

# PRESIDENTIAL.

FOR THE REGISTER.  
TO THE FREEMEN OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Will you permit a fellow citizen, who claims no privileges beyond those enjoyed by the poorest man in the state; who arrogates to himself no acquirements superior to those common among the great majority of the people, to arrest your attention while he makes a few remarks by way of calling your reason, your discretion and soundest judgment, to be exercised upon a subject, with which your own, and the rights of posterity are intimately connected? He prays you, if you will not hear him for his own sake, you will listen to him "for his cause's sake," and that of posterity. It means the approaching Presidential Election. In the exercise of your franchise, in discharge of this duty it behoves you to use much circumspection.

This event is to form a great epoch in the history of our country—heretofore the public mind was drawn towards characters to fill this important office, by particular circumstances in their lives, which were interwoven in the history of their country, and identified with her liberty. The public sentiment seemed to anticipate the successor to the present incumbent, nearly in that order in which the events have actually taken place, and, with a single exception, without much agitation or diversity of opinion—not so now. We have to make our selection from a new order of men. No less than four distinguished persons are already brought before the public, to fill that high, responsible and important office—the friends of each, founding his pretensions upon his personal merits, acquirements & public services, and, perhaps, with so slight a shade of difference between them, as to tend rather to perplex, than lead to a certain and satisfactory conclusion.

It will not be denied by any person of common observation, whose zeal has not outrun his judgment, that either of these gentlemen might possess the necessary acquirements to fill the station, beneficially to the country, and creditably to himself. The great difficulty with us is, out of so many great men, to choose the greatest. By this I do not mean the most learned, the most eloquent, the most verbose, the most martial, or the most firm; but the man who will administer the government nearest to the letter of the Constitution, and those principles, which have raised us from a state of colonial servitude, to that of our present enviable station. When I look back to the early period of our national history, and compare it with what we now are, I confess I am almost lost in wonder and astonishment.

Half a century has not yet passed away, since the loyal and peaceful colonist awoke from his slumbers, by the cry of ministerial usurpation, shook off the trammels of foreign despotism, and assumed a station among the independent nations of the world!

United America, at that time, was comprised in the *old thirteen states*, with a population of three millions of souls—a puny agriculture and no commerce. What? yes, I ask again, what has led to the great and unparalleled extension of territory, increase of population, wealth, importance and political happiness, to which these United States have attained? What but the just principles upon which our state and federal constitutions have been formed; the mild and equitable laws which have been enacted, and the faithful and impartial administration of the governments?

If these causes have produced these happy and important effects, ought we not to watch with a sleepless eye, over the actions of those to whose care we confide such interesting trusts?

I well remember the deplorable situation of America, from the termination of the Revolutionary War, in 1783, to the adoption and subsequent operation of our present Federal Constitution.—It is true we were exempt from the calamities of war, but distress, *national and individual*, stalked from house to house; the gloom of melancholy overshadowed our land; agriculture was neglected, commerce languished, and private and public credit was exhausted. Happily for our country, perhaps for the whole civilized world, there still remained virtue, intelligence, and an undiminished attachment to the union of the states, among the people, to see the cause of their difficulties, and apply the remedy. Out of this distressful situation, our present constitution sprang. Its beneficial effects are too sensibly seen and felt, by every one, to require any thing to be said in commendation of it by me. It is no less fortunate for us, that the very persons who were engaged in the Revolution and obtained our independence, were the same who formed our constitution. They well knew the ambition of governments as well as of men, (for they had contended against parliamentary supremacy) and wisely provided against both, by limiting the power of the first, and the duration in office of the other.

The object our Fathers had in view by entering into this compact were, "To form a more perfect union, establish

justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty." And what were the means adopted by them for the attainment of these most desirable ends?

First. All power given to the government intended to be established, was divided into legislative, executive and judicial.

Second. To each of these several departments, the Constitution, by a clear specification of rights and duties, limited their powers.

To say the enumerated powers fell short of the end for which they were intended, is only saying, our fathers were short-sighted—it gives no extension of right. And to say that the 8th sec. of the 1st art. which authorizes Congress "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper to carry into execution the foregoing powers, &c." means any thing more than to point out the mode by which the dormant powers contained in the specification were to be brought into action, is to say—that the Fathers of their Country were either ignorant or designing men. Ignorant, in attempting to establish a barrier against usurpation, and by an incautious expression leave every thing to construction or discretion—or designing, by pretending to limit the powers, at the same time use a latitudinal expression which overleaps every barrier before erected. Now is there a single man among us, so destitute of common sense, or common gratitude, as to say either? I hope not.

To make a judicious choice of President, it is necessary for us to know something of the principles of the constitution, and the private character, as well as the political opinions of the candidates—bring the latter to the touchstone of the former; and see how opinions and principles quadrate.

The great object in establishing the federal government was, to protect our national rights, connected with our foreign relations; to provide at common expence, for our common defence: the whole duties were national—While those of the states were confined to minor objects, altogether internal—such as punishing offences, administration of justice between citizen and citizen, providing for the local convenience of the people, opening roads, clearing rivers, cutting canals, &c. &c.; and so long as the respective governments keep within their own orb, so long they may continue to move in harmony with each other, and continue to diffuse that happiness we have enjoyed in so great a degree; but the moment either diverges out of its own proper sphere, the principles of the Constitution are infringed—the bond of the Union is weakened—may be dissolved. I have been induced to make these preliminary remarks, rather with a view to draw your attention to the subject, than with the most distant expectation of directing your judgment.

In my next number, I will enquire somewhat into the origin and application of the terms Federalist and Republican—Ultra and Radical.

## ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

### DR. HALL'S CIRCULAR LETTER.

Extract from Dr. Hall's Circular Letter to the Freemen of the third Congressional District of North-Carolina. After dwelling at some length on the unconstitutionality of the Internal Improvement & the inexpediency of the Tariff Bills, taking a view of the cheering situation of our financial concerns, the Doctor thus concludes:

It has become necessary for me to make some remarks on the subject of the Presidential election. For a year or two past it has been usual for my friends, whenever we met to question me about the candidates, which was most likely to become President, and who I thought most proper for the appointment; and since I have returned home, I seldom meet one of my acquaintance without having these questions asked. There is very little likelihood from present appearances, that the election will be made by the people, by whom it should be; and I very much regret, that without some unlooked for interposition, it must go to the House of Representatives.

With four or five candidates, all having some sectional support, by which the votes must necessarily be divided so as to prevent an election, there was no method of obviating the difficulty but by a nomination such as was proposed to the friends of all the candidates, going into meeting on the principle that the weakest should be dropped; until some one, the most popular should be agreed on. The avowed objects of this meeting was to bring the election before the people by lessening the number of candidates. This was my principal reason for going into the meeting; my other one was, that it was a short and summary method of answering such questions as my friends in the district were in the habit of asking; and for similar purposes, I should not certainly do the same thing again. It was no secret meeting for secret purposes; every person was at liberty to see what was done, and had there been such a number of candidates as would have insured the election to the people, I should have conceived such a meeting wholly unnecessary. It is not my intention to go into a detailed statement of the merits and demerits of the different candidates; they have all been in situations more or less conspicuous.—After mature reflection, I feel bound to give a preference to W. H. CRAWFORD, because I think his talents are such as to qualify him in a superior degree for discharging the duties of the office, and more consistently with what I believe to be the interest of the community generally. It is unfortunate for our country that three sectional divisions or

interests are springing up: a western, an eastern, and southern. This state of things has its influence on the approaching election. We must either have a western, eastern or southern President. As the candidates claim all to be of the same political denomination, though there is a difference of opinion upon some matters of policy among them, the question resolves itself into this simple proposition, whether we shall take a man who is obliged from the very nature and force of circumstances to be with us, or the one who from similar causes must necessarily be against us—shall we take a man of our side or the other side? The western states with Pennsylvania, form one interest, the eastern another, and the southern a third; now the question is, shall we take the man who is bound to us by birth, habits, identity of interest and political sentiment, and who is in every way equally as well, or better qualified than any of the candidates, or shall we take one surrounded by circumstances the very opposite of these. Common sense and common interest point out what we should do. W. H. CRAWFORD is what we call a self-made man; has risen from obscurity by his own exertions—he has been a member of the Georgia Legislature, of the Senate of the U. States, minister to France, Secretary of War and of the Treasury, and has filled with ability and integrity every station in which he has been placed. Had he not done so, the spirit of persecution which has for years been at work to put him down, must necessarily have succeeded.—His recent triumph over one of the most wretched and unjustifiable intrigues to ruin his reputation as a man, and destroy his hopes as a candidate, that ever disgraced any era of any country, will convince this great community of the unshaken soundness of his integrity and ability. Never was there a man more completely in the hands of his enemies; he has literally been accused, tried, acquitted and justified by his opponents. Luckily for him, though the persons who had the management of the investigation were politically opposed to him, and the supporters of other candidates, they had too much self-respect to condemn him without cause. A strong reason with me for preferring this man for the Presidency, is, that placed in that situation he will be surrounded more, as his political and personal friends, by that order of politicians, who I believe to be the best qualified and most determined to support the original principles of the government and the interest of the people.

I have thus thought proper to give my opinion, with some of the reasons for it, because from the lateness of the session it will be out of my power to see my friends generally in the district, and because the questions that are asked may in this way be answered with less trouble. And here I must be permitted to say, that I protest against its being supposed that my opinion, either now or in the meeting already mentioned, is or was given in a spirit of dictation. In either case I have only acted as a free man, and have given an opinion which no man is bound to follow, which I ask no man to follow. It is idle nonsense to say, as has been said, that the nomination by a Caucus meeting takes away the rights and privileges of any one. It was an act entirely independent of the representative character; an act which every freeman in the country has the right to do; which he not only has the right to do, but what, in effect, most of those objecting to it have done, at some time or place. Nominations of this sort take place every year in every part of the country. Candidates for state legislatures or for Congress, rarely come out without some previous consultations among their friends. Such meetings and consultations of two or more persons are, in principle, the same as if by as many thousand, and are only right or wrong according to the purpose or intention, and measures taken to accomplish the end in view. It is what has been and will continue to be done, preparatory to elections, so long as our free form of government lasts. And has it really come to this, that Members of Congress are to surrender all the rights and privileges of freemen, merely because they have received this distinction from their fellow men?

Since I have had the honor of being your Representative, I have endeavored to ascertain and to do that which was best for your interest and that of the public, and shall continue so to do as long as I continue in that character. But I must assure my fellow-citizens, that it is my determination not to give up one of my rights as a free and independent man, for any consideration. Highly as I prize the honor they have conferred on me (and I feel as grateful for it as I ought, or as any other would feel, or they could wish), I would forego it entirely sooner than give up any of those rights and privileges which are the pride and the boast of every American citizen. And let me tell you, fellow-citizens that any man who would, even for this great boon, sacrifice his principles or privileges, would, when occasion required, sacrifice your rights to other objects of interest or aggrandizement. I cannot, however, believe that there is a feeling so little in character with genuine American principles prevailing in any part of the 3d district, as to require any such sacrifice.—In looking back on the course I have pursued, I feel gratified in having it in my power to say, that I have my own approbation; proud, indeed, shall I always be to meet that of the citizens of the 3d district generally. But should it be unfortunately otherwise, I can only say that I am no electioneering time-server.

And in these my views should I be alone, I would not change my free thro' for a throne.

"Tis not in mortals to command success—  
But do you more, Sempronius—don't deserve it,  
And take my word you won't have any less,  
Be wary, watch the time, and always serve it;  
Give gentle way when there's too great a press:  
And for your conscience, only learn to nerve it—"

For, like a racer or a boxer training,  
'Twill make, if proved, vast efforts without  
paining."  
T. H. HALL.

Tarborough, July, 1824.

### From the Eastern (Maine) Star.

**PRESIDENTIAL INDICATIONS.**  
We were never so sanguine as at this time, that the Hon. William H. Crawford, will be the next President of these United States. He is rapidly gaining the preference of the people throughout the whole Union.

The New-York Statesman is of opinion that the hardest of the Presidential battle is yet to be fought. "There

is to be a simultaneous movement throughout the country in favor of Mr. Crawford." We are told: "the most strenuous efforts will be made to secure votes for the caucus candidate." "Even in the Eastern States, the contest is now revived. In Vermont, active politicians are in motion to organize a powerful party in opposition to the Secretary of State." In New Hampshire "the fifty Democratic members of the legislature who did not unite in the nomination of Mr. Adams, are about to wage a vigorous opposition in that State." The leading paper is in favor of Mr. Crawford." We are next told that in Rhode Island and Connecticut, Mr. C. has zealous and active friends who are wedded to his success. Next it is said that in Massachusetts "Mr. Crawford's partisans openly and confidently claim the vote of the State. In Maine the resuscitated hopes of the friends of the caucus candidate are apparent. In New-York they claim every thing, and spare no exertions to verify their predictions of success." It is evident from the whole article that the editors of the Statesman are seriously alarmed at the zeal, energy and successful labors of the friends of the National Candidates. Their triumph over all opposition, all combinations, is more and more apparent every day.

Phil. Press.

From the New Hampshire Patriot.

The editor of the Connecticut Mirror, a high toned federal paper, gives the following as his reason for opposing the election of Mr. Crawford.

"Mr. Crawford—Our principal objection to the promotion of this gentleman to the Presidency, may as well be stated explicitly. It is to the party that supports him. We know many men of the first respectability—men of fair minds and honorable feelings, are in his favor, and we make them exceptions to these remarks: but the great body of his supporters are what are termed Radicals."

And who are the "Radicals?" Let us look about and inquire. They are the same individuals who in 1798 were opposed to profuse expenditures, to alien and sedition laws—they are the men who now are desirous to pay off the national debt and to keep the expenditures of the government within its incomes; who when abuses step into the administration, are anxious to probe those abuses to the bottom, and to apply a remedy—they are those who express their disapprobation when they see men who handle the public money in subordinate agencies growing wealthy as nabobs. These are the present "Radicals" of our country—the same men who were branded as "Jacobins" and "disorganizers" in 1798. Their leaders are such men as Jefferson, Madison, Macon, Gaillard, Gallatin, Samuel Smith, &c. &c. If William H. Crawford possessed not the confidence of these men; if his integrity could be moved to accommodate the wishes of men more anxious to increase the patronage of office than to promote the public good; much of the inveteracy manifested against him would be speedily done away. Let it be remembered that it is not William H. Crawford, but "the party that supports him," that ruffles the temper of his opposers!

### PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLITICS.

From the Village Recorder, July 24.

The Washington (City) Republican, a zealous advocate for Gen. Jackson, is discontinued, being merged by transfer to Mr. Force, editor of the Adams paper, the National Journal.

A question or two presents. Would the editors, at the seat of Government, have abandoned their friend and their duty, and their paper, had there been, in their opinion, a chance of the General's success?

Do straws now, as formerly, shew which way the wind blows?  
Does this union, this amalgamation of the Jackson paper with that of Mr. Adams, indicate an union of the interests of those gentlemen in favour of the latter?

Was it the original plan of the friends of Mr. Calhoun in Pennsylvania, to transfer the vote of the state to Mr. Adams; but as the step was too large and dangerous, did they think the people easier brought to go to Jackson first and then to Adams, as you take the fellow-craft's degree before that of master—chassa before you riggadon, or become one of the Presidential Secretaries before you can become President?

Is it worthy of notice, and corroborative of the view here taken, that a western press, the advocate of Gen. Jackson, says "Is it not unreasonable that the influence of the Republicans of this Great State be jeopardized by an unreasonable attachment to an individual!" and afterwards "Pass resolutions instructing your several nominated electors that they shall not be bound, under all circumstances to vote for Gen. Jackson, but that they may and ought, in certain events, to give their suffrages to John Quincy Adams."

### A Pocket Book

CONTAINING a sum of money and some papers was found in the road leading from Raleigh to my house by one of my servants a few days past. The owner can receive the same on application to me, and paying the price of advertising.

MARTRA JONES.

July 19.

71 St.

Letter, Leprosy, Virginia and common Ring worm, Tinea Capitis, alias Scald-head, Cements, &c. &c.

Those persons who are unfortunately affected with any of the above diseases, are respectfully informed, that the advertiser has made those complaints his particular study for a considerable length of time, and that nearly twenty years ago, was so fortunate as to discover what he believes may, with propriety be pronounced a specific for the same, and cutaneous diseases generally, especially those denominated Herpes; running a sanious matter and attended with irritation and violent itching, particularly on becoming warm in bed; it makes its attack on the head, neck, arms, hands, and various parts of the body; but on those in the decline of life, commonly on their legs and about their ancles, and in the Eastern States, is denominated St. Rhenm; his remedy is also applicable to various running sores and recent ulcers, which prudence may not forbid drying up—and so confident is he, of its merits and superiority over every other method of treatment yet discovered; (not even excepting the mode of practice pursued by the celebrated Dr. Willan) that he will make no charge until a cure is performed, or sufficient indication thereof to satisfy the patient. He will also have no objection to operate under the eye of the Family Physician, and gentlemen of the Faculty who may have obstinate cases of the kind under their care may, if they please, have ocular demonstration of the impotence and value of this remedy; and as it contains no mercury nor any other dangerous substance, it has, and may with safety be applied to females in a delicate situation, and to infants at the breast.

He wishes also to inform artists, manufacturers and mechanics of every description, that he has for more than twenty years been investigating every work he could meet with, both ancient and modern, for recipes for Cements, and has perhaps the best collection that ever was in the possession of a single individual, besides some valuable ones invented by himself, and which never have been published—they are adapted to every mechanic trade, and in number more than sixty, and well worth the attention of the curious.—Manuscript copies of which, he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

It is not the advertiser's intention to make any stay in this City, unless applications should be left with the Printer—therefore, the afflicted and the curious are requested to send a few lines as above directed, addressed to A. B. C. when they will be duly waited upon on his arrival.

July 27.

77-It

### Ranaway

FROM me at Lancaster Courthouse, South-Carolina, on the 29th of this instant, my Negro Man BOB. He is about 21 or 22 years of age, has a pleasant countenance, speaks pretty quick, converses sensibly, and both reads and writes. He rather inclines to the yellowish color, of low stature and not very heavy made, will weigh about 125 or 130.—Bob has been often at sea and has contracted something of a sailor's air when walking.—His teeth are very white, and has a small scar (I think) below his right eye—his hands and feet are small. Bob had on when he left me, a small chip hat, blue cloth pantaloons, but he will change, as he has other clothes, and it is likely he will wear a blue broadcloth coat with gilt buttons. He took with him a pair of short boots with revolving heels, also a bible and a small psalm and hymn book.—It is likely Bob will change his name and attempt to pass for a free man. I think he will make for the North—and may attempt to get a passage by water. Few negroes have the cunning and sense he has. About two years ago I bought him out of Jail, sold as a runaway for his fees. I will give twenty dollars to any person who will lodge him in any Jail in the United States.

MINOR CLINTON.

July 31.

77 10w

### Land for Sale.

HAVING duly qualified as administrator de bonis non with the will annexed, upon the Estate of Col. Ransom Southerland, dec'd. I shall, in execution of the last Will and Testament of my testator, proceed to expose for sale to the highest bidder, on the 10th of August next, at the late dwelling-house of the deceased, in the county of Wake, 18 miles north of the City of Raleigh, the real estate, consisting of 27 or 28 hundred acres of good land, of which the said Testator died seized and possessed. This land lies on both sides of the main road leading from Raleigh to Oxford, and contains valuable improvements—consisting of a large and commodious dwelling house, with the usual houses appurtenant, necessary for the accommodation of a family, and all the necessary farm houses; a small dwelling-house with other houses necessary for a small family, to which is attached a good store-house, and an ordinarily good Grist Mill. There are few tracts of land better watered than this; it abounds with good springs, and never failing streams. Terms of credit will be one, two and three years; the purchaser giving bond, with three approved securities.

June 4th, 1824.

J. W. HARRIS, Adm'r.

59.

### Sir Archy for sale.

THE Subscriber will offer for sale to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 24th day of August next, it being the second day of Orange County Court, on a credit of one, two & three years, his well known Stud Horse SIR ARCHY.—He is a very sure foal-getter—his colts are large and likely—his form, size, blood and performance on the turf, entitle him to rank amongst the first rate stallions of the present day. Should any person incline to purchase the Horse; private sale he can do it by making application to the subscriber, previous to said 24 day of Court.

JAMES MOORE, of Stony Creek.

July 22.

### Sale of Property.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me the subscriber, by Michael Riggins, for the purposes therein expressed, I shall offer for sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the premises in Randolph county, on Saturday the 21st of August, one tract of Land, containing 200 acres, one Wagon, three Horses, seven Cattle, eight Sheep and fifteen Hogs; also two Beds and Furniture, Household and Kitchen Furniture and Farming Utensils—and shall execute such titles as are vested in me by virtue of said deed.

WILLIAM WORTH.

Ashboro', N. C. June 19.

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