

GENERAL LACOCK'S LETTERS.

These letters have been given for the purpose of proving that Mr. Crawford, in 1816, did really, and not like Cesar, put aside the crown; but what are the facts which these very letters disclose?

General Lacock says to Mr. Binns, that he had an interview with Mr. Crawford, and, "being prepared for it, could not be much mistaken" as to the conversation which passed, and which he gives in the form of a dialogue. Mr. Crawford is made to say—"Yesterday General Root, from New-York, called upon me. After some preliminary observations, he asked me, if I would authorize him to say I would serve if elected? I told him I would not."

This letter was written on the 7th of February, 1816. Mr. Binns repeats the declaration in the Democratic Press of the 16th February, that Mr. Crawford had indignantly refused to be a candidate. On the 24th, the Editor of the City Gazette says—"We are authorized to state (by whom?) that the representation in the Democratic Press, in relation to General Root and Mr. Crawford's refusal to serve as President, is unfounded."

On the 2d March, General Root says, in a letter to Mr. Binns, (which may be seen in the City Gazette of the 9th March,) that the publication in the City Gazette was unauthorised, and that in the Democratic Press of the 16th is "unfounded." "I never put, (says he,) the question to Mr. Crawford, either directly or indirectly, whether he would stand as a candidate for the Presidency, if nominated, nor did any one else in my hearing; of course, I have heard no answer from him, either complainant or indignant, upon that subject."

Now, that there is a gross and palpable falsehood somewhere, is demonstrated. The question is, whether Mr. Crawford told it, or General Lacock, or General Root. To make the question more plain, the simple facts are, that General Lacock wrote to Binns, that Mr. Crawford said, "General Root had asked him, if he would authorize him to say, he would serve if elected," and that "he (Mr. Crawford) had told General Root he would not;" and General Root says, that he "never put such a question to Mr. Crawford, either directly or indirectly."

Now, it so happens, that General Lacock, Mr. Binns, and General Root, are all in favor of Mr. Crawford; will they, or either of them, be good enough to tell us, upon whom the falsehood must rest?

But, further, I should be glad to know what passed after General Root's letter gave the lie direct to General Lacock's letter, and the publication of Binns. Did Binns not call upon Gen. Lacock for further authority? And did Gen. Lacock submit quietly to lie under the imputation of writing thus deliberately a gross falsehood to his friend Binns? Did he not re-visit Mr. Crawford, and demand further authority to establish his own veracity, and contradict General Root? And what sort of answer did Mr. Crawford give on this second visit? Was it open, plain, and frank, in corroboration of the first declaration to him? Or was it replete with duplicity, finesse, and shuffling, that excited General Lacock's sensibilities to break out into violent expressions of indignation, at being made a dupe of, and exposed to the direct imputation of having written to Binns a gross falsehood? Did General Lacock conceal this indignant feeling from his fellow-boarders?—or did he not impress them all with a belief that Mr. Crawford had basely enjoined him? And, moreover, what answer did he give to the demand of his friend Binns, for further authority to support his statements? And, lastly, what impression did this transaction make upon Binns? Perhaps the numbers of the Democratic Press subsequently published, can best answer all these questions, if neither Mr. Binns nor his friend General Lacock should be inclined to do it.

It must be a barren waste, indeed, that could be decorated by such laurels as grow out of these events.

QUERIST.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Jan. 6.

Mr. Dickerson presented the petition of a great number of the citizens of the states of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, praying an increase of the Tariff. Referred to the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures.

The following resolution, submitted yesterday by Mr. King, of Alabama, was read for consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the provisions of the 1st and 4th sections of an act, passed 2d March, 1821, for the relief of purchasers of public lands, prior to the 1st of July, 1820, so as to enable the holders of certificates, (on which an extended credit has been allowed) to relinquish the same, or by making cash payments to receive a deduction of 37 1/2 per cent. on the amount so paid.

After a few remarks from Mr. K. stating the provisions of the sections of the act proposed to be extended, the resolution was agreed to.

Wednesday, Jan. 7.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Navy, accompanied

by an abstract exhibiting the expenditures, under the head of Contingent Expenses, as appears by accounts settled and reported in that department, from the first of October, 1822, to the 30th September, 1823, amounting to 205,576 dollars and 59 cents.

Thursday, January 8.

The following resolution, offered yesterday by Mr. Barbour, was again read for consideration, and agreed to.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before the Senate, (if, in his opinion, it can be done without injury to the public interest,) such information as will show the state of the relations between Spain and the United States, from the ratification of the Florida Treaty, up to the present time, and the effect produced on those relations, by the United States having established diplomatic intercourse with the governments of South and North America.

Mr. Benton, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the several resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution, in regard to the election of President and Vice President reported the following resolutions; which were read, and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, &c. That the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States; which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the States, shall be a part of the said Constitution:

"For the purpose of choosing Representatives in the Congress of the United States, each State shall, by its Legislature, be divided into a number of districts, equal to the number of Representatives to which such State may be entitled. These districts shall be formed of contiguous territory, and contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of persons entitled by the Constitution to be represented. In each of these districts, the persons qualified to vote for the most numerous branch of the state legislature, shall choose one representative.

"For the purpose of choosing electors of President and Vice President of the United States, each state shall, by its Legislature, be divided into a number of districts, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which such state may be entitled in the Congress of the United States; which districts shall be formed of contiguous territory, and contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of persons entitled by the Constitution to be represented. The persons qualified to vote for the most numerous branch of the state legislature, in each of these districts, shall choose one elector.

"The electors, when convened on the day and at the place prescribed by law for the purpose of voting for President and Vice-President, shall have power, in case any of them shall fail to attend before noon of such day, to choose an elector or electors in place of him or them so failing to attend.

"The division of states into districts, as hereby provided for, shall take place immediately after this amendment shall have been adopted, and immediately after every future census, and apportionment of representatives under the same. And such districts shall not be altered, until another census shall have been taken, and an apportionment of representatives under it, shall have been made.

"When the lists of all persons voted for as President and Vice-President, and the number of votes for each, shall have been signed, certified, and transmitted, sealed, to the Seat of Government, as required by the Constitution, the Senate and House of Representatives shall form a joint meeting, in which the President of the Senate shall preside, who shall open all certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have such majority, then, from the list of those voted for as President, the joint meeting shall immediately, by ballot, choose the President. A majority of the votes of all the members present, shall be necessary to a choice on the first ballot, after which a plurality of votes only shall be necessary to a choice. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed. If no person have that majority, then he shall be chosen by the Senate, as directed by the Constitution.

"Resolved, That no person, having been twice elected to the office of President of the United States, shall again be eligible to that office."

Mr. Benton gave notice that he should call up the preceding resolutions, for consideration, a week from the next Monday.

Friday, Jan. 9.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, from the select committee to which was referred a resolution concerning the abolishing of imprisonment for debt, reported a bill for that purpose; which was read, and passed to a second reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Dec. 31.

The bill from the Senate, concerning discriminating duties and imposts, (for reviving the laws suspending them on vessels from certain ports in the North of Europe, which expire on the 1st Jan. 1824,) was taken up for consideration, read the first, second and third times, passed, and returned to the Senate.

The following message, from the President of the United States, was received:

"To the House of Representatives of the United States:

"I transmit to the House of Representatives, a Report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying documents, containing the information requested by the resolution of the House, of the 19th instant, relating to the condition and future prospects of the Greeks.

"JAMES MONROE.

"Washington, 31st Dec. 1823."

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

"Washington, 31st Dec. 1823.

"The Secretary of State, to whom has been referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States of the 19th instant, requesting the President of the United States, to lay before the House any information he may have received, and which he may not deem it improper to communicate, relating to the condition and future prospects

of the Greeks, has the honor of reporting to the President, the papers in the possession of this Department, containing the information requested by the resolution of the House.

"JOHN QUINCY ADAMS."

The message, &c. was ordered to lie on the table.

Friday, Jan. 2.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of State, respecting a picture of Columbus, presented by G. G. Barrell, American Consul at Malaga.

Mr. Poinsett presented certain resolutions from the Legislature of the state of South Carolina, expressive of their sympathy with the Greeks in their present struggle for independence.

On motion of Mr. Owen, it was Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of altering and amending the land laws, now in force, so as to induce those who purchased under the credit system to discharge the same yet unpaid, by cash advanced at discount, and by further relinquishment. Also,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting to actual settlers, prior to the 1st of July, 1820, in the state of Alabama, the right of purchasing, by pre-emption, at least one quarter section of land, embracing their family residences. Also,

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting the right of pre-emption, to all persons, to mill-seats on Public lands, when the same have been actually improved, as such, by them. Also,

Resolved, That the committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting to each county, in each state where there are public lands, the right of pre-emption to one quarter section of land, for the purpose of erecting and locating public and county buildings.

The Speaker laid before the House the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury; which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and 6,000 copies ordered to be printed.

Tuesday, Jan. 6.

A message from the President of the United States received yesterday, was read, communicating a Report from the Department of War, on certain contracts for cannon and cannon shot; which report had been called for, by a vote of the House, some days since— which, on motion of Mr. Cocke, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Hemphill, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill, with the amendment yesterday ordered by the House, for constructing a road from Memphis, in Tennessee, to Little Rock, in the Territory of Arkansas, which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Sloane moved to postpone all the orders of the day previous to the report of the Committee of Elections, on the claim of Parmenio Adams, to the seat in this House of Isaac Wilson.—Agreed to; and

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Bassett in the Chair, on that report.

[The facts of this contested Election, condensed from a pretty long Report of the Committee of Elections, are as follow: In the county of Genesee, forming the 29th Congressional District of New-York, Isaac Wilson and Parmenio Adams were opposing candidates for Congress. The former was returned as having received 2093 votes, whilst Parmenio Adams had 2077 votes. The petitioner, Mr. Adams, claims the seat to which Mr. Wilson was returned, on the ground that, in the town of China, 67 votes were returned for the sitting member, whereas the true number given in for him was 45 votes. The sitting member as a set-off for this error (which is fully made out) offers proof of 12 votes which either the petitioner received more than he was entitled to, or the returned member was not allowed credit for on his side. The committee of elections report that five votes should be deducted for error from the number of votes returned for the petitioner from the town of Attica. This deduction, however, still leaves him a majority after the error on the opposite side is deducted of one vote over the sitting member. The committee therefore recommend to the House, to eject Isaac Wilson and admit Parmenio Adams to a seat in the House as the Representative from the 29th District before mentioned.]

The report of the committee, together with the whole of the testimony, was read, and the question being on concurring with the first resolution of the committee, viz: "that Isaac Wilson is not entitled to a seat in this House," it was carried in the affirmative—Ayes 159.

The question being on the second resolution, viz: "That Parmenio Adams is entitled to a seat in this House?"—

Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, moved to amend the resolution by inserting the word, "not."

The question being taken on the amendment, (which declares that Parmenio Adams is not entitled to a seat,) it was decided in the negative—Ayes 70, Noes 101.

The question then recurring on agreeing to the second resolution, as reported by the Committee of Elections, it passed in the affirmative.

On which the committee of the whole rose and reported accordingly.

The first resolution was concurred in by the House.

The question being on the second resolution.

Mr. White moved to amend the re-

port, by striking out all that follows the word Resolved, and substituting the following:

"That, in the case of the contested election of Isaac Wilson, by Parmenio Adams, it is doubtful, from the evidence, who ought to have been returned the member to the present Congress, from the 29th congressional district in the state of New-York, and, believing that no man ought to exercise the high and honorable station of Representative of the people, by virtue of a vote short of a clear majority of those given at the poll; and believing, also, that the people of that district are competent, and ought, of right, to judge of and correct the return—

"Therefore, resolved, That the seat of Isaac Wilson, the member returned from the 29th congressional district, is vacant.

"Resolved, That a writ of election do forthwith issue, to supply the aforesaid vacancy, occasioned by the improper return of Isaac Wilson to a seat in this House."

The question being taken on this amendment, it was decided in the negative.

Mr. Little then moved to amend the second resolution, by inserting the word "not." Before the question was taken,

Mr. Foot moved to postpone the decision till to-morrow, to allow time for further reflection; which was carried, ayes 92, noes 87.

Wednesday, Jan. 7.

The House took up the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the motion of Mr. Little to insert the word "not" in the second resolution reported by the Committee of Elections, so as to make it read, "Parmenio Adams is not entitled to a seat in this House."

The debate on this subject was continued till nearly three o'clock, when, the question being taken on the amendment, it was decided in the negative—ayes 85, noes 112.

The question then recurring on agreeing with the report of the committee, (which admits Mr. Adams to a seat,) was decided in the affirmative—Yea 116, Nays 85.

Mr. Adams then appeared, was qualified, and took his seat in the House.

Thursday, Jan. 8.

Mr. McLane, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to purchase the 7 per cent. stock of the United States in the year 1824; which was committed to a Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. McLane, from the same Committee, reported a bill authorizing the creation of a stock not exceeding five millions of dollars, to provide for the award of the commissioners under the Treaty with Spain of 22d Feb. 1819.

Raleigh.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1824.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

We are authorised to announce that Josiah Crudup, Esq. of Wake county, James Mebane, Esq. of Orange, and Gen. William A. Blount, of Beaufort, are candidates, on the PEOPLE'S TICKET, for Electors, of their respective Districts, and will, if elected, support Mr. Calhoun.

We have received no certain information from other districts; but we shall doubtless be able, in due time, to gratify the PEOPLE in publishing their Ticket complete.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the Citizens of the Town of Washington, Beaufort county, held in the Court-House on Thursday the 8th instant, John Gray Blount, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Mr. Joseph Potts appointed Secretary.

1. On motion of Jos. B. Hinton, Esq. it was unanimously Resolved, that the tried patriotism, superior talents, unquestionable republicanism, and pre-eminent services of JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN, fully merit, and in the opinion of this meeting, entitle him to the general and undivided support of the free-men of these United States, as the successor of the venerable Monroe.

2. On motion of Jonathan Havens, Esq. it was unanimously Resolved, that a Committee of Correspondence consisting of five persons, be appointed to correspond with our fellow citizens throughout the State, and to devise measures to promote the success of the People's Ticket.

3. On motion of Jonathan Havens, Esq. it was unanimously resolved, that said Committee consist of the following persons, Wm. E. Swift, Doct. Thomas Telair, Joseph B. Hinton, Allen Grist, and Wm. W. Rodman.

4. On motion of Wm. R. Swift, Esq. it was unanimously Resolved, that propositions be made by this Committee to such persons in the other counties of this district, as they may deem proper, and who are known to be favorable to the election of John C. Calhoun, that they recommend to them the appointment of Committees in their respective Counties, to co-operate with the Committee of this County, in promoting the success of the People's Ticket, in opposition to the CAUCUS Ticket.

On motion of Wm. R. Swift, Esq. it was Resolved that we recommend to our fellow citizens to support General WILLIAM AUGUSTUS BRUNNEN, as Elector for this District, of President and Vice-President of the United States.

J. G. BLOUNT, President. JOSEPH POTTS, Secretary.

John A. Cameron, Esq. has been elected Magistrate of Police of Fayetteville, for the present year; and Gill-Eccles, James Baker, Robert Donaldson, Henry W. Ayer, John Eccles, Paris J. Tillinghast, and Esck Arnold Esquires, Commissioners.

Another Presidential Nominating.

The Legislature of Alabama have passed a Resolution, recommending Gen. Andrew Jackson as a suitable person to fill the Presidential Chair. In the House of Representatives, it was carried by a vote of 36 to 18; and in the Senate, by 12 to 7.

The Editor of the Charleston Courier is mistaken as to the place from whence the pamphlet, under the signature of "CAROLINA," addressed to the citizens of this State, on the subject of the Presidency, issued. It was published at this office, and not at Washington.

NORTH-CAROLINA CAUCUS.

"Who shall decide when Primus disgreer?" The Editors of the Raleigh Register and Star, are at daggers' points in relation to the number of members of the N. C. Legislature, who attended the presidential caucus at Raleigh the week before last. The Register contends that there were upwards of one hundred present, while the Star maintains the original ground, that those who attended, did not constitute a majority of the Legislature. The gentleman who acted as secretary to the meeting, should explain the matter, and save the Editors the disagreeable task of contradicting each other so pointedly.—Ed. Reg.

The mode, suggested by the Republican, of ascertaining the number that attended the Caucus at our Capitol last month, is a very judicious one, and would, to us, be quite satisfactory, as we have the utmost confidence in the veracity of the Secretary of that meeting; but it is not probable that such a plan will be adopted; for the friends of the Caucus are fully aware of their being a minority of our Legislature. No stronger proof could be required to establish the fact, than the care they have taken to conceal the names and number of those who attended.—Ed. Star.

Caucus.—We are indebted to the politeness of a friend in Congress for the following Circular, addressed by a number of the Members of Congress from Pennsylvania, to their constituents:

CIRCULAR.

To the Democratic Republican Citizens of Pennsylvania.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The relation which subsists between the constituent and the representative must always be a sufficient apology for any communication upon matters of public interest which either may deem proper to make to the other; and it is at all times desirable, in the exercise of functions growing out of these relations, that a free interchange of opinion, and full opportunity of examining the whole ground, should be had previously to a decision upon any question of magnitude and difficulty. Influenced by these considerations, we beg leave to invite your attention to some important facts and circumstances, as well as principles, involved in the proposition to nominate a Candidate for the Presidency of the United States, to succeed the venerable patriot who now fills that distinguished station. You are no doubt, aware that from the period of the second election of Mr. Jefferson, down to the first election of Mr. Monroe in 1816, the nomination of the successful candidates for this high office has been made by what is called a Congressional Caucus, composed of the Republican members of Congress, and that these nominations were made by the general consent of the Republican Party throughout the nation; but the events which took place in 1816, at the late caucus nomination! together with the subsequent discussions, have excited a strong apprehension, among the Republican party in a majority of the States, that the voice of the People may be misrepresented in such a meeting.

We do not propose to inquire whether that apprehension is so well founded as to justify, on that ground, an abandonment of this mode of nomination at the present time. It is sufficient for us to understand that the voice of the people is the highest political authority, and that this maxim applies in its full force, as well to the organization of party associations necessary to the public welfare, as to the establishment of general political compact. Whatever mode of nomination, therefore, receives the general assent and approbation of a party throughout the nation, although there may be some obvious defect in its forms, may properly be regarded as the declaration of the popular will of that party, and entitled to be respected as such; but when any mode of nomination ceases not only to meet the general approbation of those who of right may participate in it, but even becomes unacceptable to a majority of them, it would be contrary to every principle of Republican policy to maintain the practice; it would be nothing less than permitting a minority to make a nomination which was to bind a majority who had no participation in it. Such a procedure is so far from being entitled to the appellation of a Republican measure, that it partakes of all the essential characteristics of aristocracy. Guided by these views, which we have no doubt are in perfect accordance with your political principles, we have carefully inquired into, and deliberately considered, as far as we are able, all the circumstances that ought to govern our conduct in relation to the nomination, at this time, of Candidates for the presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States by a Congressional Caucus.

In the first place, we have reason to believe, that owing to the influence of public opinion in a majority of the States, which give a majority of electoral votes, the Republicans in Congress from those states consid-