

Yet the money placed in the hands of Mr. Brent in 1816 for paying bounties and premiums for that year was not considered by Mr. Calhoun as a part of the available funds from which bounties and premiums could be paid in 1818; for, in his letter of the 18th of December, 1817, to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, he says, "The appropriation for bounties and premiums for the year 1817 was made on a supposition that twenty-five hundred men would be recruited within the year; but as more than three thousand men will have been recruited within that period, the appropriation will necessarily be deficient; and as the discharges from the Army in 1818 will probably be equal to those in 1817, and a correspondent number of recruits will therefore be required, it may be proper to increase this appropriation for the year 1818, and make it 44,000 dollars instead of 32,000, as stated in the general estimate." Had the money in the hands of Mr. Brent been considered as within the reach of Mr. Calhoun for the payment of bounties and premiums in 1818, this increase of appropriation would not have been asked for by him, nor granted by Congress if it had been asked for. At this time, however, Mr. Calhoun had not made his wonderful discovery of refunding in settlement of account only.

Much has been affected by the magic pen of the Second Auditor; but something remains yet to be done.—More entries must be made upon his books. From his statement it appears that no more than 34,125 dollars were in the hands of the Secretary of War applicable to the expenses of recruiting, (exclusive of bounties and premiums) as for quarters, fuel, straw, bunks, &c. This was the sum appropriated by Congress for these expenses for 1,500 recruits, and would answer for no more. 1,711 recruits, therefore, must have remained without fuel, straw, bunks, &c. if a part of the surplus available for bounties and premiums, say \$39,037 63, had not been carried to the aid of this appropriation, which must have been done, although we cannot discover by what authority, as the appropriations for bounties and premiums, and the appropriations for the other expenses of recruiting, were made under distinct heads, and the accounts under them so kept, as appears by the Auditor's statements.

According to the Auditor's statement, there was in the hands of the Secretary of War, for the payment of bounties and premiums, \$91,133 02:—deduct from this bounties and premiums for 3,211 recruits, at \$14 each, \$44,951—and a surplus is left of \$46,179 03.

The sum necessary for the expenses of recruiting 3,211 men, for quarters, fuel, straw, bunks, &c. at \$22 78 1/2 each, amounts to \$73,162 63. The sum applicable to this expense, as by the Auditor's statement, is \$34,125, shewing a deficit of \$39,037 63, which must have been taken from a surplus above stated, and would still leave a balance of that surplus of \$7,141 40.

When these entries shall be duly made, we may possibly have another report, that the account of expenses for fuel, straw, bunks, &c. for 1820, is closed by changing it with a part of the surplus on the account of bounties and premiums, say \$39,020 58, and crediting bounties and premiums with an equal amount, by which transaction (as the Auditor would say) bounties and premiums will receive a credit on his books, while fuel, straw, and bunks will be debited. And this sum, thus credited, may again be considered as available funds in the hands of the Secretary of War, for the payment of bounties and premiums.

It is not easy to fix a limit to the efforts of this newly discovered principle of refunding in settlement of account only. It will, unless checked by Congress, give an impetus to the operations of our Departments, such as was given to our Banks by the suspension of specie payments.

The House of Representatives had called for information as to the number of men recruited in 1820, and as to the fund from which the expenses of recruiting had been paid. Mr. Lee, in his explanatory note, should have expressed, in direct terms, the fund from which the \$35,364 65 was obtained, and not have left the Radicals to conjecture that it came from the dead.

One object of the House, in calling upon the Secretary for this information, evidently was to ascertain how far, in applying this money, he had conformed to the laws regulating the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments. But if information more explicit could not be obtained, it was vain to pursue the inquiry.

As the most effectual means of reducing the expense of the recruiting service, and other enormous expenses of the Army, Congress resolved to reduce the Army itself. While the recruiting service in 1820 was pressed by the Secretary on the one hand; on the other, he was digesting a plan, in obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, for reducing the Army to 6000 men. And the Secretary of the Treasury was borrowing three

millions of dollars, to meet the immediate exigencies of our Government.

When the Army was reduced in 1821, Congress were obliged to make the following appropriation: "for three months gratuitous pay for disbanded officers and soldiers, including travelling allowances for the same, sixty thousand dollars."

As the reduction of the Army fell almost exclusively upon the rank and file, few officers received any part of this appropriation; and, if no more men had been recruited in the preceding four years, than Congress intended a very small portion of this appropriation would have been wanted.

The contests between the Secretary of War, and the two Houses of Congress, have been frequent and arduous; he struggling to draw money, money, more money from the Treasury, for the use of his Department, & they to retain it for other purposes. If, in all this, the Secretary has been right & Congress wrong, then indeed, must it be considered as "unfortunate," that they did not, in the year 1820, borrow six millions of dollars instead of three, & in the year 1821, ten millions instead of five. Then our peace establishment might have been kept up at ten thousand men; our army removed 1000 miles further into the wilderness, from Council Bluffs to Yellow Stone river: Then we might have recruited five thousand men every year; and every year have expended two or three hundred thousand dollars upon Rip Rap contracts.

Ran-away,

FROM the subscriber about the 1st inst. in the city of Raleigh, N. C. a likely bright mulatto girl named BARBARA, about sixteen years of age, spare made, bushy head of hair, and carried off a bundle of clothes. I think it probable she went off towards Tarborough, N. C. or in some one of the stages under the protection of some white person or persons, and very probable she may have a free pass. I will give a reasonable reward for her apprehension, so that I get her again.

ROBERT CANNON.
January 15, 1824. 18-3w.

N. R. As the mother of Barbary lives in Martin county, she may travel that course.

Messrs James D. Newsom, Wm. Ashley, Fanning Jones, Wm. Crenshaw, Jno. W. Pullen, Young W. Allen, Littleton L. Aycock or Wm. Spain, Dr. Brodie, Dr. Ridley, and Dr. Young.—TAKE NOTICE, that on Wednesday, the 28th of this month at the Jail in the City of Raleigh, I shall make application, agreeably to law, to take the benefit of the Acts of Assembly for the relief of Insolvent Debtors: at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

JOHN RHODES.
Jan. 15, 1824. 18-1t.

Stray.

ENTERED on the Stray Books of Wake County, on the 10th inst. by James Busbee, who lives ten miles east of Raleigh, a certain Bay Horse, with both of his hind feet white, a small star in his forehead, his eyes thought not to be good, four feet eleven inches high; supposed to be five years old, shod before; which Stray is valued to thirty dollars.

MERRIT DILLIARD, Ranger.
January 12. 18-3t.

Stray.

State of North-Carolina—Montgomery County.

TAKEN UP on the 16th day of November 1823, by Elijah Hinson, living on the road leading from Salisbury to Allenton, about eight miles from the latter place, one Sorrel Mare with all four feet white near to the knee, and a white nose, also her under lip is white, her near eye inclining to be a glass-eye; somewhat marked with the gear, and a spot on her back just behind the weathers that is mixed with white hairs. Supposed to be four or five years old next spring, four feet seven inches and a half high. Appraised to forty dollars.

RICHARD STOKER, Ranger.
January 8. 18-3t.

Taken up

AND committed to the Jail of this County, on the 21st of October last, a Negro Boy named BEN, about 12 or 14 years old, yellow complexioned; says that he belongs to James Gillum of Lynchburg, Va. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

S. GEREN, Jailor.
Greensboro, N. C. Nov. 29. 7 law 3m

State of North-Carolina.

Randolph County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1823.

James Wilson, sen. v. Original attachment. v. Benj. Harmon summoned as garnishee.

James Wilson, jun. appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State; it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Register, giving notice to the said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County on the first Monday of February next, and reply, plead to issue, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him. A copy, JESSE HARPER, c. c. q. Pr. adv. 2. 5-6c w

\$10 Reward

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 10th day of November past, a Negro Man named HARDY, about 25 years of age, of small stature, is lame in the right hip which makes his right leg appear shorter than the other; has a scar near the mouth of his head about the size of a dollar. I purchased said fellow of Mr. May, who bought him of Mr. Umphries in Onslow county—for which place I expect he is making his way.

The above reward of ten dollars will be given to any person that will apprehend the said negro and confine him in any jail within this State, or twenty dollars if delivered to the subscriber near Miltonville, Anson county, N. C.

JOHN SINCLAIR, Sen.
January 1. 15 4t

We remind our fellow-citizens that Monday next is the day fixed by law for the election of the Intendant and Commissioners of the City. As the good order, the prudent management of its concerns, and perhaps the good health of the city, will depend on the proper choice of these officers, it would be well to pay that attention to the election which its importance deserves.

The CHARLESTON COURIER, a paper which supports the claims of Mr. Calhoun for the Presidency, but always with moderation and decency, has the following remark in the last number—"We have seen a pamphlet, under the signature of Carolina addressed to the people of North-Carolina, contrasting the claims and merits of Mr. Crawford and Mr. Calhoun, and seeking to obtain the votes of that State for the latter gentleman. Acquiescing entirely in the eulogy passed upon Mr. Calhoun's career, we cannot indulge the hope after the legislature caucus at Raleigh that he can succeed in that State."

We are pleased to hear that the Trustees of our University, lately appropriated three thousand dollars for the purchase of a Philosophical Apparatus for the use of the Institution and a like sum for the increase of its Public Library.

Such liberality on the part of its Trustees towards our University, will soon render it second to few Colleges in the Union. We are glad to find that the number of its students continues to increase.

BANK DIVIDENDS.—The President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, have declared a dividend of two and a half per cent. on the Capital Stock for the last six months.

The President and Directors of the Bank of Virginia have declared a dividend of three per cent. for the last half year, subject to a deduction of one and a quarter for the bonus to the Commonwealth.

The President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank have declared a dividend of two per cent. for the last six months, without any deduction.

The Bank of Cape-Fear has declared a dividend of three per cent; and the Bank of Newbern, four per cent. for the last half year.

On Tuesday last Richard Allison of Statesville in Iredell County, was admitted to the practice of Law in the Superior Courts of this State; and James McLellan of the same place obtained County Court licence.

The Treasury Estimates were yesterday sent in to Congress, being a week earlier than they were sent in the last year: The writers of letters to distant places, therefore, can no longer represent Mr. CRAWFORD'S recovery as hopeless.—*Nat. Int.*

Latest from England.—London dates to the 3d December, have been received at N. York. The general aspect of the news leaves room yet to doubt what are really the views of the Continental Powers in relation to the States of South-America.

For the Raleigh Register.

MESSRS. GALES & SON.—Nothing short of the denial of common justice, by the Junior Editor of the Star, in refusing me the privilege of his paper to repel an unmerited and illiberal attack of one of his correspondents, could have induced me, at this time, to request the favor of you, to give the enclosed article a place in your paper.—I am sorry to be under the necessity of borrowing your weapons to supply the place of those, the active Editor of the Star should have been prompt in tendering. But he clearly saw the only way to keep his ricketty bantling upon its feet was to exclude facts; to publish false inferences from his state correspondents; and copious extracts from highly respectable gentlemen residing in New-York, Washington City, and Milledgeville; all going to prove the decline of Mr. Crawford's popularity, and the rapid strides Mr. Calhoun was making to ascend the Presidential chair—but alas! Six months of active electioneering have passed away, and we find him at the same point, at which he first started—supported by South-Carolina single handed.

To shew the boasted "liberality" of this Editor, and that the public may fairly judge of his one-sided conduct, it may be necessary to furnish a short statement of the facts, preceding his refusal to publish the accompanying article.

You will recollect the fact of the friends of Mr. Calhoun claiming a victory in the appointment of the Speaker; to this, I demurred, and having occasion to write to a friend in Richmond, entered my protest, against the correctness of the declaration (this is the extract spoken of in the Enquirer—"A Native Carolinian" writes his reply, by supposing the paragraph to be written by a cousin-german of Mr. Crawford's, a "resident spy" of the Richmond party, or prompted by "mean" feelings: the rejoinder denies the facts as stated by its opponent, and places the subject on its true ground. The Editor, who has heretofore been no party in the case, comes out with his rejoinder, in which he asks the respondent a number of questions, and warmly espouses the cause of "A and Carolinian," but refuses to receive the rebuttal, for the plausible reason, that it would not become him to enter into a controversy with an "Anonymous writer."

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MESSRS. EDITORS.—You must excuse me for the frankness with which I address you, and the freedom of my expression; the cause requires, and your conduct invites it, therefore, "think me not your enemy, because I tell you the truth."

If my drafts have been larger and more repeated upon your "liberality and impartial feelings" than any of your other correspondents, it has been the result of necessity, not of choice, springing from acts of your own creation. And however much, I might be disposed to acknowledge my obligation, your demand would be diminished, by continually proclaiming "from the house top," how greatly I am your debtor.

Surely you claim no credit for permitting me to correct an error into which your friend "A" (as you confess) had fallen, and still less should you do so, for aiding me to repel the unmerited attack of "A Native Carolinian." It would have been the height of injustice in you, to have opened your columns to him, for attack; while you refused them to me, for defence.

If the scenes which have been acted before your own eyes, in which you have played a part, are not sufficient to convince you that Mr. Crawford had a majority, and an imposing one too, over the coalition, in our State Legislature, I feel confident, that no argument I can use will have that effect—if you are not convinced, it is not for the want of light, but because you are resolved to remain in darkness.

You enquire what reply I will make, when you inform me, that the "Native Carolinian" voted for your opponents? It does not require much depth of thought to furnish the answer. Finding the current set so strongly against you, and that his vote would avail nothing, he threw it away upon Gales & Son, to furnish his party with an opportunity of saying, "the election did not turn solely upon the Presidential question," and you have availed yourselves of it.

Messrs. Editors, I am ready to admit, for I did not believe, that any question occurred during the last Session of the Legislature, on which the whole force of the different parties was regularly marshaled. But there is such a positive coincidence on two facts, intimately connected with each other, as to afford strong reason to believe there were very few who left their own ranks. In the appointment of Public Printer, by joint ballot, Gales & Son had 118, Bell & Lawrence 70; upon the indefinite postponement of Mr. Fisher's decorous preamble and resolutions, the votes were for postponing 82, against 46. Let us try this by the rule of proportion, and find the result. If 118 give 70, what will 82 give? The answer is 48: this result shews that the true questions turned pretty much upon the same principle; and that the Carolinian was, perhaps the only shuffler in the ranks.

Is candour so rare a commodity among your correspondents that my owning the "extract," should induce you to break out in the following exclamation: "he is candid enough to acknowledge himself the author!" Indeed, Sirs, I deserve no credit for the confession: I had advanced nothing but the truth, and it did not require much firmness to admit that. While I congratulate you from this symptom of your returning reason, moderation and accustomed good sense—I am constrained to pity you, in being compelled to resort to the little subterfuges of appealing to honorable men and official characters, such as "A and Carolinian," to vouch for you—and to substitute for argument or fact state phrases, or unmeaning terms. If you knew it, every turn has its opposite, as light, darkness, truth, falsehood, economy, extravagance, Radical, Prodigal! I don't be alarmed, Gentlemen, I am not mad, "but speak forth the words of truth and soberness," it then follows, of course, if you and your party are "anti-radical, you are prodigal. The people will judge between us and say who shall manage their affairs, the prodigal, you support, who will squander their money; the hard earnings of the laborious planter, upon his parasites, and in ostentatious magnificence; or the radical who will exact accountability and responsibility from your officers; a rigid enforcement of the laws, a vigilant watchfulness over your liberties and a due regard for your interest and comfort.

Your remarks are evidently the effluence of a disturbed mind; is it possible to furnish a stronger evidence than that you should condemn the friends of Mr. Crawford for putting forth their strength to accomplish the object of their desire; or ensue an individual for an act which was to repose a sister state, and promote "the welfare of the Union?" Your object from the first (Mr. L. will recollect I told him four months since) has been to produce disunion in the Republican ranks—to sow the seed of discord among the states—to prevent an election by the people through the means of their electors—and have a glorious scuffle for the Presidency in the House of Representatives—this you know is the only hope for your favorite candidate, and you are disposed to act over again the scene of 1801—you are willing to disappoint the views and wishes of the people, by suffering a small minority to appoint the Chief Magistrate of the nation. These are the true reasons which draw down your heavy denunciations against a Congressional Caucus. You pretend to be fearful of trusting 120 members of Congress to make a nomination, which may either be received or rejected, least they should act under the influence of corruption; while you are perfectly willing to trust 30 or 40 of these same members to make a President? You come out under the specious garb of being the people's friend; you arrogate to yourself and party, the honorable title of the champion of the people's rights—away with such stuff. The Ass brayed, though covered with the Lion's skin, and the mask you have put on, is too thin to cover your deformity. The dust you have raised will soon subside, and the people will then judge who are their real friends. You who are in favor

of a Prodigal Administration, with thousands of dependants basing in the shaping of Presidential favoritism, and fattening upon the labours of the poor, or those who are for keeping the Administrations of the government within its receipts, and making them happy and independent.

The last statement from the Treasury, proves the happy result springing from the prudent curtailment of expense by Congress (this you charge, as a fault to Mr. Crawford, as being part of his radical plan, but I believe it is due to Congress, and am therefore unwilling to give him the credit—I am for rendering unto Caesar that which is Caesar's)—instead of an empty Treasury, and having to borrow annually \$5,000,000, we have sustained our credit at home, our respect abroad, and have \$9,000,000 in our coffers. The people will approve such radical acts.

You have been so long and earnestly engaged in a desperate cause, that you seem loth to give it up, even now, although your co-adjutor, and correspondent, "Carolinian," are covered with dismay—they moped about the city "as one without hope." I heard of the "Carolinian" on his road homewards—the anticipated comforts of domestic life; the social enjoyments of his old friends, were insufficient to rouse him from his melancholy: he still looked as if "all was lost."

Why did your party not act with the same manly frankness with us? We held our meeting openly and publicly: every thing was transacted above board; we had no secrets by which to beguile the public mind every person who was disposed to see or hear what was going on, was admitted, I dare say even you were there.—We made out our ticket, composed chiefly of characters who have heretofore received the support of their country-men, for the same office, and discharged their obligation in such a way as to merit their confidence again.—Not so with you, your meeting was in secret in a corner, you were afraid to trust all your own men. Your ticket is already made out among yourselves (or I have been misinformed) why not give it to the light; you prefer darkness to light, because "your deeds are evil."

Let me advise you, as one who wishes you well, to keep your temper for a few weeks—a little reflection, a little more time, and a few more facts, will teach you, that you and your co-adjutors, is not the source from which the people will take their opinions. Gentlemen who expressed deep regret that Mr. John Adams went out of office at the time he did, although he had saddled them with heavy taxes, and put gags in their mouths, will not be considered by the North-Carolinians, as belonging to the Republican ranks.

You will particularly oblige me, by pointing out how, and in what I have been so unfortunate as to err in my views and statements, respecting the appointment of the Public Printer; for I have not been able to discover the mistake, though I have given the subject the most deliberate revision—and I assure you if you can convince me of the fact, I will correct the error with as much pleasure as promptness.

A SUBSCRIBER.

FOR THE REGISTER.

The education of youth has ever been considered an object of the highest importance. It has in every age engaged the attention and occupied the pen of the greatest and wisest men, legislators, philosophers and Divines. When we consider how much depends upon it, it is not surprising that it has excited such general interest, and elicited so many various plans for carrying it into effect. He does an advantage to the public who devises a wise and judicious plan for this object; a plan which is not only beautiful in theory, like that of many elegant and sensible writers, but which is capable of practical application.—Such a plan seems to have been devised by the *Principal of the Raleigh Academy* in the notice which he has presented to the public.—Without meaning to depreciate the other schools which are established in our State, we cannot but think that this system, as far as it is publicly disclosed to us, is one of the best which we have ever seen presented; calculated to promote industry, to improve the mental powers, and to prepare a boy to enter with credit a higher institution of learning. No magnificent promises which all know cannot be fulfilled, are made to us; no expectations excited that the youth is at once to become an elegant and finished classical scholar. But we are told, as we should be, that much pains on the part of the instructor, and great application on the part of the pupil are requisite to attain the least skill in the ancient languages. All this labor the teacher is willing to undergo for the benefit of his scholars; he seems determined to use every effort to impress habits of industry, and to teach them, by example as well as by precept, vigorous perseverance. His system too has the effect of inspiring youth with a taste for the classics, of leading them to discover the various beauties of the ancient philosophers, historians, and poets. When this object is once gained, what an advantage is it to the student. What he before considered as an irksome task, he now views as an agreeable employment; he enters upon his studies with alacrity, and while reading the writings of antiquity, discovers such beauties as infuse him forward with eagerness and enthusiasm. An attention to the morals of youth is also noticed and insisted upon with all that force which the subject deserves. Without this all other instruction will be worse than useless; neither the greatest diligence of the instructor, nor the most unremitting industry of the student, will be sufficient to form virtuous and respectable members of society, without the principles of religion and morality. Early should these principles be instilled into the mind; constantly should they be enforced in such a manner as to make a deep and permanent impression upon the heart.

The Circular which is proposed to be sent to the relatives of the youth, every one will perceive to be important and useful. It will at once give parents a knowledge of the character and conduct of their children, and of the proficiency which they are making in their academical studies, while at the same time it will afford to the youth, a powerful incentive to exertion.

If this plan, so judicious, so correct, so well matured, be carried fully into execution, all must acknowledge that those who are the subjects of such instruction will be well taught. The object of the preceptor is not to adorn his pupils with showy and superficial qualities, but to improve the powers of their minds, to lay a good and solid foundation on which a superstructure can be afterwards reared.

There is no doubt that public patronage will be liberally extended, and that parents in different parts of the State will be anxious that their children should be nurtured in this institution.

of a "resident spy" of the Richmond party, or prompted by "mean" feelings: the rejoinder denies the facts as stated by its opponent, and places the subject on its true ground. The Editor, who has heretofore been no party in the case, comes out with his rejoinder, in which he asks the respondent a number of questions, and warmly espouses the cause of "A and Carolinian," but refuses to receive the rebuttal, for the plausible reason, that it would not become him to enter into a controversy with an "Anonymous writer."

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