## Stisturs, stiap a, 1323. JOIIN GILESS, Evq <br> Chathem, of lioven, Devidens landolph and <br> Cluthan

## MAY!

- Wrom, man Militedgot

 vor vilf for thet -ud dramy uper or the Shas don haurious givet of the regretul A nid bungeet to the ollactedn renes. What dence on, nend obligerione to, the Almiughty Ma. Ker that tho rovgatelc beasties and bounties everainly nothing!
 Extracter, (which 1 wiesh publihhed for the
benefit of the friends of Mr. Crawfor und Gen. Jackson,) Trom the editorias re marks of the National Journal-as paper Wiich if nou known to be the mouth Piece of the new dminitration, straws 1 blice show the tact of the conlition ad
pite their operations eariy and we may keep
 lation, by gring them i place in you
 Mr. Clay's address to his constitsents,
hope jou will be imparioal enoogh also give room to Mr. Gisorke X temerts to jusice seysh " ll let both sides bo beard, of neither."
TWe bad intended to publiab both the eidreen disbirtheneded our hand of the Lavs, and woch ather matter ap would not admit of delyy a and the period of our commencing them. Both of
 ples vital to the stability and pernanence of our
national compact, to be pated over with a lit. As in the coitormation of the natural ele tempert, to in the paticici/ lements there ist too of pasion incident so violent context for powerer ur priniple, has subided. Ti it important to
free people, than wuch a tendency thould be guarded agingt: like the naturn) pronenese of
buman nature to do evil, it will, if we are not

 which the whole fibrick of our Ibertien restupon our senee; but houth be warch full of er. eny movement of those in power and out of
poser, that involces imporant principles, or
seems to indicate adeater seems toins]

Whos tiey natioyal jomzit. Some of the warm friends of General
Jckson are so eager to vindicate him that ther natributh to him contimont. tertain $\boldsymbol{n}$ allthough it is certainily not for ua by him. One of the EJitors of the Nish Ville Peppobicun hans sepresented that the
General, at Wastington, eypressed thimself thus:-" Before he. would enter iti any compromise, be would sink the nation,
and bimself with it." This is a very piolent declaration, and one which we shound doubs as oripinating
with General Jockson, If his friend at Nastsilie did not vouch for the truth of
it. " Sink the nation?" And for what? Beccuse be wound not come to any ami cablc.arrangement ricere an omicable or is a "compromize $\%$ " If is "a mutual promis of parties at difference, to refe juir cont of a chifferences of parivees by mut
tuat concestions." And before he would
 thould never thave had a national constitution, if it had not been for a compro mise. Communitics and govermment could not exime without compromies. In ses daily make place. Hith were otherowise there would be endless altercations. We more ifrational sentiment in print, exce that which is ascribed to an enthusiast an
Paris, who, in the firry of the Revolution exclasmed, Lar furry so Liberty reigns! ! The idea is not only
outrageous, but atsurd. To " " aink the

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in mywtel? The formation of f cobil

$\qquad$ The fact The only Insuace of mytuer nies ly perhapps that of an Itulisac ministe: ine leg, begged bios phiruchen not iot
 rave and gallant soldier tike Gener an all occations.

FREDEAYCKSBOKG LETTR, Uf In the "Consitulional Whin" of letuef, from a geniteman of figh sand gich dated Freatencksorrg, sis Apri, in
 sow. M. Craerford at Prederick toburg, whe ad mind bocth.:
There can be no longer any resuon for voiting anotice of thet genicieman
ctual condition, except such at relate ectual condinion, exceprs suct respect for
 mital to the adminiseration, topics of ani Preaicent offered him the Departinent of the Treasury, which in a proof that hii
healith was competent to the dicharce ady duies; and that Mr. Clay has susign
ed, as one of the reasona for not oupport. ing tim as: Preided.t his precercious non
 adent and Secretary of Siate on a malle
of fert. Is that really the care? The President found Mry Creafford in the
Treasury Department. They had been, Treasury Department. They had been,
during eight yaurs fellow lathourers in the
ame admminitration. Mr. Cranford's.
 ties. They had bech competiors for the
smene ofice, and Mr. Adama had prevailed. The quesion, then, which be had to
decilie, was, wheiner he would wer out
Mr. Craxiford from the Treaury De. Mr. Craitord from the Treasury De.
potument If woond have heen a mesare
 Y- one void of all magnanimily, if not their previous relations, to have expelled
him. It is well known here that the busi: Ress of that Department has, for about
eighten monthar , bone on very well un noch actual participation on the part of
to nominal head. It might have still
oninumed in the same continued in the same way some time
onger, unilit was seen whether the re.
 he nature of an origion appointument, nude.
The question with Mr. Ciay was not
whether he should turn a kentieman out
of an office which he had long hedd when of an office which he had long held, bur
whetler he should anian in puning him
ioro the first ofice of the nation of he had hever been the nixitimitient. One may be very competent to perform the at the same time incompetent to diehe United States: or rather, the De parment of the Treasury, from the very well, for a time, without a heallhy
 bief should be in the possession of vig. our both of bruly and mind. The view hiefy Secretary of the Treasury is partment: that of the President zmbracs
anthe Depart thent, and the wholec ci
de of our affirs at home and tabroad.
$\qquad$ Thit were poosible thatatilt he people ne ny difference of opinion, between the and the writier op the Fredericksburg
anter, as ol his real condition.
$\therefore$ - -ase
We perceive by a compuncuiction in the Ca.
awha Journal, that the citizens of Lineocituon
at town, on hio way to south caroline. It, cavaleade of the citizens, antiresceried to to Mr. McBes', where one of the most sumptuous up to a large and respectable company. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ vonoring the disting पibibed stateman wha hold
hie second office in this Republic; and who elevated to that tstaion by the prople the


 ved oen (ivir "th hes heen suid, that no cluylienke
the seet. Another verion of the nory,

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edthe event proved, that his opininon was st or
rect Mr. Websect The affair terminated here Forbearance and dendiet wos marked by $\mathrm{h} m$, here, additional honor and eseem and which collied forth from Mr. Beaton "domiatation."
The N. York Ginzette, of Thurnday last, says: the effect of the news from
Kurope occasioned nperations in that city, on the preceding day, to an exten heretnfore unknown. The speculation of bale, in the cpurse of businen: hoirs, changed hands three times. Many, individunks have miade targe fortunes by this antite alonf; and the counder has been im mensely benefitted A merican staple.-Notional Jourral.
(Now we am nat very certian that "the coun feveridh rise in the price of cotton. 'Tis true, tions; but those whic compone the mote mate-

 Yrice of colton. Cotton io down \&goin, to, We perceive br an adsert $\qquad$ oent in the
MOST DRUT:AL MURDER:
 is for nale-the Ediort's other dutiee demanding oo much of his tine, to adnit of thi deroting
due atention to the paper. He ia not i prin. ief : and, no loubt, it dimppointed in fanding wiceersuir management of a Newpapper, muel grower than he hed any eoneeption of, befor
 fitable, than retailing politice!
 Pxtret from a literiez of of Pas
$\qquad$ in the highess tef eree amusing, to obsestre on the other side of the water, allow
themselves to he draun, when the tlow themselves to he drawn, when they touth
on the politics of America. sixteen vears only have pinsed arwey, since the Cinburk Reviewers, prolessing a kindly
interest in oar affors, lomented, in termi truly bewailing, the seff.destroying ten.
dence-of what hey were pleavedto con. sider our ill contrived and disjoineed poii-
tieal fabric, and vehtured most fugubri. ous predictions of iss premature cissolu an 'absurditv, 'and, hemoaning is ionher ent aprness lot dismenteremen and roin,
they in a very sombeniv maniner, duvied the : American reformers, to think o gradually dissolving, their state govern
ments, pand really
incorporating them ments, and really imcorponationg them.
selves thio one people, and one name: alime of prace they thonghtit mishti be possibe to heep the zovernment toget a tremendous, shock," and "the whate danger of fatling to pieces.' A pirtiable
prospect tuat. ominous predictions been verified? We have gone oan gatherink strength every dasy new states have been taken imo the
Union, our numbers have increased with a rapidity onexampled, and the most brightest visions of his country's rising
glory, could never have anticipated a suc. cess, so decided, or a prosperitis so un
checked, as this whole nation has enjoved up to the present moment. We have hata warr, under circumstances of high
purty exitement and pectuliar disadran-


Mr. Editorz. My. remarks thus Gay ave related more patyicularly to our Representatives in she National L. gislature; and now I wifh to draw the attentios of the people towards our members of the General flsembly of North Carolina. It will got be necec. ary to consume much time with this branch of miy subject, as the impropriety of electing the most stupid and priety of electing the most atupid and
ignorant persons to legislate for ut, too manifest not to be observed by the most superficial. In seiecting nen to represent us is the General Assembly, it is our duty to inquire into their qualifications, and ascerrain portant mesmures calculated to exalt the character of the state, and which end to the lasting benefix of its citrens. From these premiser, the conclasion is plain and easily understood. The persons to be selected should be ell acquainted with all the state of airs: They should be advocates for Internal Improvements, and not opposed to the Supreme Court, or any benefit our citizens and be hons orable to the state. These thinge cannot be two strongly impressed upon he minds of our citizene, as they are of utmost importanee to eve y commonity, and therefore should very Leegistator. The Tiveral pursued by the state of New Yorz in relation to internal improvement, and the benefits which have arisen herefrom, should be all-sufficient to timulate us to similar exertions. It is true, that this great work has
commenced in North-Caroling but is as mord in North-Carolina; but as met with much opposition, and it
is to be feared that it will continue to be opposed, unless we send to the Le-biature-men of eplagged and liberaf iews such, I mean, who will not fear to have their votes recorded in fomay be affirmed, that hitherto many of nur-members of the Assembly have deliberately given their votes in opposition to the best interests of the srate, merely for the purpose of insuring
theirre-election. This miserable, nig. ardly policy, cannot be ton severely ensured by every North Carolinian, ho looks with anxiety to the future lory of the state.
It has been said, that io polities the od will justify the means;' he this as may, it may be laid down as a cor-
rect maxim, that in all things of pub* ic concernment, private interest and malice should be laid aside. These hioge I am sarry to say, have often had considerable influence in our elec. tions ; and when I reflect on some o the transactions, I would willingly take a drink of the waters of Lethe, and thereby obliterate them from my memory. Knowing, as we -all do. the evil of private malice, particularly
when it has isfluence in our elections, t should be amothered on such occasions; then we would show our patriotjem aod magnanimity, nht onfy in: retence but in reality.

By aletter from Colombio, informa. iou has been received that Mr. Ander
n, our Minister to the Republic, in son, our Minister to the Republic, is,
in consequence of the lamented death in consequence of the lamented dean of his excellent lady, about to ret
immediately to the United States.

