BALEIGH, (N. C.) FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1824.

COMMUNICATIONS

PRESIDENTIAL.

od since the commence ment of the present campaign for the election of a Chief Magistrate of the Union, have the friends of the Pe Union, have the friends of the Prople's Ticket had greater cause to congratulate themselves on the growing interest of their candidates than at the present period. I have, for some time, had the opportunity of seeing gentlemen from different sections of our state, and they all correspond in the opinion that the "People's Ticket" will prevail in the western and southern counties of North Carolina by a large majority. Amongst the former, perhaps, Gen. Jackson will be the predominant candidate, and in the latter, Mr. Adams. So much has Mr. Crawford's interest declined in the south, say they, that the Caucus Ticket will not get more than a tenth vote; and I am inclined to believe, that many of his leading friends in this section of the state consider his election as very doubtful, though they feign to think otherwise. If North Carolina and New York be stricken from the list of his supporters, his party, if they do not absorded him will act highly improved. ful, though they leigh to think wise. If North Carolina and New in Ga. composed of a portion wise. If North Carolina and New in Ga. composed of a portion with York be stricken from the list of his zens of that state, amongst whom we have party, if they do not associated many of revolutionary men of Representatives, a circumstance that the Crawford party profess so much to depreciate; and had he not been recommended by a caucus, I verily believe he longer than the Harrisburg convention expressed a preference for Jackson.

Mr. C's friends can only count upon the votes of Georgia and Virginia as certhere-from the Resolutions that passed the Legislature of Georgia, at its last session, to recommend Mr. Craw-ford for the Presidency—the resolution passed the House of Commons by a maaffair," as we are told was the case by some of his friends, who appealed to and laid much stress upon state pride; but it was there, as in every other enlightened and independent assembly, on a question of so much magnitude, na-tional pride measurably had the preponderance over sectional feeling. They honestly scrutinized the public services of the several candidates, and Mr. Crawford's claims were found wanting. de now stands before the public upon the charge of mismanaging the National funds. It appeared to the satisfaction of the late committee, that, contrary to Law and precedent, he had made large loans, and by which the United States was to suffer no inconsiderable loss. That he has been inconsistent as a politician, cannot be denied. In 1807. when Mr. Jefferson recommended to Congress the laying of the Embargo, which was truly a critical period in our political history, and it was doubtful whether the measure of the Republican party would not sink, Mr. Crawford, Republican interest, and associated himself with the Federal party in opposition to the Embargo, non-intercourse non-importation, War, and in support of a National Bank. Yet the Radical party urge that he is the only "Demo-Cratic Candidate" for the Presidency. The trum is, so far from adhering to the Republican party, in all cases and at all times, he differed from them, and acted with the Federal party, in the most critical times, and on the most im-

of Indian affairs, was to intermarry them with our sons and daughters. I will quote a paragraph or two from this same report. His words are, "Let intermarriages between them [the Indianas] and the Whites be encouraged by the Government. This cannot fail to preserve the race. * It is believed that of the sufficient of

supporters, his party, if they do not abandon him, will act highly imprudent; for countenancing him can only have a vorable to Mr. Crawford. It was stated tendency to distract, but never harmon- in the address, from that body, in an inize, the Republican party. On the con- dependent and explicit manner, the reatrary, it must enhance the probability of sons why they deemed Mr. Crawford the election's devolving upon the House not meriting that station amongst others, they were free to declare, that, in the county of Oglethrop, where he was it a manner raised, and took his first political rise, the county was almost unaniwould have been considered a candidate mously opposed to him-not more than longer than the Harrisburg convention three or four families would support him. Do we find any such opposition as this in Massachusetts to Mr. Adams; in Kentucky, to Mr. Clay; or in Tennessee, tain. Even in his own state, there is a to Gen. Jackson? No: these are candifor midable opposition growing up, that dates before the people upon their own will render his success highly doubtful merits. While the "Crawford party," known power against the fixed and esthe other candidates, has the least

in some penurious land, has never risen above the level of suspicion. He is too well known to receive any The most recent and correct estimates In this estimate, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and South Carolina uncertain. But this statement is undoubtedly incorrect. Fewer votes seeing the bear tremble, descried the are given to Mr. Adams than he will receive; more are put to the credit of Mr. Crawford than he is entitled to. In all probability he can only get the votes of Georgia, Virginia and New York; and, if not beaten, will find Gen. Jackson a powerful rival in his own state; and many knowing ones of our politicians calculate upon Mr. Adams's beating him in New York.

unshaken patriots in sunshine and war-

General Jackson will assuredly ob-Portant party questions.

Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, and
In one point he has been consistent: four in Maryland. Of all these, we He has always opposed what he called think there cannot be the shadow of a that Fungus, a Navy. doubt. They amount to 82 electoral States, in March 1816, on the subject toral college, it is believed that Gen. suffered this disgraceful affair to reat in

That the friends of Mr. Ceawford sh should so far equivocate as to give currency, by their countenance, to a statement which they knew to be false and in direct contradiction to the most authentic history, is really carrying their machinellan, refinement too far for even Radiculs. I do not recollect to have ever seen a more supercrogatory act of mistaken zeal, than this facile and ill-directed attempt in impose trop. rected attempt to impose upon a too lenient and credulous community; it is one
tissue of falsehoods and absurdities from
the beginning to the end. The writer
observes, that Mr. Gallatin was an unwilling and reluctant emanuensis to a
meeting, the object of which he by no
means approved of. The last of the letter is matricatory of the principles and
after his matrical or operation. And whose willing and reluctant emanuensis to a dially der meeting, the object of which he by no means approved of. The last of the letter is justificatory of the principles and measures of the meeting, coupling Mr. Gallatin and his comrades with that litraceived tle band of zealous veterans who resisted the encroachments of federal domination. Now, if Mr. Gallatin attended that meeting only through motives friendly to Genl. Washington's administration-if he wished to act the part of a moderator, a kind of anson morum to the meeting, but yet was opposed to its design-why uselessly attempt to exonerate Mr. Gallatin from complicated sensible of the demerits of their chief-tain, in two states have distrusted the virtue of the people, in withholding from them the "Elective Franchise." guilt, by justifying a most scandalous act, in which, virtually, he had no hand? Why attempt to identify the principles of the insurrection with those of the first The Congressional Caucus, that politi- founders of the democratic party: which jority of 45, and in the Senate 35 to 19. cal gorgon, produced by ambition and I dare say is doing Mr. Jefferson and The objections there urged against Mr. intrigue, and nurtured for aristogratical Mr. Madison a very distinguished hon-C. resulted from nothing of the "Yazoo purposes, is attempting to set up an un- or, of which they are by no means ambitious. If the insurrection was struggling, tablished provisions of the constitution, as the writer intimates, for the preservathereby hoping to palm upon us, as our tion of those constitutional principles for next President, a man, who, above all which the democratic party afterwards will undertake a cause too weak to carso successfully combatted, why did Mr. claims upon the gratitude of his coun- Gallatin refuse his co-operation? The try. While his compeers can point to more his shame and disgrace, if he rea long list of services rendered the com- fused to lend a helping hand to so good a monwealth, proving themselves the same cause. No! like Erostrastus, who set fire to that temple which was reckoned the towering like pyramids on high—while 7th wonder of the world, and avowed took Mr. Gallatin up not for his virtues, Mr. Crawford, like the humble shrub that his only object was to perpetuate but for Pennsylvania. When this end memory, Mr. Gallatin was tired of an inglorious obscurity, and, aut Casar, aut Intrigue, which put him up, may now Nihel, he resolved to make himself infathing like a general support from the mously famous, by making his first, and, great body of the American people. in all probability, his last, debut into public life in the imposing character of on the pending presidential election, say a wiskey insurgent. The words of Mr. ford with him. the friends of Mr. Clay, are as follows: Gallatin hin self afford the best refuta-Mr. Adams at 51; Mr. Crawford at 48; tion to the falsehoods and wilful misre-Gen. Jackson at 47; Mr. Clay at 46. presentations of this deceptive writer, shewing, too, at the same time, how strangely ill does fact sometimes comport with assertion. Mr. Gallatin, in his submissive and repentent letter, with far more magnanimity than his intemperately zealous biographer, openly avows his participation in that miserable transaction. Calling it, as he has a thousand times since called it, at Congress and elsewhere, his one "political sin;" for Gallatin's "political sin" was for a number of years as common and as pro- bill on the revenue. verbial with the members of Congress as the sin of Judas Iscariot. But if he was a mere automaton, as his eulogist detain the votes of Pennsylvania, North clares, and performed only the mechan-Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, ical operation of reducing to writing the Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, and resolution of others, he was precisely as four in Maryland. Of all these, we much privy to the treasonable designs of the Assembly as the pen with which I write is to the thoughts which it endites. But the proposition seriously made votes. Should no one of the candidates It was no sin—it was the man's misfor-by him to the Senate of the United receive a majority of votes in the elec-

we will just state the matter as it we will just state the matter as it we then stated in the public prints, and,

nob is at all times willing and ready to to whenever circumstances afford an apportunity; nor did he renounce his ampanions until after the transaction a '92, when he had come down to Philablphia, and was threatened with the authority have we for discrediting the received opinion, and the opinion of two as honest men as ever breathed? Whyl Gov. Finley and Judge Brackenridge, whom, it seems by the writer's own account, were equalty as much implicated in the affair as Gallatin lemself. He says the account to be 1 ccept, perhaps, in No. their books rat co-operation. And whose vcept, perhaps, in No, their books

racter. The Radicals had as well drop Mr. Gallatin at once; for if they undertake the defence of his character, they ry them, and too heavy to be carried by them. We well know Mr. Gallatin's popularity in Pennsylvania, and for what purpose Mr. Crawford mounted behind him a man who was likely to subserve his views so importantly. He failed, Gallatin was of no further use pull him down. What Gallatin can do, he has done already. The whole caucus and junto will witness that if Mr. Gallatin must fall, he will drag Craw-

One of the People:

From the Columbia Telescope.

To the Good People of South-Carolina An article in the National Intelligencer of the 29th of June, written by "One of the Georgia Delegation," and which has since been republished in the Telescope, at the request of the writer, has undertaken to controvert the correctness of my statement in relation to the conduct of the Georgia delegation on the Tariff bill, and paticularly as connected with it the motion of Mr. Owen, of Alabama, to take the opinion of the Secretary ry of the Treasury as to the effects of the

I have asserted,

First, That the Georgia Delegation, and
the friends of Mr. Crawford generally, made
but little opposition to the passage of the bilk

Secondly, That the friends of Mr. Crawford, led on by Mr. Forsyth, defeated Mr. Owen's resolution.

These positions, which "One of the Geor-ria Delegation," the writer of the article, has controverted, I now proceed to estab-

As to the first, it is conceded by "One of the Georgia Delegation" himself, that no member from Georgia made a set speech against member from Georgia made a set speech against the tariff bill. Now, it cannot be denied that in the general, the great battle on any question of national policy is fought by that settled, deliberate discussion which calls for well digested and prepared speeches. That by such speeches alone, the principles and hearings of this bill could be developed, and principles and opposition, and the grounds of spposition of the members, disclosed to the

not to be a scept, perhaps, in their own a sum of the stomach of an enlightened public. Brackenridge, we find, is lawyer enough to know, that, discharging the principal, amounts to a discharge of the accessary, and, in freeing Mr. Gallatin from the charge of guilt, he well knew would be an exoneration of his own character. The Radicals had as well drop resolution, succeeded by a majority of only a majority of only an aniority of only a majority of only and the sum of four. By examining the yeas & nay, (which, with a copy of the journal, are lodged with the editors of the columbia Telescope,) we find that there voted with Dr. Floyd, of the find that there voted with Ly. friends of Mr. Crawford and all professing to friends of Mr. Crawford and all professing to friends of Mr. Crawford and all projessing we be anti-tariff men, thirteen members of the Virginia and North-Carolina delegations: among whom the mover, Dr. Floyd, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Williams, Mr. Edwards, and Mr. Saunders, may be stated to be the most according to the control of the Carolford's partizans. Their vote tive of Mr. Crawford's partizans. Their vote defeated Mr. Owen's resolution, and I have consequently TRULY ASSESTED TRAT IT WAS DEFEATED BY THE KNOWN WARM AND DEVOTED primars of Mr. Chawrond; and when we add that Mr. Forsyth led on the opposition to the reference of this question to "the Secretary of the Treasury," I have truly affirmed that it was so defeated by his friends, led on by Mr. Forsyth, notwithstanding his vote, for appearance sake, was recorded against the mostion of Dr. Floyd.

Thus much for the truth of the assertions made by the "Carolina Farmer," and controverted by the Georgia delegate, and I must be permitted to say that I should be assumed ever again to appear in the public prints, if

ever again to appear in the public prints, if there is one intelligent and impartial man in my native state, who could believe that my, assertions were not substantially and fully

nade out.

But the Georgia delegate sees that the recotion of Mr. Owen's resolution (and here
cotion against his he seems to justify its rejection against his own vote) had no influence in securing the passage of the tariff, because he avers that a majority were in favor of the measure. That this was the case as to the adoption of some slight revision of the turnff, I framit; but this majority was so execumal, that it existed or not, depending small, that it existed or not, depending upon very alight circumstances, insomuch that the bill finally passed by a majority of five only, and would not have passed at all, had not some of its most edious items (recommended too by the Secretary of the Treasury) been stricken out, and the bill greatly modified. And is "the good people of South arolina" now to believe that a decisive answer to Mr Owen's resolution by a high sod influential officer of the government, whose duty should have led him to be intimately and prajoundly acquainted with the tariff, stating what runous effects this bill would have upon the finances of the country, with an able exposinances of the country, with

[See 4th Page.]