

Mr. CRAWFORD.

There always is some plausible pretext found, for every project that is started by ambitious and designing men. So it is with the leading partisans of William H. Crawford. The more his principles are developed, the more suspicious the people grow of the policy he would pursue were he advanced to the Chief magistracy of the nation. Conscious of this, his supporters are calling to their aid every plausible device which human ingenuity can invent, in order to do by stratagem what cannot be effected by consent of the people.

I will now proceed to shew that the nomination of Mr. Crawford would be against the will of the people, and would, therefore, have all the characteristics of a dictatorial proceeding. A caucus nomination can never be right when it does not accord with the popular will. This will not be denied by the friends of the measure. They dare not deny it. Let us see whether they will deny the following statement of facts:

In Pennsylvania the whole free-soil vote is preferred to Mr. Crawford; in New Jersey at least three; in Maryland at least three; in South Carolina at least three; in Alabama four; in Louisiana at least three; in Tennessee at least three; in Kentucky at least three; in Ohio at least three; in Illinois at least three; in Indiana at least two; in Massachusetts at least two; in New Hampshire at least two; in Vermont at least two; in Connecticut at least two; in Rhode Island at least two; in Mississippi at least two; New York and North Carolina, where I admit Mr. Crawford has a well organized and active party in his favor; but they consist principally of politicians and political managers, who have the voice of a decided majority of the people against them.

In New York Mr. Crawford's party is so effectually prostrated, that all impartial men, who understand the affairs of that state, admit that any one of the three, at least one candidate, would be preferred to Mr. Crawford: I believe I might safely say two; but from a desire to assert nothing doubtful, I will say one only. We have thus nineteen states, and one hundred and eighty three electoral votes, out of 24 states, and 260 electoral votes, beyond all question opposed to Mr. Crawford's election. There are two states, would be given to three, and the rest to two other candidates in preference to him. I have been cautious to make such a statement as no one can contradict as to any one of the states mentioned, without making himself ridiculous to the people of those states respectively, where the facts are known. In Missouri and Maine making together seventeen states and one hundred and seventy one electoral votes, which are decidedly and unquestionably opposed to Mr. Crawford; either one would beat him in a single contest before the people, and that a general caucus nomination is his only hope for obtaining the vote of those states. In North Carolina, though a great majority in her delegation to congress are favorable to Mr. Crawford, and in the state legislature he may have more friends than any other candidate, it is confidently said that the people will support an electoral ticket opposed to Mr. Crawford. He is there on the decline, and the causes that have, in the last six months, produced so great a diminution of his popularity, must, before the period arrives for the appointment of electors, throw him into a small minority. The large western counties are opposed to him, and his support will be confined in a great measure to the eastern and north-eastern counties, four of which would not equal one in the west. As all the counties have an equal representation in the state legislature, this accounts for his prominence in that body; a prominence that will not avail him in a popular vote for electors. Now, conceding to Mr. Crawford the vote of Virginia, Georgia and Delaware, as certain, how does his popularity stand? There are 171 electoral votes so decidedly opposed to him, that most of them would prefer three, and all of them two, candidates to him; only 36 that would certainly prefer him to any other candidate, while the 51 votes of New York and North Carolina, to say the very least that can be said unfavorable to Mr. Crawford, are hanging in doubt, and are as likely to be obtained by another candidate as by him. And this is the man that the members of congress are called upon to nominate, with a view to organize the republican party! And the people are required to give up their first, their second and their third choice, of admitted republicans, in order to secure the republican party against all danger from the federalists, by electing a man who is supported by the only federal state in the

union; who in 1798 draughted and signed an address to President Adams, expressing the "most unqualified confidence in the wisdom, justice and firmness of his administration," who in 1808 voted against universal suffrage, who is now decidedly opposed to protecting domestic industry, and distinctly supported upon that very ground in Virginia, where his views and opinions are best known!

MEXICO AND COLOMBIA.

By an arrival at New-Orleans from Mexico, information has been received that on the 3d October last, a treaty of union and perpetual confederacy was entered into between the Republics of Colombia and Mexico, which was to be ratified as soon as the distance which separates the two governments would permit. From the several articles of this interesting document we have selected the following principal ones:—Both parties pledge themselves to induce the other Spanish American States to enter into this confederacy; and as soon as the object can be accomplished, a general assembly is to be convened of plenipotentiaries from each, for the purpose of establishing in the most solid manner, those intimate relations which ought to exist between them. This assembly is also to serve as a council in important points of disagreement, and a faithful interpreter of public treaties when difficulties occur. The Isthmus of Panama is suggested as the most suitable and central point for the meeting of such an assembly, and the Republic of Colombia engages to afford the plenipotentiaries from the different South American States, every aid and hospitality which their sacred and inviolable character demand. They [Colombia and Mexico] expressly bind themselves not to accede to any indemnification, or exaction which the Spanish Government, or any other nation, may set up for the loss of its ancient supremacy; nor to enter into any treaty with Spain or any other nation in prejudice of their independence. And further, it is stipulated that this treaty of union is not to interfere with the national sovereignty of each of the contracting parties, either with regard to their laws, the forms of their governments, or their relations with foreign nations.

NEW ORLEANS, JAN. 1.

We have been favored by a gentleman, recently from Mexico, with a translation from the Diario del Congreso, of the 22d November last. This paper announces the adoption of a constitution, of a federal representative character. The supreme executive power is lodged in a President; the representation consists of a chamber of deputies elected by the people, and two senators named by each state. The judicial authority is vested in a supreme court and such other courts as may hereafter be created; in no case whatever can these powers be united in the same person.—The states, which are fifteen in number, are independent as far as relates to the government of themselves.

The 8th of January was celebrated by a public dinner at Nashville, Tennessee. Among other toasts, we notice the following:

Gen. Jackson.—The gratitude of a free and magnanimous people, by awarding him the first office in their gift, will honor the man, who has filled the measure of his country's honor.—Music, "Hail to the Chief."

Little King Caucus.—The refugee bandling of the Holy Allies; he will find a testy step dame in the Legitimate Sovereigns of America.—Music, "Dead March."

John Quincy Adams.—The zealous advocate of his country's rights, and the able defender of the Hero of Orleans.

By Thomas Martin.—The wheels of Liberty will never rust while under the influence of Hickory oil.

By Geo. W. Martin.—The Hickory Tree; let it live green in the memory of freemen—and may the Radical oak-wood of caucus aristocracy, be eradicated from the soil of liberty.

By J. W. Overton.—The Caucusites and Radicals: may their upper lips be nailed to their under ones, until they whistle three times through their noses, "the voice of the people shall prevail."

Common Schools.—It appears from the annual report of the superintendent of Common Schools, that there are now in the state of New York, 7382 common schools, in which 324,000 children receive instruction, and that 25,861 more children have been thus taught, in 1823, than were in 1822; that 331 new school districts have been formed during the past year; and that during the same time, \$182,805 25 have been expended for the support of common schools. It is estimated that, besides the above sum, \$850,000 have been appropriated during the last year, by private individuals, for the above purpose, exclusive of all donations to colleges and academies.

Life of Pinkney.—It is announced that Henry Wheaton, Esq. an eminent practitioner of law, in the supreme court of the U. States, has proposed to publish an "account of the life, writings, and speeches" of the late William Pinkney.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1824.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The choice of a chief Magistrate of this great Republic, is, at all times, an interesting question; but, on various accounts, it is at the time, unusually important. One reason why it is so, is, the open combination of despots of Europe against the liberties of man. They have crushed the rising spirit of liberty in every country on the old continent, where it has shown itself; and now we learn they are turning their attention towards South America. If they succeed there, our turn comes next.

With this threatening aspect of affairs in view, surely the nation ought to think seriously who is to be their next President. Ought it to be that man who is the candidate of the radicals?—a party of men who are striving to pull down the remains of our small army, the fortifications, and, in fact, every branch of national defence. Forbid it, liberty! forbid it the wisdom of the people.

At the awful crisis of things which may be brought about by the progress of the "Holy Alliance," in their most unholy designs, who is better qualified to guide the helm of State, than John C. Calhoun? He has had the foresight to see the danger at a distance, and the wisdom to commence preparations to avert it. He is the advocate and friend of the Navy. At the commencement of the last war, he was one of the first to stand up for its organization and enlargement. In one of his reports, he says: "History furnishes many examples, where standing armies have ruined their country; but it is a bright attribute in the history of the few, that they never have destroyed the liberties of their nation." Owing to the exertions of Mr. Calhoun, and a few others, our Navy was invigorated and set afloat during the last war; and its wonderful achievements fill the brightest page in the history of that war. When disasters and defeat befel our arms on the Canada frontier,—when the Capital of our beloved country was burnt to ashes, what was it that broke the gloom which overclouded our land, and lighted up hope and exultation in the face of every patriotic American? It was the triumphs of our Navy;—those gallant frigates, which Mr. Crawford called "a fungus on the body politic, which ought to be amputated"—that little Navy, for not destroying which, he so severely censures Mr. Jefferson, in his speech in 1812.

Mr. Clay, in his speech on the Greek question, said, "He thought there was a storm gathering against the country, and he thought we ought to prepare ourselves to meet it, and not talk about a pitiful debt which we can pay at pleasure, as a serious obstacle to preparation." Mr. Monroe, the President, in answer to a call for information, evidently intimates, that some combined movement against America is to be apprehended! If the storm breaks upon us, from what quarter will it come? Surely from beyond the seas. Before the foe reaches our shores, we should meet him—we should grapple him on the ocean. Then keep up the navy as a sure means of defence; and as a safe step towards that, elect a man President who is a friend to it, and not him who has pronounced sentence against it.

But should the "Holy Alliance" succeed in prostrating our Navy, our next stand should be made in our fortifications; they will check the course of the enemy, and give the militia time to collect. Had the fortifications erected on Old Point Comfort, and at the Rip Raps, been constructed before the last war, a million of dollars would have been saved to the nation, and hundreds of lives spared, of the citizens of North Carolina and Virginia, who were called out to defend Norfolk.

People of North Carolina! with these examples before you, will you vote for a man who has avowed himself hostile to the Navy, and who is the candidate of a party which aims to prostrate every branch of our national defences? No. If the tyrants of Europe do come, let us be prepared to meet them. In the words of one of the candidates, "If there is a danger collecting against us in Europe, we can best meet it by improving our heads, and teaching ourselves correctly to think,

and vigorously to act. Let us not discourage the people, but prepare ourselves to die, if it be necessary, in the great conflict, whenever it may come."

PEOPLES TICKET.

Dr. William Martin, of Pasquotank county, Gen. Edward B. Dudley, of Wilmington, and Walter F. Leake, Esq. of Richmond county, have been nominated by the citizens of their respective districts, as fit persons for the People's candidates for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

THE "MILTON GAZETTE."

The village of Milton is situated on Dan river, in Caswell county, immediately on the Virginia line; and, indeed, we believe part of the town plat is in the "ancient dominion" itself. From a printing press in that village, issues a small newspaper entitled the "Milton Gazette," which has only about 170 or 200 subscribers; and circulates in Virginia, and in some two or three of the adjoining counties of North-Carolina. To say the least of this "Gazette," it is geographically and politically a semi-Virginia paper,—and as such, it should exercise a little more modesty in talking about the politics and people of North-Carolina. But it pursues quite a different course; and seems determined, if it cannot attract notice by good sense and moderation, to do it by the violence of its abuse against all who show a disposition to revolt from the Virginia yoke. The idea of North-Carolina "setting up for herself," appears greatly to distract and dismay this demi Virginia editor; and in his phrenzy, he falls pell mell upon us, as one of the 8 or 9 papers in North-Carolina that are laboring to rid our State of Virginia influence. We dare say it is truly mortifying to the Milton editor, to see the charms broken in North-Carolina; but if it gives him pain, it certainly gives great pleasure to every true friend of the State. Under these circumstances, he has only to learn patience, and "grin and bear it."

As to our "smelling of federalism," this editor is peculiarly unfortunate in his insinuation; for if he will scour his memory a little, it will recur to him that it is but a few years since he accused us with being a "mad democrat." Now whether we smell of federalism, or can be accounted a mad democrat, we leave to those to decide who have always heard of our Republican professions, and known of the consistency of our actions to sustain those professions. The fact is, this editor's olfactory nerves must be in a remarkably lax state, or his system have imbibed the Augusta infection with which his patron was tainted in '98.

Another fraud in packing cotton, has been detected in Charleston. Four bales were received by Mr. A. Rice, of King-street, from Laurens district, S. C. which were found to be fraudulently packed. A certain Lewis Canon, who was employed by the person who packed the cotton, made affidavit, that his employer always directed him to put about four buckets of water into every bale packed; and that he (the owner) generally put in more!

"CASSIUS."
"Yet let me tell you, Cassius, you yourself
"Are much condemn'd, to have an itching palm
"To sell and mart your offices for gold."
SHAKESPEARE.

The scurrilous pieces which have appeared in the Raleigh Register, over the signature of "Cassius," are now known to be from the pen of Daniel Parker, a man lately dismissed by Mr. Calhoun from the War Department, for incompetency and misconduct. To revenge himself on Mr. Calhoun, he set about compiling a tissue of falsehoods, which have been sent to several of the radical papers, and published by each of them as original communications. The Raleigh Register was selected as one of the vehicles to publish them. It further seems that these pieces were inclosed to the Register by a certain member of congress from this state, known to be a most inveterate enemy to Mr. Calhoun; and who, until lately, tho't very meanly of this poor Mr. Parker.

Thus we see the notices that inspire "Cassius," and his co-adjutors; and such is the case, nine times out of ten, of all the attacks made on the Secretary of War. Every idle clerk that he dismisses for notorious incompetency—every profligate officer that is discharged from the army, is sure to turn against him, by way of revenge. To "Cassius" we may say, in the words

of old Horace, "esse viper, you bite against a file." And Mr. Calhoun may say, in the language of Shakspeare:

"There is no terror, Cassius, in your threats;
"For I am arm'd so strong in honesty,
"That they pass by me as the idle wind,
"Which I respect not."

GOVERNOR HOLMES.

The Governor of North-Carolina, by delivering his sentiments against the practice of caucusing, has incurred the rancorous censure of the radical scoundrels, from certain of our members in Congress, down to the little paper published at Milton, a village on the borders of Virginia. He may indeed exclaim, in the words of Izaak Walton,

"The little dogs and all,
"Tray, Blanch and Sweetheart; see,
"They bark at me!"

But if he has lost the friendship of the caucusers, he has the rich consolation of knowing he yet retains the confidence of the people. He has proven himself their friend, and the guardian of their rights. Let the caucusers rant and rave as they please against our Governor, the freemen of North-Carolina will say, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

The following is an extract of a letter from a member of Congress, to his friend in this town. The high standing, and the unassuming character of the writer, and the candor of his style, give an assurance of the correctness of his views:

"Washington, Jan. 26.
"Great uncertainty exists here, about the vote of North Carolina,—[on the Presidential election.] The friends of the Secretary of the Treasury calculate with great confidence on that state being found, at the election, under his banner. They, too, at this time, speak confidently of a caucus, which they say will be held in the course of next month. But what they can do, even if they effect this object, I am not prepared to say with certainty. There appears to be a certain mystery belonging to the caucus scheme, which none but the "initiated" are permitted to understand. I am most egregiously deceived, if any thing like a majority of Congress can be found to unite in any caucus nomination."

COMMUNICATION.

A MIRACLE.

It is said that, on the night the Caucus was held at Raleigh, tears were seen to flow down the cheeks of the statue of Washington! The father of his country had fought to give the people liberty... the CAU'US was conspiring to take away that liberty. The marble wept at the conduct of degenerate Americans! M.

CAUCUS.

We have a pamphlet before us, containing the proceedings—the resolutions, address, circular, &c. of a large meeting of the citizens of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, favorable to the election of Gen. Jackson as President of the United States. The sentiments expressed in the resolutions and address, are so characteristic of Republican freemen, and contain such conclusive arguments against a caucus nomination of President, that we shall, as our space admits, extract from them for the benefit of our readers. The following are the concluding resolutions.

Resolved, That all the elections in a Republican government should be made by the people.

Resolved, That the right of nominating is also vested in the people alone, and that any nomination unauthorized by them is a gross assumption of their rights, and a palpable violation of Democratic principles.

Resolved, That this meeting disapproves of any nomination of a President of the United States, by our representatives in congress.

Because such nomination is anti republican—a fraud on the right of suffrage, and productive of gross abuse and dangerous intrigues.

Because it is a violation of the spirit of the constitution, which disqualifies our representatives in Congress from serving as electors of President, and if their nomination is to secure the success of any candidate, such nomination would in fact amount to a virtual election.

Because such a course is now proposed, not with the view of procuring an amendment of the constitution, vesting the election of President in the People, but with the avowed object of obstructing the operation of its specific provisions.

Because, however objectionable an election by the states may be, should the people fail to elect a President in the electoral college, it is not so dangerous as a virtual election by congress before the people have been permitted to express their voice.

From a New-York Paper.

A letter received at Boston from St. Louis, (Missouri) dated on the 12th Decemember, mentions an occurrence which had just taken place there;—that a gentleman had sent a challenge to another, a member of the legislature, and that the latter shot the bearer of the message as he was leaving the house, wounding him so severely that he died three hours after. We forbear to give the names of the parties, but, as may be hoped, there should prove to be some error in the statement.