

Chief Justice of the United States, the late Judge Roane, with all his crude opinions, and extravagant doctrines.

By such means, too, does Mr. Crawford propose to elevate himself to the Chair of State—the chief of a faction, and not the President of the nation. He has chosen his associates—let him abide the consequences. Among those, with whom he has hitherto professed to act, his adherents are numbered; and he has unaccountably driven from his support the whole federal party, one fourth, at least, of the population of the United States. Some few, perhaps, may be retained to him, by the hope of office; and some, by forgetfulness of what is due to themselves. To these I can only say as has been most eloquent said to others:

"Poor innocents!  
"Unwittingly you crop your flowery food,  
"And he'd the had that's raised to shed your blood!"

**Monsieur GALLATIN.**

Suppose Mr. Gallatin (a very gross supposition I admit) elected. He takes the chair of the Senate, and according to custom rises to address them. One can readily imagine all that he would say; and as the style would be peculiar, I feel disposed to anticipate the display of it.

*New-York Patriot.*

"JAINTERMEIN: I feel veres much sensibilite for de honore, vitch dis countrie have bestowed upon me. Lüttele did I tink, ven I arrived in dis countrie, that I ever should be honore vid dis grande distancion. I congratulate de countrie, for de flourishing condision of de peopl; and ven de world at large shall ear dat dey have place me in de next grande place to de President, dey vil say, all at once, generose peopl!"

"I feel one grande satisfaction, for that I have devoted my life to de service of de Americaine peopl; and I have nevaire leave dem, except ven de vaurr looked so terrible, that I tought de best place for a Fronceman be in Fronce. I leave all de monces in de Treasury, an I go to de Fronce peopl, for get dem help de Americaine to make de peate. Mis Madison, he tell me, to be sure, dat I better not go, for dat it look like dat I run for fear de British; but I tell him, also, I go to Fronce as Ministaire, I will keep sharge of de Treasury here. To have de two salary made no difficulte vid me. But I tink de peopl be puzzled to find some man to raise de monce, if I leave de Treasury—I could keep de account in Fronce; and if de monces too had been dare, in sharge of de Secretaire, dey vould be safe, too, from de British: But ven de Senate, dey say dat I no go widout I resign, I did do so; for I want to go veres much—it was veres bad to get de monces ere, and I tink I like vel in Fronce, till de British vent away.

"So as I have devote mysself to dis countrie, dey have now elec me here, and I combe, janteelmen, vid one great diffionse; but as I ope you hailp me, always, ven de troubles come, I shall entaire on de duty of de place to vich de Americaine peopl have call me, vid great assurance."

*PEOPLES in de Gallery.*

A writer in the Providence Journal is noticing a letter from Mr. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury, addressed to John Gaillard, President of the Senate pro tem, which appeared in the National Intelligencer of the 20th March, under the head of government deposits in Banks, in which Mr. Crawford says—"when I entered upon the duties of Secretary of the Treasury, on the 22d October, 1816, the banks in all the states, except those in Massachusetts, had suspended specie payments"—remarks: So far as relates to Rhode-Island, this statement is incorrect. No bank in this state suspended specie payments during the war—nor has any bank done it since the termination of that war, Mr. Crawford's assertion to the contrary notwithstanding.

The following singular announcement we copy from the Murfreesborough (Tennessee) Courier: *Wash. Repub.*

TO THE EDITORS OF THE COURIER. *Gentl-men:* The honourable Pittz Beasley, Esq. being opposed to Mr. Adams, and in favour of Mr. Crawford, and fearing that Mr. Wade (who the De'il is he) will elect Mr. Adams President, desires that you would announce his name as a Crawfordite candidate for Elector. If elected, he will vote for Crawford as President, and some other well tried Radical—Joe Gales, for instance—as Vice President.

*STONE'S RIVER.*

The Editor of the Indiana Gazette is of opinion that John Quincy Adams will be supported in that state for President, and Gen. Jackson for Vice-President. We are inclined to think Mr. Clay is not much talked of; and that the Republicans of Indiana will follow the example of Pennsylvania, and unite in support of General Jackson for President.

*[Louisville (Kentucky) Advertiser.]*

**RALEIGH CAUCUS.**

A correspondent of the Fayetteville Observer, has furnished a list of the members of the last General Assembly, who kindly met in caucus, in order to relieve the people from the trouble of electing their presidential electors, by nominating (which, according to caucus usage, is virtually electing) individuals throughout the State, to that appointment. The authenticity of this statement may be inferred from the fact, that it has now been two or three weeks since it was made public, and the Raleigh Register, (which so stoutly maintained that more than one hundred members went into caucus,) has not attempted to controvert it. If any members were in the caucus, other than those whose names are put in the list, it is an easy matter for them to say so.

Names of the members who attended the caucus in Raleigh, on the night of the 14th December.

Elijah Calloway, Jacob W. Leonard, Philip Brittain, James Lowery, J. O. Williams, T. W. Blackledge, D. Shipman, George W. Outlaw, J. G. Mhoon, John M. Bryan, S. Whitehurst, T. C. Ferebee, John Forbes, W. D. Barnard, B. Yancey, Bedford Brown, James Rainey, W. Bullock, Joshua Newborn, W. Walton, R. Marsh, A. E. Ramsay, W. Underwood, Samuel P. Ashe, A. White of Columbus, J. Pearall, S. Miller, Hardy Flowers, Moses Baker, C. A. Baker, Lark Fox, Guilford Lewis, W. M. Sneed, Robert Jeter, P. C. Bowers, T. Burgess, R. A. Jones, J. Copeland, L. Pugh, N. B. Whitfield, G. Seawell, L. Bowers, L. Cherry, G. L. Stewart, Stokely Sidbury, W. W. Bodie, A. Lemon, J. Peebles, L. P. Williamson, Ed. Ward, Robert Vanhook, Thomas Webb, Luke Albritton, John Cherry, Willis Reddick, Alexander Gary, A. Brewer, George Hoover, N. Scales, jr. E. T. Broadnax, Stephen Wall, C. Gavin, John Sellers, D. Underwood, S. Graves, E. Thompson, Mr. Wright, Thomas Cox, T. Walker, J. Welborn, W. Horton, M. T. Hawkins, D. Turner, R. H. Jones, R. B. Hatch, H. Seawell, J. F. Taylor, R. Strange, J. A. Bynum. Only seventy-nine!!

**VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.**

A meeting of the citizens of Wake county, was held in Raleigh on the 2d inst. The meeting being organized by the appointment of Col. Allen Rogers as chairman, and Mr. Alex. J. Lawrence as secretary, a committee was appointed, which introduced a preamble and resolutions in favor of Gen. Jackson as President, and John C. Calhoun as Vice President. The following are the concluding resolutions:

Resolved, that, as the period is nearly at hand when the suffrage of each individual of the present meeting must be given to some person, as the successor of the present worthy and venerable chief magistrate of the union, we will give our undivided support to Gen. ANDREW JACKSON; believing that his talents and qualifications eminently fit him for the office; and, above all, that his revolutionary services, independent of those rendered during the late war, entitle him to the distinguished station to which we would elevate him.

Resolved, That the undivided support of this meeting will be given to the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN for Vice President of the United States; and that this illustrious statesman is only second, in our estimation, in consequence of the age and Revolutionary services of the distinguished individual whom we have agreed to support as our next President.

Resolved, That a committee of thirteen persons be appointed to correspond with their fellow citizens in the different electoral districts of the State, relative to the furtherance of the objects proposed in the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That the following gentleman constitute the above named committee, viz.

Col. Allen Rodgers, Dr. A. S. H. Burgess, Col. Wm. Polk, Gen. Calvin Jones, Col. William A. Tharp, Col. Willis Whitaker, Maj. Joshua Sugg, Wm. Hill, Wm. M. Cutlers, Samuel Alkton, W. Woodson Clements, Derril Rogers, and Wm. H. Haywood, jr. Esquires.

Resolved, That this meeting appropriate the nomination of JOSIAH CRUMP, Esq. heretofore made for Elector, on the People's ticket, for this district.

On motion of Gen. Calvin Jones, it was

Resolved, That it be recommended to the citizens of the several counties of this state friendly to the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson as President, and the Hon. John C. Calhoun as Vice President of the United States, to hold meetings for the purpose of adopting such measures, as they may deem most conducive to promote the election of those two distinguished individuals.

The East Tennessee Statesman says, that at a meeting convened for the selection of a Presidential candidate, at Columbus, Ohio, after considerable disputation, The Devil was finally nominated: Query—Is he a federalist or a democrat? The Albany Advertiser says he is an "old aristocrat."

**SALISBURY.**

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1824.

**SIGNS OF THE TIMES.**

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens from every part of the county of Mecklenburg, held in Charlotte, on Wednesday, the 7th of April, to consult on the measures they would pursue relative to the approaching election of a President of the United States.

Col. James Porter was called to the chair, and Thomas J. Polk was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Capt. W. Davidson, a committee of three were appointed by the chair, to submit resolutions to the meeting for their adoption. The committee, consisting of Capt. Wm. Davidson, Doct. Samuel Henderson, and Col. Thos. G. Polk, after a few moments in consultation, reported that they could not agree in opinion on the nomination to be made. Whereupon Col. Thomas G. Polk introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted by an overwhelming majority:

Whereas, the election of a President of the United States, a matter always of deep concern, is, on the present occasion, swelled into more than ordinary importance by the number of candidates, and the variety of their views; and whereas, the period has now arrived when we may select that high officer from the ranks of the people, and not, as heretofore, from the list of Secretaries:

1st. Resolved, That we have the highest confidence in the talents, firmness, and patriotism of Andrew Jackson.

2d. Resolved, That in consideration of the many and important services which he has rendered to his country, we will support him for the next President of the United States.

3d. Resolved, That we prefer him, because he is the last of that band of heroes, whom we can elevate to the first office in the gift of a free people.

4th. Resolved, That we prefer him, because his energy and intrepidity of character are well suited to the present crisis of the political world.

5th. Resolved, That the names of political parties, as heretofore retained in the meetings of the friends of Gen. Jackson, are invidious, unjust, and highly impolitic; that as his distinguished services have been for no exclusive party, but for his country—that as every citizen partakes of the benefits he has rendered, the honor and glory he has gained for the nation,—so all should unite on the pure ground of patriotism, in support of the man whose political life has been so arduously and gloriously devoted.

6th. Resolved, That we have much pleasure in making it known to our fellow citizens, that Gen. Peter Forney has consented to be placed upon the people's ticket; and, if elected, will support Andrew Jackson.

On motion of Mr. Smith, Col. Thomas G. Polk, Wm. J. Alexander, and Doct. Joseph Darnel, were appointed a corresponding committee, to carry the above resolutions into effect.

On motion of Milas J. Robinson, Esq. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Western Carolinian, under the direction of the Secretary.

JAMES PORTER, Chm.

THOMAS J. POLK, Sec'y.

Besides this intimation of a disagreement in the committee, we learn from a correspondent that there was also a division of sentiment in the meeting itself, some preferring Mr. Adams to Gen. Jackson. We regret to hear that any, even the smallest difference, should take place between the friends of the people's ticket.—Those who agree in PRINCIPLE, should never differ about MAN: nor can we believe that the people of Mecklenburg will. Let them remember, that in the trying days of '76, their fathers were the first in all America, to declare independence, and unite for liberty. With these proud recollections fresh in their memories, the descendants of those patriots will not fail, we trust, to unite in support of the people's rights and the people's ticket. For ourselves, we will frankly acknowledge, that the man of our first choice is considered as thrown out of the political arena; but we still have the same zealously at heart; and we are always ready to sacrifice personal predilections on the altar of public good—to prostrate that faction whose pandemonium is a caucus.

In our humble labors thus far, we have held two objects full in view: 1st. To inform the people as far as we were capable, of the movements and progress of that radical cabal, whose object was to intrigue and caucus the people out of their constitutional rights and privileges. 2d. To contribute our humble efforts towards arousing the citizens of Carolina from the degrading vassalage that Virginia claims over us—a vassalage which has sunk the character of the state so low in the estimation of other states. We believe the people's ticket has been organized spontaneously throughout the state, on these principles; and we have no fears but it will triumph by a great majority. Thus organized, and composed of citizens distinguished for their sound wisdom and honest character, we think they ought to be entrusted with a discretionary power to vote as circumstances may di-

rect, and set out forth like the Frenchman, bound up, hand and foot, to vote for one man, at all events. We therefore hope that the friends of the people's rights will not suffer any honest difference of opinion about men, to relax their efforts in support of the cause at stake; but that they will unite in putting down the caucus system—which, if not soon discontinued by the people, will destroy some of the most valuable features in our system of national policy.

Every freeman of the Union, ought to look upon it as his duty to make some sacrifice of personal predilection, when principle cannot be sustained without—for PRINCIPLE is the foundation upon which the whole fabric of our government rests. When it became apparent that the candidate for whom we had, and ever shall have, the strongest predilection, could not be sustained, we expressed our regret at the necessity of relinquishing his claims, but declared our determination to adhere to the principle on which we supported him; and as we then thought (and still think) that Gen. Jackson could be supported with the greatest prospect of success against the caucus ticket, we felt it to be our duty to advocate his election. Still we could not urge the people to support him, were it not evident that he is the only one of the candidates that can be run, in this State, successfully against the caucus candidate. We recommend to those friends of Mr. Adams who dissented from the proceedings of the meeting in Charlotte, the following praiseworthy remarks of the Editor of the Elizabeth City Star. Let such a conciliatory temper animate all the friends of the people's rights, and the cause must triumph.

*ED. CAROLINIAN.*

*From the Elizabeth City Star.*

Although we are ourselves opposed to the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidential chair, believing his qualifications inferior to those of Mr. Adams, we would, nevertheless, (if necessary) lend our feeble efforts in support of his election to that dignified station, in opposition to the caucus candidate, Wm. H. Crawford, from whose administration we believe much more danger is to be apprehended.

President MONROE and Mr. CRAWFORD.

We see it stated, in some of the papers, that the President and Mr. Crawford are not on the most cordial terms—that, in fine, they do not speak to each other, except on business. This is a state of things much to be regretted, as it places the President in rather an awkward situation. It is true, he could very soon relieve himself, by dismissing Mr. Crawford; but as his term is drawing to a close, it is presumed he would rather endure a little inconvenience of this sort, than resort to the other alternative. Mr. Crawford's situation must likewise be very unpleasant and perplexing; particularly so, when it is known that he is on very uncordial terms with the other members of the cabinet. That he is not full in the confidence of the President, is apparent from several circumstances: among these, from his own personal declarations. The last time Mr. Crawford travelled this road from Georgia to Washington, he declared to a gentleman in Caharrus county, that he possessed but little influence with Mr. Monroe, or in the Cabinet; that he had not been consulted on certain important cabinet measures, until they were determined upon, and that then he was only consulted per forma—or words to that effect.

If any of the more respectable sort of Mr. Crawford's political friends deny this, we can prove it. We remark that Mr. Crawford was absent from the President's when Mr. Monroe publicly delivered to Gen. Jackson the gold medal voted him by Congress, for the glorious victories at the South. Mr. Adams, Mr. Calhoun, and many other distinguished gentlemen, were there. However, we admit that this circumstance is no proof of Mr. Crawford's coolness towards the President; it may have arisen from other causes; or, perhaps, his hostility to Gen. Jackson may have caused him to stay away. This being the very unpleasant and delicate situation of Mr. Crawford in the cabinet, it may be asked why he does not follow the example of Mr. Jefferson, and resign his office? The reasons are very obvious: by retiring, he would not only lose a very snug birth, but also lose the patronage of the Treasury, which is of vast importance to him, at this time, in the contest for the Presidency. Besides, he would be thrown out of the lists, as it were: having then no business at Washington, of course it would not look so well for him to stay on the ground; and it would, on the other hand, never do to leave the members of congress to the mercy of all his competitors. The best calculation for him, therefore, is to hold on as long as possible.

It is thought by some, that Mr. Crawford's ill health at the commencement of

congress, has operated considerably against his interest: that if his health had permitted, he could have drilled at least ten or a dozen more of the members to go into caucus. This may, or may not, have been the case. One thing, however, is now pretty evident to candid minds—that is, that Mr. Crawford's chances of success have fallen off very much since the opening of congress: and if there is not a greater change than has ever before occurred in this nation, he cannot succeed in being elected President—not even with the aid of the minority-caucus.

**A GREAT SPEECH!**

A supplement to the National Intelligencer of the 30th of March, contains a speech of Mr. Benton, of Missouri, of twelve columns of close type, on the proposed amendments to the constitution. If a multitude of words and figures, divisions and subdivisions, can make a great speech, then Mr. Benton has delivered one. It is truly amazing how he could acquire such a mass of knowledge, in the wilds of Missouri. He almost equals the schoolmaster described by Goldsmith.

"While words of learned length and thundering sound, Amaz'd, the gazing rusties rang'd around; And still they gaz'd, and still the wonder grew, That one small head could carry all he knew."

Perhaps, however, the lines of Pope will apply equally well: "Such labor'd nothings, in so strange a style, Amaze the unlearn'd, and make the learned smile."

Not belonging to the class of learned, we, of course, stand amazed!

It is said the great orators of antiquity, never delivered speeches more than two or three hours long; but Mr. Benton far surpasses the ancients, for it took him two or three days to deliver his Let tyros no longer dispute whether the ancients excelled the moderns, or the moderns the ancients: Missouri has put the question to rest forever—she has surpassed "all Grecian, and all Roman glory."

I certify, that my son was scalded on the 2d of Dec. last, with hot water from a still, in such a manner, that all hopes of his ever recovering, were relinquished by myself, and others who saw him. I applied to Dr. William Dobson, of Davidson county, to attend on my son; and such was the skill with which he managed the case, that the child was entirely cured, after a reasonable time. I will thank Mr. White to notice in his paper, this extraordinary cure.

JOSHUA WILLSON.

We have been requested (says the National Intelligencer) by two Members, who had taken pains to ascertain the facts, to say that the statement which has been circulated in other prints, that a great number of the Members of Congress are applicants for the office of 4th Auditor of the Treasury Department, lately made vacant by the decease of Col. Freeman, is greatly exaggerated; and that the names of only two or three Members of Congress have been presented, by their friends, to the President, as willing to accept the office.

[Here, now, the Raleigh Register has a cast directly into its teeth, and by one of its own fraternity too. The Register tauntingly asserted, when this report was first set afloat, that most, if not all, the applicants, (among whom it said there were nearly a score of congressmen,) were the friends of Mr. Calhoun. The calumny will now be sorely enough punished, by the shame which its authors must feel from this mortifying rebuff.

*ED. CARO.*

GEN. JACKSON, it is reported, has promised a fortnight's visit to Philadelphia, before his return to Tennessee from Congress.

*Wash. Repub.*

[The Hero of Orleans would meet with a most cordial reception in Salisbury, should he pass through here on his return home from Congress. His residence in our town, nearly 40 years ago, is still fresh in the recollection of many of our aged citizens; who, as well as generations that have sprung up since, would delight to honor him.]

*ED. CAROLINIAN.*

**THE ECHO!**

The Raleigh Register is as true in its responses to the Richmond Enquirer and National Intelligencer, as ever echo was to an original sound.—The Richmond Enquirer labors day and night, to impose upon the American people, "Crawford and caucus".....the Register obediently echoes, "Crawford and caucus!" The National Intelligencer deals out some of the strangest things ever told, in favor of the two objects dear to its heart, viz: Crawford and caucus: the echo at Raleigh responds them all, with the still-beginning, never-ending chorus of "Crawford and caucus."

The friends of the caucus candidate at Richmond, misled by the assurance of Mr. Gales and certain of our members of Congress, still stoutly maintain that North-Carolina will vote for Mr. Crawford. So long, in fact, has this state followed in the wake of Virginia, that the junco cannot even for a moment admi-