

RALEIGH REGISTER,

AND

NORTH-CAROLINA STATE GAZETTE.

"Ours are the plans of fair, delightful peace,
"Unwar'p'd by party rage to live like brothers."

Vol. I.

Friday, December 12, 1823.

No. 8.

THE REGISTER

Published every Tuesday and Friday, by
JOSEPH GALES & SON,
At Five Dollars per annum—half in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding 16 lines, neatly inserted three times for a Dollar, and 25 cents forever succeeding publication; those of greater length in the same proportion....Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

PRESIDENTIAL.

FOR THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Messrs. Editors.—As one of your readers I feel much indebted for the *Four Letters*, addressed to the people of the United States, and which you have republished, in refutation of certain charges urged against Mr. Crawford, which by their repeated reiterations, were likely to make some impression upon the public sentiment, but which these masterly fletters have diverted by opposing truth to calumny, and justly turned to the prejudice of those, for whose benefit these charges were intended to operate. But since the enemies of Mr. Crawford, and the partisans of Mr. Calhoun, have been thus driven from their imaginary strong hold of the "Augusta Address," in fixing upon him the charge of *Federalism*, they have, in their adopted vocation, endeavoured to ferret out something else against this virtuous citizen, whom the great mass of the people respect & esteem. It is a matter, however, of no small consolation, that whilst those who advocate the pretensions of Mr. Calhoun, with so much zeal, contend, that like Themistocles, where he is not first in public esteem, his deserts are acknowledged as second; that Mr. Crawford, like Aristides, the virtuous rival of the ambitious Athenian, is, almost every where, held first in the estimation of the people, and where he is not, he deserves to be so; and that it is from this consideration the friends of the other candidates find it so necessary, in order to their elevation, that his character should be destroyed.

Amongst the charges which have been thus urged against Mr. Crawford, through the medium of the opposition papers in other States, as well as in this, and which is considered as most serious, is that of inconsistency as a Republican, and which I am frank to acknowledge, if well-founded, would be quite sufficient to prostrate him in my estimation, and, as I consider, in the estimation of a large proportion of the people of this State. Because, if Mr. C. cannot be sustained upon Republican principles, he must fall, and fall like Lucifer, to rise no more. But what is the evidence upon which this charge rests? Is it his sentiments as a Statesman, or his acts as a Legislator? No one has heard Mr. Crawford, either publicly or privately, express any other opinions, than those of a Republican. But, say his enemies, the isolated fact of his having voted against the Embargo in 1807, and for the renewal of the *United States Bank Charter* in 1811, is sufficient to fix the charge of an inconsistent Republican, and to damn him to eternal fame for the part he has acted. It may not be amiss here to inquire, whether these objections are thus urged in "good faith," or whether they, in fact, are not brought forward by those who have no claims upon the party, but are thus endeavouring to divide and circumvent them, to render their own triumph the more certain. Such stratagems in warfare may be justifiable, but the Republican party are not thus to be caught in the snares of their enemies. If the publications which contain these accusations are examined into and weighed; if the veil which covers their intent be removed, it will appear as clear as demonstration itself, their object is not the cause of Republicanism, but its defeat and overthrow. Do they propose submitting the pretensions of their candidate to the same ordeal through which other successful Republicans have had to pass? Are they willing that his claims shall receive the seal of approbation, at the hands of those whose situation has enabled them to know and appreciate their merits? I answer that they are not; and those writers who are so prolific in giving birth to their charges against Mr. Crawford, will be found at the same time inveighing in the strongest terms against the method heretofore resorted to, as the surest means of concentrating the party, and in denouncing those who are its supporters, as usurpers and the enemies of the people. Talk to these would-be guardians of the republicanism cause, about a recommendation in *Caucus*, as in days past, and you would imagine you were thrown amongst a parcel of political Cerberuses, so yelling are they in their vociferations against this many-headed monster, this "hydra and chimerical dire," breathing death and destruction to every thing like political rights and independent suffrage. If, indeed, this measure be of such dreadful consequences, one would imagine that in this a Caesar or a Cromwell had mounted the ear of State, and changed our happy form of Government into a monarchy, an oligarchy, or something still more oppressive. It could not for a moment be imagined that such men as a Jefferson, a Madison and a Monroe accepted their recommendations at the hands of such a body. And yet, every Republican knows such to be the fact, and is willing to trust the fate of his cause in future, from the success & security of the past.

But let me examine the weighty accusations thus brought against Mr. Crawford, which caused "the Republicans (in the language of one of their partizan writers in the *Star*) to spurn him as unworthy of their confidence, and the Federalists to despise him as firm to no purpose." First, as to his vote on the Embargo, which is admitted to have been a measure recommended by Mr. Jefferson for the protection of "our vessels, our seamen, and our merchandise, from the belligerent powers of Europe," to which the Repub-

can party gave their support, and still from the situation of Mr. Crawford, and the circumstances attending this particular measure, so far from deserving denunciation, his conduct evinces a firmness, a prudence and an independence, which few are willing to encounter the responsibility of supporting. It will then be found from the journals of the day, that Mr. Crawford took his seat in the United States Senate on the 9th December 1807, that on the 18th of the same month the President made his communication recommending the passage of the Embargo—that this message on the same day was referred to a select committee, and that the Chairman *instantly* reported a bill laying the Embargo, and moved after its first, for its second reading, which could only be done by suspending one of the standing rules of the Senate. This being done, it passed and was immediately engrossed, when Mr. Crawford moved that its third reading should be postponed until the next day, which was refused by a vote of 16 to 12, and being thus put upon its passage Mr. Crawford voted against it. But was he, or should he now, for this vote be "spurned by the Republicans as unworthy of their confidence?" It is to be recollected that Mr. Crawford had only been nine days a member of the Senate, that the final passage of the bill laying the Embargo was pressed on the same day on which the message of the President was received, "communicating certain documents" recommending it; that Mr. C. then the junior member of the Senate, only asked for one day to examine these "documents," that this favor was denied him, that the *British Orders in Council* of November 1807, was not then known at Washington, that he was the representative of a state deeply interested in commerce, that the measure now proposed was at once to destroy it, that there was nothing in the "crisis" calling for such haste; when these facts are considered, none can attach blame much less censure to Mr. C. for acting as he did. And now that the feelings of this day are passed by, it will strike every considerate man with astonishment that the journals of the Senate should exhibit such an act of precipitancy and so little comity to one of its one body, upon a measure of the first import, and that was leading their country across the Rubicon, as that which has been detailed, which certainly reflects more shame upon the body, than the solitary Republican who had independence enough to endeavor to read and decide for himself. It is worthy of remark too, that this measure against which Mr. Crawford voted, and for which his enemies now, and as we suppose the enemies of the measure at the time of its adoption, would feign induce the public to denounce him, was the measure in support of which *Mrs. Adams* first gave in his *adhesion* to the administration. And it is possible, as Mr. A. was one of the select committee who reported the Embargo bill, he was the cause of the haste and precipitancy which occurred on its passage, as the zeal of new proselytes usually carries them not only beyond their sect but generally induces them to display a greater warmth as evidence of sincerity in their conversion. Be this as it may, this was Mr. Adams' first demonstration of Republicanism, and which he no doubt "seized with avidity" to throw off the shackles of federal restraint—yet, such was not the situation of Mr. Crawford; he had been elected, by a Republican Legislature as the successor of one of Georgia's most faithful and esteemed sons, Mr. Baldwin, and that too, over a Mr. Jones an Executive appointment, as such he feared not the consequences of voting against a measure deeply affecting the interest of his constituents, into the necessity of which he was not allowed to examine. Where I to close my examination of this charge even here, the facts adduced would be sufficient to acquit Mr. Crawford from every thing like censure, but a continuance of the same transaction will prove that he lost nothing in the "confidence of the Republicans" of that day for his independence, however much he might have been despised by the federalists for not adhering to them in opposition to the cause of his country. It will be found then, that on the return of the Senate's bill, which no doubt had occurred from the precipitancy of its passage, the House of Representatives returned a supplementary bill, to which the Senate added some additional clauses rendering it still more severe, and that Mr. Crawford voted with the Republicans for its passage. He had then had time to examine with care the "document" and find the necessity and policy of such a measure. Hence it was that he not only afterwards appeared in a very able speech the repeal of the Embargo, and lashed with caustic severity those who advocated its repeal, but voted on all occasions for those measures deemed proper for meeting "whatever events (in the language of the President's message) might grow out of the present crisis."

Secondly, let me proceed to examine the other charge against Mr. Crawford's Republican consistency, his vote in favor of the renewal of the *United States Bank Charter* a vote which has been pronounced by an opposing writer to have been "more fatal to his character of consistency, a thing most odious to every true Republican," and for which in the estimation of these political partizans, he deserves to forfeit all claims to the support of the Republican party. And here again I must express my surprise that the advocates of Mr. Calhoun should wish to denounce any man for favoring a *United States Bank*. Does this objection spring from any scruples as to the constitutional power in Congress to incorporate such an institution, or does it arise from party and personal considerations? Now I am free to acknowledge that it was an objection with the Republicans, that the constitution had not in its express or implied powers delegated to Congress the power of incorporating a Bank, but certainly the friends of Mr. Calhoun cannot urge such an objection when he has not merely voted for such a measure, but given as wide and latitudinous a construction to the implied grants of the constitution as ever were contended for by the most zealous dis-

ciples of the *Hamilton school*. It must be then, that this objection is now urged against Mr. Crawford on personal grounds, and if I shew he was not the only "true Republican" who gave it his support, the objection should have no weight.

The petition for the renewal of the *U. S. Bank Charter* was introduced into the Senate in December 1810, and referred to a select committee of which Mr. Crawford was Chairman. The committee reported in favour of the renewal, and after a tedious, able and warm debate, the question was taken on the 20th February 1811. It is admitted that Mr. C. took a leading part in the debate, and that as Chairman he had to encounter the most violent opposition to his report. I will recollect from a report of the debate, that an honorable Senator from the State of Tennessee, now no more, denounced him as an apostate from his party, and that such was the severity of Mr. C.'s castigation of this gentleman in reply, that on his return home he resigned his seat, whilst his denunciation had no effect upon the standing of the subject in the estimation of the Senate or the public. But what was the vote upon the famous question so odious to every "true Republican?" The question was to strike out the first section of the bill, which in Parliamentary usage is equivalent to a rejection—the affirmative were Messrs. Anderson, Campbell, Clay, Catts, Franklin, Gaillard, German, Giles, Gregg, Lambert, Leib, Mathewson, Reil, Robinson, Smith of Md. Whiteside and Worthington, 17 yeas.

Messrs. Bayard, Brady, Brent, Champlin, Condit, Crawford, Dana, Gilman, Goodrich, Horsey, Lloyd, Pickering, Pope, Smith, of N. Y. Tait, Taylor & Turner, 17 nays. The Senate being thus equally divided the casting vote was given by its President in favor of the motion, and thus the measure was lost. But pray what was the political complexion of the vote? It cannot be possible that any other "true Republican" than Mr. Crawford voted for the measure. It may seem strange that there should, after the attempt which has been made to use this vote. Yet a Bradley, Brent, Condit, Pope, Smith of N. Y. Tait, Taylor & Turner, were all considered as men "good and true" to the cause of their party & their country. No man ever has, or can dare to question the Republicanism of Governor Turner, then one of our U. S. Senators. Yet, it is presumed, if it was known, as it is to his friends, that Gov. Turner was favorable to the election of Mr. Crawford as President, that he too, would be denounced as a *Federalist* or a *Radical*. If then such men as Turner acted and thought with Mr. C. on this important question, the people of North-Carolina will cease to view it as a crime, and consider those who are thus capable of preferring such accusations as false accusers and unworthy of their notice. And thus it is that the charges brought against this faithful public servant, when fully examined into and the whole truth appears, recoil upon those who are so willingly disposed to bear "false testimony."

For the Raleigh Register.

COLUMBIANUS—No. I.

Presidential Elections—Caucus Nominations—General Ticket.

It is said if there is no Caucus Nomination, there will be no election by the people, and the contrary is at the same time maintained. Is this true; and if true, what does it prove? It proves inconceivably that this usurped power has left the people only the name and form of liberty, without the substance; they exercise but the show of freedom: So the usurper Augustus allowed the Consuls and Senate, the forms of other times, but they were slaves without the admission. The Constitution does not prescribe a Caucus election (nomination was once the word) and powers not specially delegated are withheld. This is the good old Republican construction, and who will now pretend to be patriots & thus coolly propose to sacrifice the Constitution? Expediency is the plea, and it has an odious association that is as old as history.

Twenty years have elapsed since the famous contest in the House of Representatives for the choice of President by the people, once the legitimate sense of the country, have not thought proper to change the mode of election in this respect though the constitution has undergone other and important changes. Shall usurpation then, do what the people have refused to do? and now that the question is fairly put to issue, will the people submit to the usurpation? I trust in God they will not.

But it is said that a Caucus nomination is not unconstitutional, as there is no obligation to obey it. Is that true? There is no article in the statute book to compel obedience, but there is a moral force, urged by political and party considerations, that cannot be resisted. Arraign, if you will, the propriety of such an influence; but it is vain to deny that it exists. A Caucus nomination has an effect, or it has not. If it has an effect, Congress exercises a control not warranted by the Constitution. Not being authorized, it is forbidden; for another mode of election is definitely prescribed. If this virtual violation is permitted, the rest of the constitution is but blotted paper.

The liberties of the people are exposed in this election to a double thralldom. Besides the Caucus nomination, the mode of registering their assent (once styled *election*) keeps them effectually hoodwinked. A ticket with fifteen names is offered them, not two of whom have they the least knowledge of, but some self-constituted body, have said it must be supported, and that those men will vote thus and thus for the Presidency! The people and these machines never come in contact; there is no canvassing their own merits or those of the Presidential candidates between them: a citizen who would be something if he could face a candidate, becomes nothing when thrust into the back ground and tacked to the skirts of a dozen of these go-betweens.

In such an expanded sea his efforts are powerless. He may register his assent, if it is his pleasure to do so. This might be termed a farce but for the bitterness of the half concealed insult. A Roman Emperor once made the people elect his horse, Consul.—The American people are following the footsteps of other nations who have lost their liberties, and if they do not awaken, and that suddenly, they may in vain bite the chains which usurpation has riveted upon them.

For the Raleigh Register.

COLUMBIANUS—No. II.

Presidential Election—The Candidates—General Jackson.

Who shall be President? is the next inquiry. *Dewitt Clinton*? I believe him to be one of the greatest men and purest patriots in the nation, but he has fallen upon evil times and an evil place. No man can have a reputation in New-York. The forms of their institutions engender factions that will tear any man's character in pieces. *Langdon Cheves*? He is second only to Clinton in America, but he has by his change of residence lost his hold on South-Carolina and has not yet grasped the confidence of Pennsylvania. The cordial support of one state, given early, would have made him President. He must now be content with the second place. *John Quincy Adams*? He has the misfortune to be the son of his father. *William H. Crawford*? He holds the keys of the Treasury chest and is not a blind dispenser. *John C. Calhoun*? His beard is not grey enough; and as for the others, *Andrew Jackson* once hung a couple of English incendiaries, and *Henry Clay* has cut and shuffled rather too much. What then? Shall we extricate ourselves from this many horned dilemma, by taking a President of Washington manufacture—a cabinet man invested with the powers of a caucus nomination and the forms of a general ticket registration.

Shall we submit to receive these gracious doles of benefits as an equivalent for the exercise of our own rights? I shall believe the proud and jealous spirit of my countrymen may be thus humbled when I witness the fact, but not before. Let the people have a fair opportunity directly to express their opinions and I firmly believe, that *Andrew Jackson* would be the man of their choice. This is a common opinion among men of all interests; yet, the dextrous methods which have been used to stifle the public voice, may effectually choak its utterance.

I am in favor of *Andrew Jackson*; not because he is the Hero of New-Orleans, but because I believe him to be a man of profound wisdom, dauntless integrity, and ardent patriotism. It is his and the nation's misfortune that his character is often misunderstood. By many he is considered as a mere warrior and a man of intemperate passions! Nothing can be further from the truth. That he has strong passions will not be denied, but that a chastised judgment governs his actions, the success of all his measures and the testimony of those who know him best, will abundantly prove. Passions he shared in common with the great Washington. Both were invincible in resolution and exhausted in the resources of their own minds; both were idolized by their soldiers, and both were great in retirement. Nothing is wanting, but Jackson's elevation to the Presidency, to render the parable complete.

I have seen Gen. Jackson in retirement on his highly cultivated estate, without the trappings of power, the polite and dignified gentleman; like a second Cincinnatus enjoying the love and receiving the admiration of his neighbors. Place it as the test of every man's qualifications for the Presidency, the comparative degrees of esteem they receive from those who best know them, and Jackson would distance all competition. Of the other candidates it will be found that the states in which they live tender them a hesitating and doubtful support—Jackson is bro't forward with enthusiasm—others are coldly approved, Jackson is rapturously admired.—Depend on it the best evidence of a man's worth is found at his own domicile and at the hearths of his neighbors.

North-Carolina has always complained that her sons have never enjoyed in an equal degree, with other states, the favor of the general government. If Jackson is not now supported here, North-Carolina will not be true to herself. He was born on our borders; received his scholastic education in one of our towns, and prosecuted his legal studies in another. He is truly and legitimately a son of North-Carolina; and shall we be guilty of the folly of refusing to favour ourselves when circumstances are so propitious and the means so inviting. I trust we shall not.

To Lease or Rent.

A LEASE for five years will be given for A Eleyen Hundred Acres of Land, adjoining the residence of the Subscriber. This Land lies on the banks of the Neuse, and only ten miles from Raleigh. The soil is well adapted to the growth of Corn and Cotton. It will be under an excellent fence. A Still house—an Overseer's house, and Negro houses, will be offered with the land. An Apple and Peach Orchard, in fine order for making Brandy and Cider, with all the rights and privileges of the Subscriber.

Rest Dale, Nov. 17.

SARAH STONE.

A Lease will also be given for a Plantation known by the name of CONIOT, on the Roanoke, in the county of Bertie. This land is too well known to require any particular description. Persons wishing to see it, may apply to the Rev. MOSES GILLIAM, near Windsor.

Printing in general neatly executed at this office.

New Goods.

THE Subscribers return their sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the adjacent counties, for the liberal encouragement they have received since the opening of their New Establishment. They leave to inform them that they have this day received an additional

Men's Beaver
Youths do
Servants Wool do
Gentlemen's Wellington Boots
do fine Calfskin Boots
do do Shoes
Coarse Shoes, Booties and Brogues
Ladies Morocco Shoes, thick soles
do Calfskin do
do Prunella Shoes
Women's common Leather do
Scotch Carpeting, different qualities
Blue and Olive Flushing for Servants wear
Mixture Broad Cloth
Double-milled Drab do
Rose and Point Blankets, at reduced prices.
White, Red and Spotted Flannels
Plain and Figured Bombazettes
Caroline and Circassian Plaids
Casimere Showls, assorted colors
Black and White and Plaid Calicoes, new patterns
Swiss and Book Muslin
4-4 and 6-4 Cambrics
Ladies and Gentlemen's Worsted Hose
30 Bags Coffee
4 Hds. Sugar.

HAZLETT & ROBT. KYLE,
Raleigh, Nov. 19. 3 ft

FAYETTEVILLE ACADEMY.

THIS Institution now affords advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted upon the most approved principles, and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of Useful and Ornamental Education.—This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for Board and Tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage. The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs. Hamilton with Assistant Teachers.

Rudiments, per quarter, \$2 50
Reading and Writing
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography with the Use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Letters, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany with Plain and Ornamental Needle Work. 6

Munc, taught by Madame Villa, in the best Italian style.

Per ann. taught in the Academy, \$60, or \$30 per quarter

Per ann. taught out of the Academy, \$100 per quarter \$25.

Drawing, Painting, and the French Language taught by M. Laising, a native of France.

Drawing and Painting, per quarter \$6
French 6 50
Classical Department, under Dr. G. Davis's tuition.

The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry and Algebra. \$8

English Male Department.

Rudiments \$3
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography with the Use of the Maps and Globes,

Pens and Ink provided the Students out charge. A tax of 25 cents each for wood, water, &c.

Board, including all necessaries except Music, \$35 per annum—payable in advance.

HAMILTON.
For the satisfaction of Parents & Guardians the following Gentlemen may be referred to.

J. A. GIBSON, Esq. Pres. of the School Committee.

Rev. R. H. MORRISON.
April 30, 1823. 32

Vaccine Matter.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that, being agent for supplying Vaccine Matter to the United States Army, he is compelled to keep constantly on hand a supply of recent, genuine, Vaccine Matter. He pledges himself to send to any part of the United States, by mail, a supply of fresh matter, put up in the crust, with printed directions for its use. Such arrangements have been made that none but choice crusts procured from the most unquestionable specimens of the disease will be sent.

The fee will be \$5 for each supply, but should it by any accident fail, on the subscriber being notified of this any time within one month after the first quantity has been received, a fresh supply will be sent without any additional charge.

The subscriber will be under the necessity of not taking letters from the Post Office unless the postage be paid.

JOHN REVERE, M. D. &c.

Agent for supplying Vaccine Matter to the United States Army.

Baltimore, North Charles St. 149t.

JUST PUBLISHED,

GALES'S
NORTH-CAROLINA
ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR

1824.

Orders or which will be promptly attended to, and dispatched to any part of the State.