

PRESIDENTIAL.

From the National Intelligencer.

Mr. CRAWFORD may be, and no doubt is, possessed of some qualities, natural and acquired, which would be capable of beneficial exertion, in the exalted station for which he is a competitor. The same admission may be made as to thousands of our citizens, who, in the most fantastic dreams of ambition, never yet aspired to the Chief Magistracy of the United States. A man truly worthy of the first office in the gift of the American people, should possess some positive recommendation to their favor. What are the pretensions of Mr. Crawford? He has been long before his countrymen, and has reached that period of life when, according to prevalent notions, a man is supposed to possess the most ripened and energetic powers. In what display of senatorial eloquence or wisdom, in what trial of diplomatic learning and skill, in what official record of financial ability, are the American people to look for the proof of those powerful and versatile talents, which Mr. C. is alleged by his partisans to possess? He has discharged various offices, and he now occupies an elevated post in the government. This, we grant, is a proof that he is not without talents—but does it establish his claims to the Presidency? Is elevation always the reward of talents and virtues, unsupported by adventitious and other circumstances, of the influence of which in deciding the destinies of political men, we are daily presented with the most mortifying examples? Notwithstanding Mr. Crawford has been so long on the stage of action, with opportunities of exhibiting himself to advantage in the various walks of a Statesman, the interrogatory is still current in every section of the Republic, What has he either said or done, to entitle him to the illustrious honor which is now claimed for him at the hands of his countrymen?—*Rhode-Island American.*

There is so much injustice done to the character of Mr. CRAWFORD, by articles like the above, the substance of which in different shapes, has of late frequently met our eyes, that we should be wanting, even in common candor, were we longer to remain silent observers of it. We are the less reluctant to break silence upon it, seeing that Mr. CRAWFORD continues to be the mark at which the friends of the other candidates for the Presidency have drawn their sharpest arrows, and that he is the only candidate for the Presidency whose various merits have not been portrayed to the world, in all the attractive hues of fancy, as well as the more sober and subdued tints of truth. Far be it from us to depreciate the real merits and acknowledged qualifications of either of the other candidates for the highest office in the government, or to question their claims to public favor. One only of them can gain the prize; but it is honor enough for any man to be publicly regarded as a fair candidate for the highest mark of confidence that ten millions of freemen can give. Of that honor, we rejoice that so many among us are considered worthy.

It is our opinion, that no man ought to be placed at the head of this nation, to elevate whom it is necessary to depress or degrade other competitors.—It is for this reason, and because we consider the reputation of our great men as public property, that we avoid anything that shall have even the appearance of derogating from it. "What," says the article before us, "are the pretensions of Mr. CRAWFORD?" This inquiry, wherever made, argues an ignorance, on the part of the querist, of the incidents of the most interesting period of the history of this country.—Nor is this surprising, when we look at the youthful age of some of those who most pertinaciously repeat this note, and at the fact that others of them have arrived in our country too recently to be expected to know much of its political history, or of the merits of our public men. In making this remark, of course we consider queries of this description not as indirect expressions of falsehood,* but as the expressions of an honest desire for the information which they ask for. With as much directness and accuracy as a rapid pen and an independent memory will allow, we will endeavor to impart it to them.

From the first entry of WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD into public life, we have been near and close observers of his public career; and for some twelve years past we have considered him as a man marked out by Nature for eminence among a free People.

Scarcely had he set his foot in the Senate of the United States, in December, 1807, being his first appearance in the General Government, when he distinguished himself by the active and manly part which he took in its deliberations—by "Senatorial eloquence" and Senatorial "wisdom" too. The display of these gifts, with the qualities of stern integrity and fearless independence which are prevailing ingredients in his character, commanded the respect and conciliated the confidence of the august body of which he was a member. It was not a single flowery speech, a popular proposition, or a blind devotion to party, but a succession of evidences of the strength of his mind, the solidity of his judgment, and the propriety of his personal deportment, that secured for him a character, which no man who was then in the Councils of his country, or had an opportunity of watching them, will pretend to deny.

* *Suppression veri est expressio falsi*, as a venerable Member of the last Congress was wont to say.

If these traits of him have faded in the memory of some, or are new to others, it is because for the last nine or ten years (a third of the usual term of the life of man) he has been secluded from the view of his fellow-citizens in the chambers of the Executive Offices, where he has labored in the public service with unostentatious zeal and untiring assiduity. Of the esteem in which he was held by his co-peers in the Senate of the United States, a decisive evidence was afforded by his being selected to preside over the Senate in the year of the war, a few months before its declaration, when the Vice-President, as is usual before the close of every Session, had retired for the purpose of allowing a temporary President to be chosen. This is an honor never inconsiderately or lightly bestowed. It never has been bestowed, we believe, except in the case of Mr. CRAWFORD, on a man as young as he then was, and the selection was an incontestible tribute to unquestioned merit. As far as the mere honor goes, the chair of President of the Senate, and that of Speaker of the House of Representatives, are almost as enviable stations as that of President of the United States. To be held in high esteem by those who are themselves most esteemed among the People, is an object worthy of the ambition of a Republican.

We shall not now burthen our columns with quotations from the speeches of Mr. CRAWFORD at this period of his life.—His reputation does not rest upon the turn of a period, or a figure of speech, nor can it fall by one. It soars beyond such tests. But, if those who are curious in those matters will consult the files of the National Intelligencer from 1808 to 1812, inclusive, they may find some of his speeches reported, which did great honor to him at the time, and may be read with pleasure and improvement now, as examples at once of deep reflection, vigorous thought, and spirit-stirring eloquence.

Mr. C. was in Congress at the critical and momentous periods of the Embargo and the war of 1812. His enemies have objected to him that he was opposed to the first, and was not among the most hasty to embark in the latter. Firmness not rashness is the distinguishing characteristic of Mr. CRAWFORD.—Although he voted against the Embargo, because he thought the necessary deliberation upon it was refused, yet when the Embargo was laid, he gave it his most efficient aid. We well remember the indignant strain in which he denounced its violators, and the energy with which he supported the measures for its enforcement. Of the War, he was one of the warmest and firmest supporters. He completely identified himself with the cause of his country, by his zeal and enthusiasm in its behalf. Of this, we seek matter fit for the newspapers, we recollect at this moment several proofs, being incidents not in the Halls of Congress, but in the private walks of life, where enthusiasm has greater play than in grave legislative assemblies.—

It was about this time, that on the Department of War becoming vacant by the resignation of Mr. EUSTIS, the situation of Secretary of War was offered to Mr. CRAWFORD by the President. This offer Mr. C. declined to accept, on the ground that the business of that office in time of war required an acquaintance with Military affairs which he did not possess, and he could not consent to jeopardize the public safety by taking upon himself the discharge of duties for which he was not qualified. Being, as we heard in the time of these occurrences, further urged, he peremptorily declined the office, on the same ground, adding, however, that to show his attachment to the public cause, and to the administration of Mr. MADISON, there was no other duty to which he could be called, that he was not willing to undertake, where his services should be thought useful. Shortly afterwards, the mission to France became vacant, by the death of that Revolutionary whig and consistent patriot, JOEL BARLOW. It was necessary, at that crisis, to send to Europe a citizen, eminent in the national councils, who would truly, faithfully, and undauntedly represent the American character and interests in France, then the theatre of great events. This trust Mr. Madison devolved on Mr. CRAWFORD, who, after what had passed, could not, if he would, have declined the acceptance of this second appeal from that virtuous and upright man.—A more distinguished proof could hardly be afforded of the estimation in which Mr. C. was held by the first men and the purest politicians of the country, at

* We have not dwelt upon the magnanimity displayed by Mr. CRAWFORD at that time, in withdrawing from competition with the last of the Revolutionary Worthies, but cannot help quoting from our files, to refresh the memory of our readers, the language of Mr. C. on that occasion, as stated by the late lamented Mr. BISS, through the medium of the National Intelligencer:

"In consequence of repeated inquiries whether Mr. Crawford was to be considered among the competitors, accompanied with the desire that his views should be ascertained, I communicated to him what had passed. He replied, without reserve, that he did not consider himself among the number of those from whom the selection ought to be made, and that he was unwilling to be held up as a competitor for that office."

that day, than these repeated marks of the confidence in him with which his public course had inspired Mr. MADISON.

In the Spring of 1813, if we remember right, Mr. CRAWFORD, separating himself from his domestic concerns, and encountering the risk of capture by the enemy, passed over to Paris, and there remained in the capacity of Minister of the United States until after the termination of the war and the restoration of the Bourbons, when he returned to his country, bringing with him, as we have read, the respect and esteem of all who knew him there, but particularly of LA FAYETTE, the almost only remaining Republican of France.

Never having enjoyed the advantage of intimacy with Mr. Crawford—our knowledge of him being chiefly confined to his public course—we cannot say what were his views in resigning his foreign mission. If his object was, as we believe it to have been, besides re-uniting himself to his family, to return to the profession, the pursuit of which had been interrupted, to the injury of his private fortune, by his public engagements, he was diverted from it by an invitation from Mr. Madison to enter his Cabinet, as the successor to Mr. DALLAS, in the Department of War.—Of his conduct in this station, we never heard any thing but what was to his credit. He was the author of many measures for reforming the abuses which in time of war had crept into the military service, and for giving efficiency and character to the Army, which had then just been reduced to a Peace Establishment. The promptitude and decision of his character here found ample scope.

In the next year, Mr. MADISON having his confidence in Mr. CRAWFORD increased by a nearer view of him, appointed him to the Treasury department when that office became vacant. For presiding over this Department, Mr. CRAWFORD was particularly qualified by his strict notions of right, and his tenacity in adhering to them. [If he has a fault as a public man, it is, perhaps, the fault of carrying these principles too far.] It was by his agency, principally, with the co-operation of Mr. MONROE and the other Cabinet Officers, that the Accounting Officers were re-modelled to give them that efficiency which they now possess. The office of Secretary of the Treasury, in a settled government in time of peace, affords little opportunity for DISPLAY.—Not like the field which is opened by the establishment of a new and untried system of government, in which a HAMILLTON gathered renown, or that of national embarrassment and temporary insolvency, where a DALLAS earned the admiration of all who knew his situation and saw his almost incredible exertion of talent and industry—the administration of the Treasury in time of peace is necessarily almost entirely barren of incident and attraction: it presents a dry routine of duties, which, however necessary to be performed, do not, when best executed, afford eclat or elicit popular applause. A few reports, however, on general subjects, Mr. C. has had an opportunity of making since he has been in the Treasury Department, and those reports, as well as such of his official letters as we have seen, are characterized by the same strength of mind and originality of thought which are to be found in his reported speeches in Congress.

When we say that Mr. CRAWFORD was, in 1816, the only person thought worthy to compete with Mr. MONROE, as a candidate for the Presidency; that though he then declined the competition, he received many votes in the Republican meeting of Members of Congress, by which Mr. MONROE was nominated; that he was, on the accession of Mr. MONROE, re-appointed to the head of the Treasury Department, and there yet remains; we speak of events and circumstances, within the knowledge of every reader, which bring down his history to the present day.

Will the Rhode Island American yet ask of us, what are the pretensions of Mr. Crawford? We add, to what we have already said, that he rose to his present eminence, by the power of his talents, from a humble rank in life; that, in his own State, he first acquired distinction by his hostility to, and denunciation of, the stupendous Yazoo fraud, of which we are sorry to be obliged to revive the odious recollection; that, though his march has been onward to distinction, he is, in public life, plain and open in his manners, and in private life, of the most domestic habits, spending all his leisure in the bosom of his family.

This is a plain unvarnished account of the Life and Character of a Man, of whom it is seriously asked from his friends, what are his pretensions?

It has been said by some, in quaint allusion, we suppose, to his athletic frame, that Mr. CRAWFORD is "A GIANT at intrigue." Nothing can be more untrue. No human being, if we

† The greatest share of the conscientious opposition to Mr. CRAWFORD, at this day, is attributable to a hasty phrase at the close of a Report, made by him to Congress, on the subject of the condition of the Indians, which has been twisted, by hypercritics into every meaning but that which was intended.

rightly understand him, can be more free from deceit or duplicity. We believe, indeed, it has been thought by some who have had to do with him, that he is at times too frank. Where are the proofs of his intrigues? We ask any one, in the spirit of candor, whether, if such had been his character, he would not have secured, by his own blandishments, or the agency of his friends, as many presses in his favor as he could. Has he done so? No. If he had, we should not at this time of day, have been under the necessity of answering the question as to his "pretensions." The welkin would have rung with them.—We are proud, indeed, that our views are the same as those expressed by most of the old and uniform Republican presses in different parts of the country, but in mere numbers, we apprehend, there is a fearful odds against us. Great industry has been employed in making enemies to Mr. CRAWFORD, but very little in making him friends. Lest our silence on the subject should be misconstrued, we have thought it proper to leave no reason to doubt of the sentiments which we entertain of the titles of this gentleman to the favor of his fellow-citizens, and, at the same time, to state the grounds of them.

In making this exposition of our views, we have carefully avoided any notice, by comparison or contrast, of the claims of other candidates for the Presidency. We speak only of the positive recommendations of Mr. CRAWFORD to public favor, which we have been called upon so often to produce, that we could no longer resist the invitation. About the other candidates, we will only say for the present, that we never have disparaged the merits of either of them, and, with our present feelings towards them, we never shall.

It may perhaps not be amiss to show, that the views we now express are perfectly consistent with our course in opposing the claims, preferred by the friends of Mr. CRAWFORD, eight years ago. We recur with pleasure to our files of that date, and shall content ourselves with giving to our readers a single extract, to show the ground on which we then stood. In the National Intelligencer of the 22d February, 1816, it was thus concisely but distinctly stated:

"It has been said, we understand, that we have shewn disrespect to Mr. CRAWFORD, one of the gentlemen held up by his friends for the Presidency, by copying from a Northern print, some remarks on the Presidential Election, in which his name was mentioned. Far from us was such an intention. We pointedly disclaim it. We deem too highly of Mr. Crawford, to suppose that his mind is capable of such an impression. But, no room shall remain for those of a different disposition. We have ever entertained for Mr. Crawford that sentiment which his stern principles & independent conduct are calculated to inspire; and we have seen nothing yet to weaken it.—It is no derogation from his merits to say, that JAMES MONROE has, in our opinion, still stronger claims, at this time, on the national confidence and affection. He has been longer in the public eye."

Splendid Opportunity.

Only FIVE DRAWINGS remain to complete the GRAND STATE LOTTERY, Now drawing in the City Baltimore.

THE GREAT CAPITALS OF

100,000 }
20,000 } DOLLARS.
40,000 }
10,000 }

ALL STILL UNDRAWN, besides 8 of \$1000 Dollars each: the whole payable in Cash, which can be had at COHEN'S OFFICE, the moment they are drawn.
Tickets, \$15 00 Quarters, \$3 75
Halves, 7 50 Eighths, 1 87
To be had Warranted Undrawn, at

COHEN'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE,

where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any office in America.

ORDERS from any part of the United States, by mail (post paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes in any of the Baltimore Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention, as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. Baltimore.
* * * Cohen's 'Lottery Gazette & Register,' which is published regularly, will contain the Official Lists of each Drawing of the Grand State and Monument Lotteries, and will be forwarded gratis, to all who purchase their tickets at COHEN'S OFFICE.
Baltimore, Dec. 1823. 15 2t

Trust Sale.

WILL be sold by virtue of a deed in trust to me executed by Francis Drake, for certain purposes therein expressed, on Monday the 16th day of February next, at the house of said Francis, Two Tracts of LAND, lying on Haw River and its waters, in the county of Chatham and near the Town of Haywood, one containing 320 acres, the other 100 acres. Also two Negroes, a stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Household & Kitchen Furniture, &c.
Cash will be expected for all purchases made at the above sale.

H. D. BRIDGES, Trustee.
January 1. 15 9t

Gigs for Sale.

THE subscriber takes this method of making known to his friends and the public, that he has just finished three elegant top Gigs, which he offers for sale at moderate prices, and invites all persons wishing to purchase to come and view them at his shop previous to making engagements elsewhere.
WESLEY WHITAKER.
Raleigh, Dec. 17. 10-1aw3w.

N. B. Repairs and painting done very low.

Candles.

20 Boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles, received on consignment, and for sale at the low price of 13 Cents per pound.

S. BIRDSALL & CO.
December 11. 8-tf

\$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 mould 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

State of North-Carolina.

County of Randolph.

Priscilla Cox, Petitioner for sale of real estate, vs. Brooks Lewis & others. In Equity.

IT appearing to the Court, that Brooks Lewis, David Lewis, and John Johnston & Eleanor his wife are not inhabitants of this State: Ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for three weeks for the said defendants to appear at our next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Randolph, on the first Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso as to them and heard ex parte.

A copy. B ELLIOTT, C. M. E.
153t

Jailor's Notice.

TAREN UP, and committed to Jail on the 20th instant, a negro man who calls himself BILL, and says that he belongs to Mr. Thomas Briggs, of Fairfield district, near Camden, South-Carolina. Said fellow is about 5 feet 6 inches high; stout made, and light complexioned—says he has been runaway about three years. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay expenses, and take him away.

C. B. MORRIS, Jailor.
December 27. 15 tf

Stolen.

FROM the subscriber's shop, on the 22d ult. A DOUBLE CASE GOLD PATENT LEVER WATCH, with a fine Gold Chain, Seal and Key, the outside case of the watch is chased, it has a gold dial, two pair extra jewels, detached escapement, made by Joseph Johnson, Liverpool, and No. 3592. All watch makers and others, are solicited, that if any watch of the above description, should be offered for sale or repair to stop it, and should the watch and the thief be detected, a Reward of Twenty-five Dollars will be given, together with the sincere thanks of

JOHN Y. SAVAGE.
Raleigh, Dec. 22, 1823. 12-4w.

New Goods

THE Subscriber returns 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, and beg leave to inform them that they have this day received an additional supply of

Men's Beaver Hats, fashionable shapes
Youths do
Servants Wool do
Gentlemen's Wellington Boots
do fine Calfskin Bootes
do do Shoes
Coarse Shoes, Bootes 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 2 for Servants wear.
Mixture Broad Cloth do
Double-milled Drab do
Rose and Point Blankets, at reduced prices.
White, Red and Spotted Flannels
Plain and Figured Bombazette
Caroline and Circassian Plaids
Cassimere 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.

HAZZETT & ROBT. KYLE.
Raleigh, Nov. 19. 3 tf

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber desirous of moving higher up the country, will sell on the most liberal terms, his possessions in the town of Smithfield, consisting of Eight half-acre Lots of Ground, joining, making an entire square of four acres, situated in the most elevated and pleasant part of the town. The Lots are handsomely improved; on them is a well-built, convenient Dwelling-House, and Office-house on the corner of the lots, with two rooms, an excellent Kitchen, meat-house, stable, fiddler-house, with other necessary out-houses; the yard and Garden elegantly fenced, with cypress, post, and railings with pales of heart pine, (painted) the yard and street in front is beautifully set with large locust and poplars; the Garden is in a high state of improvement. The Lots are of the richest soil and will yield a support for a small family. There is on the Lots, a Spring of excellent water, considered one of the best in the county.

A Medical Gentleman with a family who would fix himself permanently and advantageously in one of the best stands for business in the State, might find it to his advantage to call and see me.

J. T. P. YEARGAIN.
Smithfield, Dec. 30. 14-2aw4t

Factory Cotton.

2,000 lbs. Spun Cotton, just received and for sale or exchange for Seed or Picked Cotton, on the most liberal terms.

S. BIRDSALL & CO.
Dec. 30. 13-tf