



NATIONAL NOMINATION.

At a meeting of Democratic Members of Congress, held in the Chamber of the House of Representatives, February 14th, 1824...

WM. H. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, be recommended to the People of the United States, as a proper Candidate for the office of President, and

ALBERT GALLATIN, of Pennsylvania, for the office of Vice-President of the United States, for four years from the 4th March, 1825.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

At a meeting of Members of the Legislature of North-Carolina, friendly to the election of William H. Crawford as President, held at Raleigh, on the 24th December, 1823...

- JOHN PAXTON, of Rutherford, MESHACK FRANKLIN, Surry, ROBERT WILLIAMSON, Lincoln, JAMES LEGRAND, Montgomery, ABRAHAM PHILLIPS, Rockingham, ALEXANDER GRAY, Randolph, BENJ. H. COVINGTON, Richmond, THOMAS RUFFIN, Orange, NATHANIEL JONES, Wake, JOHN HALL, Warren, GEORGE OUTLAW, Bertie, CHARLES E. JOHNSON, Chowan, THO. W. BLACKLEDGE, Beaufort, JOHN OWEN, Bladen, WM. BLACKLEDGE, Sen. Lenoir.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE REGISTER.

To the Freeman of North-Carolina.

Of the political course of Mr. William H. Crawford, I have also something to say. It would be strange indeed, if I should not, when we reflect, that the life of man is made up of good and evil, and in many cases, the latter greatly outweighs as well as outnumber the former. It will be remembered by you, that Mr. Crawford has been before the public for seventeen years, and that during the whole of that time he has filled some important and distinguished office; that he has had, in the discharge of his official duties, many interests to consult, and many difficulties to surmount. It is, therefore, of equal gratification to me, as of surprise, that he should have been able to direct his political bark, and pilot the nation's ship through so many storms, and amidst so many rocks and quicksands, with so little injury. The principal charge I have to exhibit against Mr. Crawford, is his voting for the extension of the charter of the old United States Bank. I then thought, as I now think, the act of incorporation was unwarranted by the times, and unauthorized by the Constitution. I thought it dangerous in practice, and would prove more so in principle; but so much has been said and written, by much wiser heads and abler pens than mine, that it would be "worse than useless" for me to attempt to enter into a detailed course of reasoning upon the subject. Having stated the above as the chief objection I had to Mr. C. it becomes necessary to notice some other objections which have been taken by other persons against him; lest it might be supposed, they had escaped my observation, or that I had passed them over in silence from partiality to Mr. C. The first of these objections, in order of time, is his Federalism; 2d his opposition to Mr. Jefferson's administration, in voting against the embargo; the 3d his opposition to the equipments and augmentation of the Navy; the 4th, his corrupt practices and mal-administration of the public revenue; and 5th, his intriguing spirit. If there are any others, they have escaped my recollection at present.

1st then, as to "his Federalism." This charge is founded on the address to President Adams by the "Young men of Augusta," of which Mr. Crawford was one. From the very style of the address, it is fair to infer, that the meeting was composed of that description of persons, without any other characteristic to distinguish them from the great mass of the inhabitants. But when we recur to the peculiarity of the times, and the almost universal excitement which was produced upon the public mind, by the hostile attitude assumed by the French government towards this country, is the expression of an opinion, to "defend our rights against any attack," to be rather considered as the effusion of political opinion, or as a cool, deliberate act of patriotism? Fortunately, however, for Mr. C. his acquittal from this charge, does not rest upon construction. Positive declarations have been produced, from some of the most respectable characters in Georgia, who were members of that meeting, denominated the "Young men of Au-

gusta," (both his political friends and opponents) which go to discredit the charge; at the same time confirm his uniform Democratic sentiments. Besides, at this time, the line of demarcation was not so strongly marked between the two parties, as it soon after became, by the passage of the alien and sedition laws, and the measures which grew out of the acts of that Congress. Should we estimate a man's character by a single unimportant act, when the whole tenor of his subsequent life has been at variance with that act? Should we entirely disregard the source from whence the accusation is brought? May not a charge, strictly true in fact, receive such a coloring, as totally to pervert the intention? And by whom was this charge of Federalism exhibited against Mr. Crawford? By Mr. Hobby, the relative and tool of General Clark, the personal and political enemy of Mr. C. and after a lapse of 20 years, when all the feelings and most of the circumstances of the case had been forgotten! Away then with such charges, unless they can be substantiated by better evidence.

2d. "His opposition to Mr. Jefferson's administration, in voting against the Embargo."—In justification of this vote, we have not to resort to vague testimony—we are furnished with the most conclusive and positive evidence by Mr. John Q. Adams, who was an actor in the scene, in a piece entitled "Appendix," written 27th July, 1824, in which he gives us a brief history of that transaction, and so far from Mr. Crawford's conduct upon that occasion lessening him in public estimation, it is only to be understood to convince the nation, not only of his sound judgment, but of the independence of his mind. Mr. C. for the first time, took his seat in the Senate on the 9th Dec. 1807; on the 18th of the same month, when it could not be supposed he was very conversant with the business of the Senate, or had formed an acquaintance with many of the members, "Mr. Jefferson sent a confidential message to both Houses of Congress, recommending an immediate embargo, and enclosing two documents." "The message was referred in Senate to a committee of five, of which Mr. Adams was one. (mark the difference of conduct upon this occasion, between Mr. A. and Mr. C.) Mr. Adams "objected in committee, that the two documents with the message were not sufficient to justify so strong and severe a measure as an embargo. To the reasons assigned by the chairman, (confined to the committee,) Mr. Adams yielded, and the bill for laying the embargo was reported to the Senate, with the unanimous assent of the committee." This bill, hastily drawn up, and pushed through the Senate in a day (by rescinding one of the rules,) was on the third reading, proposed by Mr. C. to be laid on the table, until the next day, (he wishing for further information, for Mr. A. had very briefly assigned the reasons for assenting to the bill.) This motion was lost, 12 yeas, 18 nays. The bill of course passed.—Now, see the reasons which influenced these two great men in their votes. Mr. A. "observed that the executive having recommended the measure upon his responsibility, had doubtless other reasons for it, which he was persuaded were satisfactory." Thus you see Mr. Adams was disposed to adopt a "strong and severe measure," which suspended the whole commerce of the country, upon the bare responsibility of the President, while Mr. C. was asking for reasons to direct his own judgment, not willing to shrink from the duty he owed to his constituents, by substituting the message of the President for fact or conviction. The parallel between these gentlemen may be extended further.—This bill was reported by the committee, of which Mr. A. was one; it was passed and sent to the House of Representatives, where it received various amendments, all of which Mr. A. and Mr. C. voted for. This shews the imperfect state of the bill when it came out of the hands of Mr. A. and who is prepared to say, that Mr. C. did not discover it and wanted time to digest the necessary amendments?

3d charge is, "his opposition to the equipment and augmentation of our fleet."—Any person who would find his own actions on reason, and believe others would adopt the same rule, must, in a moment, come to the conclusion Mr. C. did, that our little fleet would be useless in a war with Great-Britain whose maritime force was so vastly superior to ours. And let me ask the most sanguine friends of the navy, (and there is not one of them who holds in higher estimation than I do, the gallant and noble conduct of our officers and tars,) what our few ships could have done, had the enemy have sent the same force upon our coast in 1812, which was here in 1814? And it could have been accomplished with as much ease at the former as at the latter date. Nothing but that national pride which induced Great-Britain to hold in the utmost contempt, the nautical skill of every other nation, prompted her to pursue that blind policy, by which our little navy was enabled to cover itself with glory. A few months' experience taught her that nothing but superior force

could enable her to retain her boasted superiority on the ocean; and that force she soon supplied. Witness the blockading of our Frigates at New-London. The expense of protecting these ships was greater than the building of them. And if Great-Britain had dealt wisely toward herself, our Navy at this day, instead of being the pride of the nation, would be considered a perfect fungus.

4th. "His corrupt practices, and mal-administration of the public revenue." In refutation of this charge, it is only necessary to refer to the report of the committee of Congress, which exonerates him from all "sinister intentions;" and the testimony of Mr. Cheves, late President of the Bank of U. States, which closed in the following words: "In my opinion, the Secretary of the Treasury displayed much ability, great zeal and industry, perfect integrity, and commanded as much success as was practicable under the circumstances of the times. It was, said Mr. Cheves, "a crisis of unexampled difficulty."

When we reflect on the large sums of money, collected in the western and southern country, all of which was paid in the notes of the local banks (for there was no other money in circulation among them) it is a matter of greater surprise he did not lose more, than that he should have lost so little. At the time much of this money was received, the rate of exchange between where the money was paid, and Philadelphia or New York, was from 10 to 15 per cent. yet Mr. Crawford brought the whole of this money into available funds, at par value, at less than two and an half per cent. Even if the whole sum which appears to be due to the Treasury of the United States should be finally lost, still the Treasury has sustained less loss than any other private, or public monied institutions in the United States during the same period, in proportion to their relative capitals, and I do not believe, if the government had at this moment twenty millions of silver dollars at Edwardsville, they could have it placed in N. York and Philadelphia at a less premium.

It may be asked, why Mr. Crawford received this depreciated money? I will answer the question, by asking you another. If the direct taxes of 1816 & 1817 had not been dischargeable in N. Carolina bank notes, how could we have paid our public dues? And were we entitled to this indulgence, while it was denied to others?

5th and last charge—"His intriguing spirit." Every person who has any knowledge of Mr. Crawford, must admit, he is a man of fine sense, and that there are few who possess a more perfect idea of mankind than he does. These are the steps by which he has been able to mount, from the humble station of a country schoolmaster, to the many and important offices he has filled.

Was it a mark of Mr. Crawford's intriguing spirit, to advocate the extension of the charter of the old United States bank, in opposition to the great States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and North-Carolina? Was he attempting to ingratiate himself into their favor, by opposing their political opinions, and pecuniary interests? Or did he display much of the courtier, in opposing the interests of the great, for the benefit of the weak? Again, if Mr. Crawford's heart had been set upon office and promotion, would he have opposed the views of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison? Or would he not rather have joined in with Mr. J. Q. Adams, and said "this is not a time for deliberation, let us act"? Has Mr. Crawford any hiring presses in his service? Has he condescended to occupy the editorial column of a newspaper to vindicate his conduct before the public? Has he taken the printing of his department from a paper, because the editor did not laud him, or because he had the effrontery to publish some remarks, which went to shew his opinions were somewhat exceptionable? The charge of intrigue is made in such general terms that it is almost impossible to meet it fairly. If his opponents will be particular and specify their charges, it would be more satisfactory, and entitled to more credit. Is there a single act of Mr. Crawford's whole life, which justifies the slightest suspicion that he has associated himself with a "Ninian Edwards," for the purpose of blasting the character of his competitor for favor? If this negative proof is not sufficient to rebut a general charge, then, I must call upon the accuser to make out his case more in detail.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE. N. B. It is very unsafe to judge a man's merit by his name, or a writer by his signature.—"While Mr. Rose was amusing us with the fragrance of his diplomacy," Great-Britain was confiscating our property—so while "Sound Policy" is delighting us with his sophistry! I never said Gen. Washington was called to the Presidency because he was a military man; but because, while in military command, he had invariably given such strong evidence of respect for the civil authorities

and laws of his country, and upon all occasions displayed so much discretion and virtue. Nor, on the other hand, did I say Gen. Jackson should be excluded, because he had been a military man; but because he had, while in military command, manifested such a wanton disrespect for the civil authority, laws and constitution of the country. "Sound Policy" admits, if my construction of the "Act establishing rules and regulations for the government of the armies of the United States," be correct, that Gen. Jackson ought to have been cashiered. To settle that point, here follows the oath that each officer and soldier takes:—"I, A. B. do solemnly swear or affirm, that I will bear true allegiance to the United States of America, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully, against all their enemies or opposers, whatsoever, and observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the officers appointed over me, according to the rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States." Now, if the officer and soldier has not, by this agreement, bound by the solemnity of an oath, to surrender his political opinions, and is here reduced into a mere machine in the hands of power, I discover not the object of the oath. The first lesson taught the soldier, is obedience, and it is that passive obedience which makes standing armies dangerous to liberty.

"Sound Policy" is something like a character we now and then meet with in real life. He amuses us by his wit, but never instructs us by his wisdom.

The Warrenton Fall Races, WILL commence over the Warrenton Course, on Wednesday the 10th day of November next, and continue four days. First Day.—A Sweepstakes, one mile heats for three years of 1 colts and fillies—\$100 entrance—Three or more to make a race. Subscription to close the day preceding that of the Race. Second Day.—The Jockey Club Purse—\$350—Three mile heats—Entrance \$20. Money hung up at the usual discount. Third Day.—The Proprietor's Purse, \$200. Money hung up—two mile heats—Entrance \$20. Fourth Day.—A Handy Cap, mile heats—Entrance \$25, together with gate money of that day. The Proprietor pledges himself to have the Race in good order. Stables and Litter furnished Race Horses, gratis. ROBT. R. JOHNSON, Prop'r. Warrenton, N. C. Sept 4th, 1824. A BALL will be furnished on the evening of the 2d and 3d days' Race, by R. R. JOHNSON, Prop'r.

Convention of St. Petersburg. Sept. 13, 1824. The board under this Convention, on Saturday last, the 11th inst. unanimously agreed upon and fixed the following averages to be allowed as compensation for each and every slave for whom indemnification may be due under the said Convention, viz: For all Slaves taken from the State of Louisiana, Five Hundred and Eighty Dollars. For all those taken from the States of Alabama, Georgia and South-Carolina, Three Hundred and Ninety Dollars. For all those taken from Maryland, Virginia, and all other States not named as above, Two Hundred and Eighty Dollars. The two Commissioners under the above named convention, met this day, under the new constitution of the Board as prescribed by the 3d article of the Convention, and notified the Secretary of State that they are ready to receive and proceed in the examination of the Definitive List whenever it may be submitted to them. The Board then adjourned till Wednesday, the 8th December next, when, if the Definitive List, shall, in the mean time, be received, they will proceed to an examination of the claims which may be in a state of preparation for hearing. The Board has decided that the testimony of witnesses shall be received in writing unless a personal examination shall be required. The Board has also decided that all arguments of the claimants, their agents or counsel shall be in writing. JAMES BAKER, Sec'y.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, 13th Sept. 1824. Notice. Citizens of the United States having Claims under the Treaty of Ghent, for slaves and other private property, taken from them during the late war between the United States and Great Britain, are hereby notified, that the Definitive list, required by the subjoined article of the Convention of St. Petersburg, will be laid before the Joint Commission for ascertaining and determining the amount of such claims, at its next meeting in this city, on the 8th of December next, in the present year; that such as have not already exhibited their Claims, and the evidences of them to this Department, may do so before that time.

ARTICLE III. When the average value of slaves shall have been ascertained and fixed, the two commissioners shall constitute a board for the examination of the claims which are to be submitted to them, and they shall notify to the Secretary of State of the U. States, that they are ready to receive a definitive list of the slaves and other private property, for which the citizens of the United States claim indemnification; it being understood and hereby agreed that the commission shall not take cognizance of, nor receive, and that his Britannic majesty shall not be required to make compensation for any claims for private property under the first article of the treaty of Ghent, not contained in the said list. And his Britannic majesty hereby engages to cause to be produced before the commission as material towards ascertaining facts, all the evidence of which his majesty's government may be in possession, by returns from his majesty's officers or otherwise, of the number of slaves carried away. But the evidence so produced or its defectiveness, shall not be in bar of any claim or claims which shall be otherwise satisfactorily authenticated. 41.

Internal Improvements. The Board for internal improvements in the City of Raleigh, on Monday the 4th of October next, of which all persons having business with the Board will take notice. J. GALE, Sec. Aug. 23. 81

Jersey Wagon & Harness FOR SALE. A LIGHT, very handsome strong Wagon, almost new, built at Baltimore, and of the best materials will be sold low for cash. Harness also new. Application to be made to the Editors of the Register. Sept. 16.

Cheap for Cash. MAY be had a likely young Blacksmith, for terms apply to Winslip Stedman, in Pittsboro' where the boy may be seen. J. H. BYNUM. Chatham Trades-Hill, 27th Aug. 1824. 83 ff.

Entertainment. THE subscriber having taken possession of that well-known stand of John S. Hubbard, Esq. on the South-west corner of the Public Square, intends keeping a House of Public Entertainment, and will be prepared to take Fifteen or Twenty Members of the next Legislature. JNO. W. PULLEN. Raleigh, Sept. 16th. 1824. 88-89

Transylvania University. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. THE Lectures in this Department will commence, as usual, on the First Monday of November next, and terminate the first week in March. Anatomy and Surgery, by Benj. W. Dudley, M.D. Institutes of Medicine, and Clinical Practice, by Chas. Caldwell, M.D. Theory and Practice of Physic, by Samuel Brown, M.D. Materia Medica & Medical Botany, by Daniel Drake, M.D. Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women & Children, by W. H. Richardson, M.D. Chemistry, by James Blythe, D.D. and Robert Best, J.D. E. W. DUDLEY, Dean of the Faculty. N. B. Commonwealth P. per received for Tickets as heretofore. 37-41.

Valuable Lands for Sale near Raleigh. THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable Tract of Land lying on the road leading from Raleigh to Hillsborough, containing between eight and nine hundred acres, and within 8 or 9 miles of Raleigh. The land is of excellent quality, and a great portion of it adapted to the culture of Tobacco—of course it would produce Cotton in high perfection. It has comfortable buildings for a small family, and will be disposed of at the reduced price of three dollars per acre with easy and convenient instalments. Those disposed to purchase, will apply to the Printers, or Henry Seawell, Esq. in the vicinity of Raleigh. JOSIAH ATKINS. Wake county, August 11. 78 101

North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY. WILLIAM CARR, of said County, personally appeared before me the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace for said county, and made oath, that he is the owner of Four shares of the capital or joint stock of the State Bank of North-Carolina—that the certificate which issued to him for the said shares, is either lost, or so mislaid, that it cannot be found—and that he verily believes that it is altogether lost or destroyed by some means unknown to him. WILLIAM CARR. Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 30th Aug. 1824. MOSES McCOWN, J.P.

\$100 REWARD. RUN AWAY, or was stolen from the subscriber, on the night of the eighth instant, a bright mulatto woman (slave) and her child, a girl of about four years old. This woman ran away from the subscriber, executor of John Hunt, dec'd, in the summer of 1806, and passed as a free woman by the name of Patsy Young, until about the first of June last, when she was apprehended as a runaway. On the 6th of the same month I obtained possession of her in the town of Halifax; since which time, by an order of Franklin county court, she and her child Eliza have been sold, when the subscriber became the purchaser. She spent the greater part of the time she was run away, (say about sixteen years,) in the neighborhood of and in the town of Halifax; one or two summers at Rock-Landing, where I am informed she cooked for the hands employed on the Canal. She has also spent some of her time in Plymouth, her occupation while there not known. At the above places she has many acquaintances. She is a tall spare woman, thin face and lips, long sharp nose, and fore-teeth somewhat decayed. She is an excellent seamstress, can make ladies and gentlemen dresses, is a good cook and weaver, and I am informed is a good cake-baker and beer-brewer, &c. by which occupations she principally gained her living. Some time during last summer she married a free man of colour named Achrael Johnson, who had been living in and about Plymouth, and followed boating on the Roanoke. Since his marriage, he leased a farm of Mr. James Cotton of Scotland-Neck, Halifax county, where he was living together with this woman, at the time she was taken up as a runaway slave in June last. I have but little doubt, that Johnson has contrived to seduce or steal her and child out of my possession, and will attempt to get them out of the State and pass as free persons. Should this be the case, I will give sixty-five dollars for his detection and conviction before the proper tribunal, in any part of this State. I will give for the apprehension of the woman and child, on their delivery to me, or so secured in jail or otherwise that I get them, thirty-five dollars; or, I will give twenty-five dollars for the woman alone, and ten dollars for the child alone. The proper name of the woman is PATTY, but she will no doubt change it as she did before. I forwarn all owners of boats, captains and owners of vessels, from taking on board their vessels, or carrying away this woman and her child Eliza, under the penalty of the law. NAT. HUNT. August 16. 89 ff.