

suffer the people to do as they please—such a straight forward and independent deportment in his person and in his opinions, that this also has exalted him very considerably in my estimation. Believe me, he is an honest politician. He is the friend of the people, and a wise and able statesman. He is just such a man as you ought to choose for your next President.  
CICERO.

The foregoing and following pieces are inserted by request.

From the N. Y. American.

To the Hon. Wm. H. Crawford.

SIR: There is a crisis in the history of men, as well as of governments, beyond which it is vain to resist the tide of adversity. In such fruitless struggles nations exhaust their strength, and individuals their reputation.

To this point you have been brought by the progress of events, and it will be worthy your shrewdness to discover how you may evade the ruin with which you are threatened. Your misguided ambition, and the ill-judged encouragement of your friends, have led you to assume an elevation, which you have not sufficient character to sustain: they have urged pretensions in your favor, which inquiry has demolished; they have claimed for you virtues, with the possession of which the history of your life is incompatible: they have held you up to view in order to gain the respect and veneration of your fellow-citizens, and you have become the distrust of federalism, the scorn of democracy, the sport of consistency, and the reproach of virtue. Your reputation is fallen, your influence extinguished, your friends alienated, and the termination of your career enveloped by clouds of dark and foreboding aspect.

In noble contests for principle, it is glorious to struggle to the last—to fall amid the ruins of the cause which we have espoused, and to bury ourselves, like the man of Gath, beneath the bodies of our enemies. But your efforts are expended in the pursuit of your own private objects of ambition; you are struggling for distinction, to which you have no claim; and you are grasping at honors, which are not only beyond your reach, but beyond your merits. In this emergency there is but one miserable resource; even this cannot restore the reputation you have lost; but you will have reason to be consoled, if you may prevent its further degradation. It is in your power to calm the tempest which you have raised around you. Flee from the publicity which you have imprudently sought, and shrink voluntarily into the obscurity which time will otherwise draw upon you.

It may cost you a pang to behold the attractions of public life receding from your view, and to see yourself divested of habits and pursuits confirmed by the lapse of years. It may seem odd to you, after being a member of all parties, to find yourself at last the follower of none. It may seem cruel, after being successively the votary of federalism, of democracy, and of radicalism, to find no refuge under the banners of either—to see, although your connexions are as motley as the history of parties, that no asylum is provided for you by any of those who have been cherished by your vagrant and ambulatory patronage. But such is the perversity

of human fortune, that no one courts it, even from mercy, in the days of its decline! If you had remained inflexibly the adherent of one party, one party at least would have protected you in your downfall. But it is your misfortune that you have always been floating, unanchored on the surface of politics, wavering with every breath of interest and every current of power.

If you retire in season from the observation of the world, time may yet consign to oblivion the pliancy of your principles and the reverses of your fortune; time may even invest with an air of sanctity the negative excellencies of your character. It is only the present generation that is unmerciful when sitting in judgment upon the virtues and vices of men. But beware that you do not delay your retreat until your defects become so conspicuous that the hand of time itself cannot erase them from the book of knowledge, and inscribe your doubtful virtues in their place. The whole policy of your life, sir, has been mistaken; you have courted memory, when oblivion would have been your best fame. Unknown and unnoticed you would have escaped censure; known and noticed, you have escaped applause.

To your own exertions much of your adversity is ascribed: for to every one of your political movements, your reputation for talents or consistency has fallen a sacrifice. To fortune, perhaps, you owe as much; for, in a career so long and diversified by so many aberrations as yours, it must be owing to the intervention of a cruel and relentless destiny that you have never once wandered out of the regions of error.

The prospects which surround you, are of a novel and singular cast, and they might well embarrass casuists more conscientious, and logicians more subtle than yourself. By receding you may secure the oblivion of your character and actions. But who can rush voluntarily into forgetfulness? From you at least the world would expect the inglorious preference of Herrostratus. To advance is certain defeat and certain infamy. To remain upon the surface of public affairs without effort and without pretension would do violence to your habits, and the propensities of your nature. The choice is a miserable one; but it lies with you, and it will probably be decided in favor of the worst alternative. The most friendly wish that could be pronounced, is that you may be forgotten. Your worst enemy could do nothing more revengeful than faithfully to record your deeds. The highest indulgence that you can expect from history, is, that those portions of your career, in which you have been utterly inactive may be recorded as the most honorable to yourself, and fortunate for your country.  
TULLUS.

## FOREIGN.

### GREECE.

A letter received at Boston from Smyrna, dated 21st June, states the naval force under the Captain Pacha at 100 ships, among which are 40 heavy frigates, with 40,000 land troops on board. It continued to be believed that he intended in the first instance to attack Ipsara; fears are expressed that he would overwhelm them as the Ipsariots had only about 6000 men to oppose him. Whatever

should be the result, the patriots were known to be brave, and if the Albanians were faithful, a severe struggle was expected.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

A letter from a gentleman on board the Franklin, to his friend in Boston, states that the royalists had possession of Lima, when the Franklin sailed, but he considers their affairs as approaching a crisis. The affairs of Spain, he says, have caused a division among them, which Bolivar knows how to turn to his purposes. The Spaniards have a force of about 10,000 men; the patriots have at least 7000 Colombians, and 5000 Peruvians in the field, and were strengthening their ranks daily by reinforcements from Colombia. Bolivar places no confidence in the Peruvians, and will act on the defensive, till he can bring forward a sufficient force to crush the royalists at a blow.



## HALIFAX:

FRIDAY, SEPT. 24, 1824.

**DIVINE SERVICE.**—Dr. Hardy will preach at Haywood's meeting-house, on Sunday, the 26th inst.

**To Correspondents.**—"A," in our next.

## ELECTION RETURNS.

**Onslow.**—E. Ward, Senate. Frederick Foy and Lewis T. Holloway, Commons.

**Jones.**—Riden McDaniel, S. Amos B. W. Simmons and Emanuel Jarman, C.

**Carteret.**—Whit. Davis, S. W. D. Styron and Otway Burns, C.

**La Fayette.**—Our northern papers are principally filled with details of the progress of the NATION'S GUEST, and the attentions bestowed on him. We may shortly expect the gallant old veteran in our regions, and with unfeigned pleasure we notice the preparations making for his reception, by the citizens of Fayetteville and Raleigh. A meeting was held at Raleigh, on the 16th inst. at which resolutions were adopted, requesting his Excellency Gov. Holmes, in behalf of the citizens, to invite Gen. La Fayette to visit that city, and appointing a Committee of Arrangements to make suitable preparation for his reception. We invite the attention of our readers to the suggestions, made by a correspondent of the Raleigh Register, on this subject, which we have copied into our columns.

**Connecticut.**—We learn, from the Connecticut papers, that an Electoral Ticket is about to be formed in that State, to bear upon it highly respectable names, in opposition to the Ticket already in nomination which is pledged to the support of Mr. ADAMS.

**Sporting Intelligence.**—The races over the Union Course,

at Jamaica, L. I. will take place on the 4th of October and continue for 3 days in succession.—Purses—First day, 4 mile heats, \$500; second day, 3 mile heats, \$300; third day, 2 mile heats, \$200. The Managers have agreed, that if two or more stables of Southern Horses come on to contend for the purses, they will be increased as follows:—The first day's purse to \$1000; the second day's, \$500; and the third, \$300.

**Eclipse again!**—The celebrated Kentucky horse *Whip*, has recently been purchased by a sporting gentleman of that place, who, as we are informed, is to take him to New York, with an offer to run him against the *Eclipse*, for a stake of \$40,000. The money is raised; and *Whip* is now practising on the Franklinton course.

Ohio paper.

From the Raleigh Register.

**To the Citizens of Halifax, Warren, Granville, Franklin, Orange and Wake.**

## FELLOW-CITIZENS:

At the present interesting and cheering crisis, during a nation's festivals and rejoicings, one from among you, possessing in common with yourselves, the same laudable feelings, the same love of country, the same admiration for distinguished worth and noble disinterestedness, claims the privilege of appealing, through this medium, to these feelings, and to that love of country, in favor of a cause in which, individually, we are all deeply concerned; and collectively, as citizens of a large and respectable State, we should feel a peculiar pride and interest; and I the more cheerfully make the appeal, conscious as I am, that it will be approvingly responded to by all to whom it is addressed.

For some time past it has been announced to you that the friend of man, the philanthropist, the compatriot of Washington, the gallant, the generous Lafayette, has again reached our shores. Already have we seen full and satisfactory accounts of his flattering and cheering reception, not only in the populous and wealthy cities of New York and Boston, but in every little village thro' which he has passed, by the discharge of artillery, the ringing of bells, illuminations, bonfires, splendid military parades, dinners, feasts and balls; nor in the rejoicing confined to the male population. Our fair country women, with an enthusiasm worthy of them, and highly commendatory to them, join in the general exultation, in feasting on the rich scene which is presented, and by their presence, by the establishment of triumphal arches, tastefully decorated and ornamented by appropriate mottoes, prepared by their own hands—by processions and other civic honors, contribute much, very much, to the moral excellence of the spectacle. We find even the children of both sexes, of the extensive seminaries of learning, participating in the great jubilee; and above all, we rejoice to find, on all occasions, at all times, and in all those places through which he has passed, that great and spontaneous burst of an holy and enthusiastic feeling, which none, save this distinguished, great and good man, could excite—and none but a nation of freemen, possessing a pure love of liberty, and a lasting attachment to its republican institutions, could feel.

Throughout those states, north of us, which this distinguished Guest of the Nation, soon contemplates passing, we find the note of preparation is rapidly sounding from their centre to their circumference. In Philadelphia, he is destined to meet a magnificent reception; with a laudable zeal and a public spirit, highly meritorious to the citizens. They are forming into uniformed volunteer associations, in the most distant counties, and repairing to their great metropolis, to join the honors to be paid. Citizen soldiers, as remote as Pittsburg, are repairing thither. It is estimated that ten thousand Cavalry alone will form a part of the procession. In Wilmington, Del. every exertion is making. In the patriotic town of Baltimore, every honor, both civic and military, will be paid; that city and that state, appears to be operated on by a spirit worthy of imitation. In Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria, they are following the incentive of their own patriotic sentiments, and pursuing with equal zeal the good examples before them. In Fredericksburg, Richmond, Petersburg, Norfolk, every where, in every little village, and in all the country around, they are making preparations for a suitable reception of their distinguished visitor, such an one as will prove flattering even to his high claims, and honorable to themselves. Every person appears to be operated on by a simultaneous wish and a feeling of duty, to contribute in his own individual capacity. Nor have we yet reached the achme of feeling, of joy, of exultation, of glory. As Virginia, during the storms which lowered in our political horizon, and burst on us during the dark days of the Revolution, experienced more than an equal portion of peril, of privation and the other comitant evils of civil war; so since the halcyon days of peace have returned, and more particularly on this occasion, has she the attendant blessings which follow in her train. At Little York, it will be remembered Cornwallis surrendered in 1781, which terminated the war, and at Little York, on the 19th of October 1824, as an anniversary of that important epoch, one in which General Lafayette acted a distinguished part, have the sons of Virginia, from the highlands and the lowlands, from the north and from the south, with one voice and with one acclamation of joyful welcome, invited this soldier of the Revolution. What a spectacle! how noble, how grand to the contemplative mind! how flattering to our nature! I almost envy Virginia her share in the toils and suffering of the siege, when it is to be counterbalanced by such a scene and such a collection as will be present on that day.

Next to Virginia, North Carolina will be honored with the presence of this distinguished Veteran, on his passage to the south, and shall we, fellow-citizens, when this overwhelming tide of feeling, of lasting gratitude, is bursting upon us, sit in sullen silence, with our arms folded? Shall this opportunity to make a feeble return of our acknowledgments be permitted to pass by unheeded? Are we unlike the rest of our countrymen, that the same great cause will not produce the same effect on us? Do we possess less virtue, less patriotism, less gratitude, a less ardent love of liberty or admiration of its support?