

Outsare the plume of fair, delightful Peace,  
"Unwar'd by party rage to live like Brothers."

VOL. XXIV.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1824.

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### The Register

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**ADVERTISEMENTS**  
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times for a dollar, and 25 cents for every  
succeeding publication; those of greater  
length in the same proportion. COMMUNI-  
CATIONS thankfully received. LETTERS to  
the Editors must be post-paid.

### Breastpin Lost.

LOST a few days ago, in Raleigh, a small  
neat Breastpin. The finder will be re-  
warded by leaving it at the Office of the Ra-  
leigh Register. Oct. 18.

### A Stray.

State of North-Carolina, New-Hanover County.  
WAS taken up by William Devane at his  
plantation on Wildcat in Upper Black  
River District and County and State aforesaid,  
and entered on the Stray Books kept by me,  
a stray Horse, which is supposed to be nine  
years old, 15 hands high, color a red sorrel,  
a little inclined to be roan, blaze faced,  
white hind legs up to his heelstrings. Said  
horse was valued at eighty dollars. The  
owner will apply to the undersigned, who  
lives in the same district as aforesaid. Fur-  
ther descriptions are unnecessary.  
JOHN KERR, S. M.  
October 10. 973t

### Notice.

BEING anxious to close speedily my ac-  
counts as Executor of Thomas N. Mann,  
deceased, I earnestly request the debtors to  
his estate to pay their arrears—or if not con-  
venient at this time to give their bonds. The  
creditors are likewise requested immediately  
to bring forward for payment their claims  
properly authenticated, else this notice will  
hereafter be plead in bar against such claims.  
JAS. N. MANN, Executor.  
Nash county, Oct. 1. 97  
Letters to me may be sent to Billiardston,  
Nash.

### Entertainment.

WILLIE JONES returns his sincere  
thanks to his friends and the public in  
general, for the liberal share of public favor,  
since he has kept a house of Entertainment in  
the city of Raleigh, and takes this opportunity  
of informing his friends that he still  
continues to keep his house open for the ac-  
commodation of travellers, and such as wish  
to call on him. He will also be prepared to  
accommodate thirty-five of the Members  
with board during the next General Assem-  
bly, his rooms are large and comfortable, and  
in addition to his dwelling he has eight good  
rooms out of it, all of them shall be well  
furnished with good beds.  
October 18. 97-5w.

### North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

THOMAS WALKER has entered on my  
Stray Book, a Sorrel Mare, supposed to be  
two years old, a small star in her face,  
thirteen hands two or three inches high, no  
brands to be seen.  
Entered on the 25th of August 1824.  
W. MENTEETH, Ranger.  
97-2w.

### A Teacher Wanted

In Farmwell Grove Academy, Halifax County.  
As this situation, after the present year  
will be vacant, in consequence of the re-  
moval to the west, of Mr. McLean, the pre-  
sent Teacher, the trustees are anxious to em-  
ploy a suitable person to take charge of the  
Institution. Satisfactory testimonials of charac-  
ter and capacity will be required. The tui-  
tion arising from this school, has exceeded  
six hundred dollars, and I believe, except for  
a part of the first year, has never fallen under  
five hundred dollars per annum. Persons  
who may be desirous to contract for a situa-  
tion of this kind, will direct their communi-  
cations to Col. H. G. Burton, Halifax. This  
Academy is situated in a healthy part of the  
county, has good spring water and excellent  
school.  
J. GRANT.  
Halifax, July 24, 1824. 74-4f.

### Fellow-Citizens of North-Carolina:

I address you as a Candidate  
for an Elector of the 7th Electoral Dis-  
trict, to vote for our next President and  
Vice-President of the United States.—  
The reasons which induce me to offer  
myself are, because some of the electoral  
candidates already named on the Peo-  
ple's Ticket, do not pointedly declare  
who they intend to vote for as Presi-  
dent. That declaration ought not to be  
kept hidden from the people, who should  
have a free choice on such an important  
occasion. I am persuaded you are all  
acquainted with the abilities and services  
of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON—If I am  
elected, I shall give him my vote for Presi-  
dent—And it would be pleasing to me,  
that the friends to the Hero of New-Or-  
leans, should, with the least possible de-  
lay, in each electoral district in this  
State, nominate a suitable person as an  
Elector, who will pledge himself to vote  
for Andrew Jackson as President of the  
United States. Thereby form a distinct  
Ticket for him.

I am, fellow-citizens, with regard &  
respect, your obed<sup>t</sup>. serv<sup>t</sup>,  
WILLIAM LORD.  
Cumberland county, Oct. 3. 93N11

FOR THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

### To the Freemen of North-Carolina.

#### FELLOW CITIZENS,

ON the 11th day of November next, the period will arrive for  
the election of Electors to vote for a President of the United States. This  
election at all times is of importance to our Country, but more than usu-  
ally so at this time.

Each State in the Union has the right to prescribe the manner in which  
their Electors shall be chosen, and different modes of election have been  
adopted in different States. In some States, the Electors are chosen by  
the legislature; in others, the State is divided into electoral districts, in  
which the people of the district vote for one Elector residing in the dis-  
trict; whilst in other States, the Electors are chosen by what is denomi-  
nated a general ticket, by which each citizen of the State entitled to the  
right of suffrage, votes for the whole number of Electors to which the  
State is entitled.

In our state, since the year 1815, the mode of election has been by ge-  
neral ticket, in which every freeman authorised to vote for a mem-  
ber of the House of Commons, is entitled to vote for fifteen Electors to  
elect a President. We are aware, that in some parts of the state, the  
people would prefer an election by districts; and we do not hesitate to  
say, that if the manner of election was uniform throughout the Union, the  
district plan would be the better mode. The legislature of our state have  
so declared with great unanimity, and proposed to the other states an  
amendment of the Constitution to that effect. Some of our sister states  
have agreed with us in opinion, but not a sufficient number of them to  
produce the desired amendment. Our state therefore has been induced  
to adopt the manner of electing by general ticket, from principles of po-  
licy, in order to give to the state in the election of President, the influence  
which it is entitled to from its population. By this mode, a majority of  
the freemen of the state govern the election, and the whole number of  
Electors vote for the same person for President. More than half the  
states in the Union have adopted this mode of election, and in that num-  
ber is now included, all the large states, except New-York.

To this mode of election, the principal objection with the people is, that  
they have no personal acquaintance with the Electors who reside out of  
their immediate district. This objection is easily obviated, by the consi-  
deration, that the choice of Electors does not depend upon the talents or  
general qualifications of the Elector, but upon the fact who he will vote  
for as President. If he be a man of honorable and respectable standing  
in society, there can be no reason to believe he will give a public pledge  
to vote for a particular individual as President, and afterwards forfeit  
that pledge, by giving his vote to another. The only qualifications there-  
fore of an Elector are, that he should be a man whose integrity can be  
confided in, and say to the public, with certainty, who he will vote for as  
President, if elected. That the people in every part of the state may be  
satisfied that the Electors are men of integrity, and that, if elected, they  
will vote for a particular person as President, some method of nomination  
upon which reliance can be placed, is essentially necessary. In every  
state in the Union, where Electors are chosen by general ticket, without  
distinction of parties, the same course has been uniformly pursued, as well  
in the election of the several Presidents heretofore elected, as in the election  
now pending. This course has been, for the members of the General Assem-  
bly of the state, next before the election, to nominate, in different parts of  
the state, suitable persons for Electors; ascertain who they would vote  
for as President and recommend them to the people as proper persons to  
be clothed with that important trust. In pursuance of this practice, which  
has obtained in our state since the year 1815, at the last General Assem-  
bly, the representatives of the people were invited, by the following pub-  
lic notice, on the morning of the 24th of December last, to convene in the  
Capitol for that purpose:

"THE Members of the General Assembly, favorable to the Election of WM. H.  
CRAWFORD as President, are requested to meet in the Senate Chamber, on this  
evening at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating Electors for the several districts  
in the State."

A numerous meeting of both Houses convened at the time appointed,  
and the members of Assembly from different parts of the state having  
agreed upon suitable persons in each district, the following persons were  
nominated as Electors, and recommended to the people as worthy of  
their confidence:

John Paxton, of Rutherford,	Nathaniel Jones, of Wake,
Mesback Franklin, of Surry,	John Hall, of Warren,
Robert Williamson, of Lincoln,	George Outlaw, sen. of Bertie,
James Legrand, of Montgomery,	Charles E. Johnston, of Chowan,
Abraham Phillips, of Rockingham,	Thomas W. Blackledge, of Beaufort,
Alexander Gray, of Randolph,	John Owen, of Bladen,
B. H. Covington, of Richmond,	Wm. Blackledge, sen. of Lenoir.
Thomas Rudin, of Orange,	

The proceedings of this meeting were published, and the undersigned,  
residing in different sections of the state, were appointed a Committee to  
inform these persons that they had been recommended to their fellow-citi-  
zens for their suffrages as Electors, and to ascertain from them whether,  
if elected, they would vote for Wm. H. Crawford as President. This  
duty we have performed, and can now assure you, that these gentlemen,  
if honored with the suffrages of a majority of freemen of this state, will  
vote for Mr. Crawford as the next President of the United States. Of  
the high standing and respectability of the persons recommended to your  
confidence, it is unnecessary for us to say any thing—they are known to  
the public. Many of them have heretofore been appointed Electors, and  
all of them have received the public confidence.

Here, perhaps, our duties might have ended, had it not been for the  
course pursued by the opposition in this state. They have denounced  
this meeting as a Caucus, a secret conclave body, convened for the pur-  
pose of depriving the people of their rights, and dictating to them a Pre-  
sident. Nothing, in our opinion, can be more unfounded. Who were  
those assembled, and what was the manner of their convening? They  
were the representatives of the people, chosen from among the people  
themselves, and endeared to them by all those strong ties which unite  
man to his fellow-man, in the same condition of life. They were a part  
of the people themselves, and convened for the express purpose of uniting  
in measures calculated to protect, maintain and defend, the rights and  
interest of the great body of the community, of which they composed a  
part. The meeting was held openly and publicly, and in the presence of  
many spectators. Its proceedings were marked by no political intrigue,  
its object was for no factious purpose. It was according to custom, and  
held with the most patriotic views.

But, fellow-citizens, how has the ticket been formed which is opposed  
to us? Before our opponents discovered "the mote in our eye, they should  
have plucked the beam from their own." Did they meet openly and publicly

to recommend Electors? They did not. Electors have been recom-  
mended, and they are called "the People's Electors." But by what por-  
tion of the people have they been recommended? Where is the Elector  
on the ticket who has been nominated by the people of the district for  
which he is nominated? How then, or by what means has this ticket,  
which is called the people's ticket, been formed? For some time after it  
appeared before the public, the manner of its formation was conjectural.  
It now no longer depends on conjecture. It is an admitted fact, and one  
that can be well established, that the ticket was formed at Raleigh, dur-  
ing the last General Assembly, by a few prominent politicians, opposed  
to the election of Mr. Crawford, and who have seldom been charged with  
being very favorable to the rights of the people. But, fellow-citizens,  
who are the Electors on this "people's ticket," to vote for, if elected?  
Some of them have assured the public they will vote for Gen. Jackson.  
Another has said he is for the candidate the people are for; but, if left  
to his own choice, he would vote for Mr. Adams. Others, more prudent,  
have never yet disclosed to the public who they will vote for. And is it  
to be expected, that the people will vote for a ticket of Electors, no mat-  
ter by what name it may be called, when the Electors have given to the  
public no pledge for whom they will vote as President, but, in profession  
and conduct, are "all things to all men." Whether you will suffer  
yourselves thus to be duped, remains for you to determine.

Having presented you our views of the origin and character of the two  
electoral tickets which have been formed in our state, it remains to con-  
sider the qualifications of the candidates for the Presidency. The friends  
of Mr. Crawford do not prefer him, merely on account of his own dis-  
tinguished talents or personal merits. It is true, as they believe, that  
whether he be viewed in private or public life, he loses nothing by com-  
parison with his competitors. It is not his fortune to boast of ancestors  
distinguished for their aristocratic wealth or their enjoyment of public  
patronage. He sprang directly from the people. His parentage was re-  
spectable and honorable; but, in point of fortune, below mediocrity. By  
the force of his own intellect, industry and correct deportment, he ob-  
tained in his own state, the confidence of the people, by whose voice he  
was called in the year 1807 to the Senate of the U. States. In that body,  
he soon acquired a distinguished standing, not only in the estimation of  
his own party, of which he was the acknowledged head, but such were  
the powers of his mind, that his talents commanded the respect and admi-  
ration of his opponents. One of the most respectable among them, Mr.  
Hunter, a Senator from Rhode-Island, speaks of him, in a public letter,  
in the following language:

"My first acquaintance with Mr. Crawford, was in the stormy period of 1811, '12 and  
13. It was in opposition to him that I learnt to respect and esteem him. It was in de-  
bate that I felt the vigour of his intellect, and admired the clearness of his statements, the  
cogency of his logic, his energetic but unambitious eloquence, and highmindedness of hon-  
our and sentiment. He was true to his party, and yet dared, at times, at the risk of popu-  
larity, to differ from it. His force was felt as a political opponent, and yet he was cheris-  
hed in the personal estimation of such men as Bayard, Lloyd, Potter, Dana, and others."

In 1813, Mr. Madison appointed Mr. Crawford Minister to France,  
the duties of which appointment he discharged with fidelity and ability.  
On his return home from France, he was appointed Secretary of War,  
and afterwards Secretary of the Treasury. During the present Admi-  
nistration, he has been the Secretary of the Treasury; and in the most  
difficult and embarrassing times known in the history of our Government,  
he has conducted its affairs, according to the opinions of the several com-  
mittees appointed on the subject, with dignity and ability. Indeed, ac-  
cording to the oath, and in the language of a distinguished financier,  
Mr. Cheves, late President of the Bank of the United States, who is no  
partizan of Mr. Crawford: "he has displayed much ability, great zeal  
and industry, perfect integrity, and commanded as much success as was  
possible, under the circumstances of the times."

That he has been persecuted by a combination formed against him, all  
must admit; and that his defence against the charges, was a fair, tem-  
perate and triumphant refutation of them, all seem to admit, but those  
concerned in his persecution. His integrity and talents, therefore, even  
when he is tried by his opponents, stand acknowledged.

But the preference which Mr. Crawford has over his competitors for  
the Presidency, is not altogether founded upon personal merit. The large  
disbursement of public monies, the numerous appointments necessarily  
created in a state of war, and the extensive patronage given to the Go-  
vernment in consequence thereof, have given rise to an extravagance and  
prodigality in public matters before unknown in the history of our Go-  
vernment. It may have been that these extravagancies could not have  
been foreseen and prevented in their origin; but as we have seen and felt  
them, it behoves every friend of his Country, every votary of Liberty,  
to lend his aid in checking them. Against a niggardly and parsimonious  
policy, either in the State or General Government, we are entirely op-  
posed; but the interest of the community, and the permanency of our  
Republican Institutions, alike require, that the spirit of prodigality and  
patronage in the General Government should be checked. We are au-  
thorised to believe, from the official opinions of Mr. Crawford, as well  
as from his whole political life, that, if elected, the measures of his Ad-  
ministration would be distinguished by temperance, economy and public  
safety. During his administration of the National Finances, it has been  
a chief object to discharge the national debt. Every cent of it which  
could be paid in the time, has been paid, and more than thirty millions  
of it have been extinguished. Upon the termination of the late war, in  
the year 1815, the revenue arising to the Government from imports, the  
direct and internal taxes, which had been previously laid during the war,  
and other incidental receipts, amounted to upwards of forty-nine millions  
of dollars. The annual authorised expenditure, amounted to something  
like twenty-two millions of dollars, besides which, however, claims were  
discharged growing out of the war. In 1816, the revenue exceeded thirty-  
six millions; and in 1817, it amounted to about twenty-four millions. In  
the latter year, the internal duties were repealed, which would have re-  
duced the revenue for the next year, but as more accrued to the Treasury  
in 1818 from customs, than did the year before, the sum which accrued  
that year is estimated at twenty-six millions, while the annual expendi-  
ture exceeded twenty-six millions of dollars. In 1819, the revenue was  
estimated at about twenty-four millions, while the public expenditure was  
twenty-five millions and a half. During this and the previous year, the  
expenditures had been so increased by Congress, and chiefly in the War  
Department, that for the year 1820, the receipts in the Treasury were  
estimated at about twenty-two million of dollars, while the expenditures  
authorised, exceeded twenty-seven millions; leaving a deficit of revenue  
of about five millions, to be supplied in that year by loans or taxes. This  
concise statement of facts (which is taken from official documents) shews  
that there has been in those years in the administration of public affairs,  
an uncommon and extravagant expenditure of public money, without due  
calculation of the means at the command of the Government. The fault  
lies not at the door of him who conducted the affairs of the Treasury. The

Concluded on 4th page.