal worth and meritorious services entitled an individual to distinction, is found to be radically defective; and a blind devotion to "the powers that be," is henceforth to be the only passport to honors and emoluments.

Such, fellow-citizens, has been the course pursued by the Radicals, and such their avowed principles. Shall we gratify them by elevating a person whose negative qualities and "prospective services" are his principal recommendation, to that seat which has been occupied by a

Washington and a Jefferson? The ensuing November must determine this question.

HALIFAX,

For the Free Press.

### CAMP-MEETING.

A Camp-Meeting will be held in Greenville circuit, in Northampton county, N. C. at that well known Camp-ground, on the land of Mr. James Barrett, eight miles above the town of Halifax, eight miles from Northampton Court-house, eight miles below Moore's Ferry, and twenty miles from Belfield, Virginia: commencing on Thursday, the 14th day of October next.

It is but justice to say, that the people in the neighborhood are so well moralized and christianized, and so well acquainted with the rules of politeness and good decorum, that it will be the height of their ambition to suppress vice and promote virtue. Should a fugitive make his appearance on the ground, they will be active in persuading him to withdraw from the encampment, or promptly take the necessary steps to bring him to justice. Come up, ye ministers, ye faithful heralds of the gospel of a risen Saviour, whose breasts he has made the peculiar deposit of genuine and substantial virtue. Come up, ye men of Israel, and ye daughters of Zion, to the help of the Lord.

A Friend to Camp-meetings.



HALIFAX:

FRIDAY, SEPT. 10, 1824.

### ELECTION RETURNS.

*Columbus*—Thomas Frink, Senate. Luke R. Simmons & Richard Wooten, Commons.

*Montgomery*—Ja's LeGrand, S. John Dargan and John Culpepper, jr. C.

*Gates*—Abraham Harrell, S. William W. Stedman and John Walton, C.

*Haywood*—Thomas Love, S. James R. Love and Ninian Edmonston, C.

*Rutherford*—William Green, S. J. Carson and James Graham, C.

*Brunswick*—J. C. Baker, S. Alfred Moore and Jacob Leonard, C.

*Signs of the Times.*—Some few weeks past an article appeared in the Edenton Gazette, announcing Gen. Kedar Ballard as a candidate for Elector of President and Vice President, and that he would, if elected, vote in favor of Gen. Jackson—Mr. Martin, the candidate on the "People's Ticket," for that district, being the avowed friend of Mr. Adams. This was the first symptom of a division among those who advocated that ticket: it has recently been agitated in other parts of the State, and now the propriety of forming a separate ticket appears to be under serious consideration among the friends of Mr. Adams. Having determined to remain, in an editorial capacity, a looker-on in the Presidential contest, we give the following article, from the columns of the

*Western Carolinian*, with the comments of the editor thereof, and the remarks of the *Fayetteville Observer*, evidently alluding to the same subject, leaving our readers to draw their own conclusions:

To the Freemen of North-Carolina:

A number of the citizens of Cabarrus county having met at Concord, with a view of consulting on the most practicable method of forming a ticket, with the express view of promoting the election of JOHN Q. ADAMS to the Presidency of the United States—believing, as we do, that the prosperity and happiness of the People of these United States—nay, not only that, but the very existence of our government, in its present happy form, depends in a great degree on the moral character of our rulers—we cannot refrain from expressing the deep solicitude we feel in the passing scene. We believe the interest of J. Q. Adams is daily increasing in this section of the State; and we hope that, at the day of the election, if a ticket can be formed, he will have a decided majority over either of the other candidates. We believe, further, that in point of talents, experience, and moral character, he stands first on the list; and that his claims to the Presidency are superior to those of any other. We therefore invite those of our fellow citizens throughout the state, who are friendly to the election of John Q. Adams as President, and John C. Calhoun as Vice President, to nominate an Elector in their respective districts, and forward the names of their electors to Benjamin S. King, Esq. of Raleigh, with a request that he will have the same published in the Raleigh newspapers.

This meeting have appointed John Phifer, Alphonso Alexander, and Joseph Young, a committee of correspondence.

Editors of newspapers throughout the State are requested to publish the foregoing communication.

JOSEPH YOUNG,  
Sec'y of the Meeting.

August 16, 1824.

[Although we readily give place to the above communication, we must express our regret at seeing an effort of this kind come from such a quarter. It looks as though man were peccable man, not principle, was the aim of some. Heretofore, one peculiar circumstance has marked the progress of the contest in North Carolina—namely, that the friends of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Adams, though preferring different men, have agreed in principle. Their first object seemed to have been, to put down the odious practice of caucusing—and, of course, that party which built its hopes of success alone on caucus management. To succeed in this patriotic endeavor, required that they should not quarrel among themselves about men. Accordingly, as if simultaneously actuated by the same spirit throughout the state, the friends of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Adams, composing the great mass of the people, united together in getting up the "People's Ticket," which stands in opposition to the "Caucus Ticket." This union, formed on principle, struck terror into the ranks of the caucus party. They plainly see that the people must, and will, triumph in North Carolina, unless they can succeed