tary; but does it follow, or is it at all reasonable or expedient that because our members of Congress were so much pleased with Mr. Crawford as to betray themselves, and, by promise, our whole state into a pledge to support that gentleman, that, therefore, the people at large should quietly acquiesce, and tamely submit to such management and politica intrigue? No: it is not to be expected or, as highminded freemen, they will on this question in particular, determine and act for themselves. Their inestimable rights and political privileges, as
an independent people, are not thus to
be sported with. That oblious combination "of crowned heads" in Europe to extinguish every spark of liberty on the
continent, surely never usurped more
authority than it seems was assumed by our last worthy members of Congress, since, in making divisions of kingdoms and states among themselves, they have only done the same in bargaining the

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SIL.

people with the territory.

It is saying more than I had expected to find in the Register, that "any man who considers with an impartial eye and anninged, polyment, condiased judgment, cannot, for a mo unhiased judgment, cannot, for a moment, believe that any candidate can be placed in competition with Mr. Crawford." I, for one, it is hoped, can, with as much propriety as the editors of the Register, "consider this matter with impartiality and an unbiased mind;" and do, not only for a manient, but shall forcer believe that another candidate can be placed in competition with Mr. Crawford, and, if I am not egregiously mistaken, will be elected; for if his splendid talents and long tried political

Indicated public notoriety that the presubstitute of the first of the substitute of the first of the substitute of the first of the country of country of the country of the country of the substitute of the first of the first

have the presumption to step forward of oppose, by every artifice in the ower of himself and partizans, a tried term of the Revolution for the presi-ency, and, finding he stood no chance

and if those who have ever read this fulsome address can conscientionsly believe that Wm. H. Crawford then was, or ever has since been, a republican, why, I will frankly own that truth should have no influence over the human mind. Besides this we have indubitable proof to convict him of the charge of being a federalist; for, on two important questions, at least, brought before Congress during his continuance in the Senate, he strenuously opposed cartain measures, recommended by Mr. Jefferson, to protect our country's rights; and this shews how utterty unfounded are the claims set up for Mr. Crawford, that he now is,

set up for Mr. Crawford, that he note is, and always has been, a consistent republican of the Jeffersonian School.

Let facts be stated, and I am willing that the world shall decide whether, or whether not, after giving the votes which will presently be brought to light, that Wm. H. Crawford can be ranked among the genuine Republicans

ranked among the genuine Republicans of our country? X On the 18th December, 1807, Mr. Jefferson, in a luminous message to Congress, recommended the immediate a doption of some effectual measures to secure the safety of our shipping and seamen, and the result was, the "laying of an embargo," it being the only alternative to open war, as our vessels were taken and our seamen impressed with impunity by British crutsers on our own coast. This was a measure proposed by Mr. Jefferson himself.—Now let us see whether all who norm proposed by Mr. Jefferson hansell.—
Now let us see whether all who now subject let us refer to the examination, and first and least tried political integrity, united to an imblemished private character, with the daily indications by way of pre-minance is called to of success, he surely must be elected—i mean the Hon. Join C. Called in the Editors of the Register is the Say in the Editors of the members in the Mr. Jefferson at that important presents of the members in the Mr. Setterson of the m

truth of what is here advanced. I refer me him to the Journals of Congress for the mi year 1807.

The Editors of the Register, after a fronties attempt to define as into a belief that Mr. Crawford "has rives from the democratic floor;" is now, and always has been a consistent Republican, with "All his blushing honors thick upon him," cannot forego the expression of what they have formerly repeated, that they entertain "a very high opinion of the time the same and in the only efficiency is a samilar port from the case of the Resolutions of the position of the posi out purified." Has he indeed? But it surely was not when, in one of his celebrated reports to Congress, he committed an error of three millions of dol-lars in the amount of the receipts at the public customs; nor has he, in my lum-ble opinion, the assertion of the Editors of the Register to the contrary notwith-standing, been ever "purified," or ra-ther justified; from the charge of suffering large amounts of government depo-sites to remain in certain Western Banks, "even longer than their cashiers had a right to ask," and until finally some of them failed, and, in consequence, the government sustained an immence loss. But what was the object of this "purified financier" in permitting the public monies of the nation to remain in these Banks. remain in these Banks, after having repeated notice of their deposite? The solution of the query will be found, as it has been shrewdly surmised, that he permitted at to remain there at the use of the stockholders, in the hope and expectation it might favor his election.—And when called on for certain documents, calculated to disclose these transactions, (and as in their original shape his character would have been somewhat implicated,) what does he do, or contive at being done, but to have remain in these Banks, after havin or connive at being done, but to have the most objectionable features of these disgraceful transactions suppressed and not communicated to Congress, in conformity to a call from that body? In

lyhose political escutcheon and a spr can be found, were consistent in prin ole, and, I am convinced, are persuad that their predilection in favor of so good and great a man, will not be consured, but duly appreciated by the great Republican family at larger for in esponsing the cause of this gentleman, they feel, I am satisfied, that they are in the cause of their country, and no consideration can arge them to skreen from merited reproach, the Radical faction, and its chief, Win. H. Grawford.

CAROLINA.

Who shall be our next President?

Who shall be our next President?

Messrs. Editors,

This is a question of the utmost importance, and which, for a considerable space of time, has occupied the attention of our most distinguished politicians, from the northern part of Maine to the southern part of Louisiana. It is a subject which well deserves our attention, as it involves the interest and well-government of the United States. But amidstall the noise and commotion which is making in our own state, on this subject, I am sorry to say, we seldom hear of the bumble, though not unmerited, claims of Nathanna Macos. Our editors seem to forget that the state of North-Carolina has produced a man capable of filling the first office within the gift of his country; and the claims of this distinguished statesman, and honest man, are, as it were, passed by honest man, are, as it were, passed by with silence.

**Let us view NATHANIEL MACON SERV-

A Let us view NATHASTET MACON serving his country, for a considerable space of time, with all that zeal and ardor which characterise him. Let us see him defending its rights against unlimited opression & tyrainy, and ask our hearts can we pass him by in silence? Will we choose either Crawford, Calhoun, Jackson, Adams, or Clay, before this man, who has spent his life in the service of his country? Would not this be ingratitude "accursed by heaven?"

Her let us not judge rashly; let us

rayford, as tinged with (ederalism; at they are without foundation; and

will chaose," Now, the claims of ATHANIEL MACON, in my opinion, su-

"A man he is to all the country dear, "When shall we look upon his like ag

I would offer to the public, thro' the medium of your valuable paper, a few remarks on internal improvement; and if you will oblige a constant reader, by inserting them, I will commence with an apology for making any observations on the very excellent system now in practice in this state. There is nothing can be done for the interest of the peocan be dups for the interest of the peo-ple at large, better than to carry this plan properly into execution. I would ask those interested if they are doing so; for it appears to me they are not; and will endeavor to unravel the subject. I have no prefensions to engineering; but I think, with a common capacity, there could be better plans adopted. The plan of locking and daming ed. The plan of locking and daming the rivers is very expensive and labotious, without profit, from the superfluous materials made use of in the present mode of building them. Wooden locks and dams may be constructed for at least 12 per cent, less than the present plan, and their construction shall be equally substantial, durable, and more easily repaired when out of order. But I would begieave to call the attention of the public and the different panels of directors for internal improveboards of directory for internal improve-ment throughout the state to abandon the mode of locking and daming the rivers with wood, and substitute rough stone work for the same, which can be well piled and sheeted to answer a much better purpose, and at a very thing advance on the present price given (say not more than \$500.) In plan, with the exception of the work, would last for time immemorab

work, would last for time immemorable, and the wood work can be repaired at a very small expense, as often as required, which will not be more than once in lifteen or twenty years; and the plans at present executing for the Locks cannot, agreeably to the nature of such works, last more than from lifteen to twenty