

Our are the plans of fair, delightful Peace, Unwar'd by party rage to live like Brothers.

THE PRESIDENCY.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

FOUR LETTERS

Addressed to the People of the United States. BY A FELLOW-CITIZEN.

Letter II.

The enemies of Mr. Crawford have not been wanting in sagacity, to discern that the public sentiment was fast settling down upon the man whose political principles conformed most to those great republican tenets resulting from the arduous of '98, and which may be said to form the moral revolution of this government.

In discussing this point, it is fortunate for the secretary, that we have but a solitary argument to meet. It is not contended by the worst enemy he has, or maintained by the most malevolent defamer of his character, that there is any other fact or incident of his life, to charge him with this crime, except the inference drawn from what has been repeatedly denominated the Augusta Address.

That the argument may be known, and not misunderstood, I will make a statement of it, before we proceed. On the 2d July, '98, the young men of Augusta, among whom was Mr. Crawford, then but twenty-six years old, addressed John Adams, President of the United States, exclusively on the subject of our differences with the French government, stating the insults we had received, and that if the President deemed it expedient to redress the one, or chastise the other, they, the young men, with the most unlimited confidence in the firmness, justice and wisdom of his administration, pledged themselves to him and to their fellow citizens, that they would be ready, at the call of their country, to defend what was dearer to them than their lives—her liberty and laws.

Without stopping to shew that the major part of this argument is naked assumption, that its most important features have not been proved, to wit, that at the time mentioned, the distinction of parties was ascertained, that the measures separating them had transpired, and were known to Mr. Crawford, all of which are contrary to the fact, as have, and can be satisfactorily shewn: Without contending for a construction, warranted by the subject matter and whole tenor of the address, and justified by every rule of fair and candid criticism, that the confidence expressed, and pledge given, could only relate to that part of the President's administration connected with French affairs, because as nothing else was mentioned, nothing else could be meant.

1st. There is not a human being now living, that can point to the fact or circumstance, the one under discussion excepted, which will attach the slightest suspicion of federalism to Mr. Crawford, in any part of his life: there is not the human being that has ever lived, who in any of the long, eager, and warm political contests in which he has been engaged, has ever dared to insinuate such a charge; and can any one believe that a fact so important, so well understood, so easily established, should have existed, and not a single contemporary of Mr. Crawford's has survived to tell the tale?

2. Georgia is the theatre upon which Mr. Crawford has acquired all his distinction: here all his acts have been observed, and no man surely ever had more vigilant centinels, and yet there is not a Georgian, even friend or enemy, that believes him to be, or to have been, in any period of his life, a federalist: on the contrary, some of the most intelligent and uniform federalists of the state, and those who are now, and always have been, politically opposed to Mr. Crawford, have honorably and ingeniously testified in his favor against the charge.

3. Federalism has never had so able and so devoted an advocate as Wm. J. Hobby, Esq. No man has a more honest and irreproachable private, or open and consistent public character, than this gentleman. No man has ever defended the cause of federalism with more zeal or ability, written more, or more to the purpose in its behalf. This individual, with all the powers of his mind, which are by no means ordinary, and the influence of his then popular press, supported John Adams, to the day of his political death,

and vindicated his measures ever since. This individual was in Augusta at the time of the address, well acquainted with all the occurrences of the day, with an eye constantly upon the passing events, nothing escaping his sagacious penetration; yet this individual, who, from the loss of his office by the triumph of republicanism, has strong reason to recollect its advocates, and who is, and always has been, opposed to Mr. Crawford on that very ground, and is now anxious to defeat his expectations, openly avows and publishes, that Mr. Crawford never was a federalist, and that the Augusta Address ought not to be considered any proof of the fact, as he positively knows it had no relation to the question of party.

4. Major George Watkins, the chairman of the meeting at which the address was voted, another opponent of Mr. Crawford's, who added to a difference of political sentiments, has had a cause of rather a personal nature to give peculiar edge to his opposition, declares unequivocally that he appointed Mr. Crawford one of the committee to draft the address "under a full knowledge that he was a republican," that he has remained so ever since, and that "he has undergone no change."

This frank and explicit testimony was given under circumstances, in which if Major Watkins had been so disposed, he had it completely in his power to have ruined the fair prospects of Mr. Crawford; an event I have no doubt he desires, if it can be effected upon open and honorable terms. Every one recollects what a sensation this address occasioned throughout the Union, how eagerly it was seized to produce his downfall. Georgia alone remained unconcerned, because she believed the story to be idle and malicious, and too confidently flattered herself that every where else, a similar sentiment would prevail.

At the moment of this general excitement, when public opinion was on tiptoe, brought up to the very highest degree of anxiety, a friend of Mr. Crawford's, knowing the charge to be false, relying upon the unimpeached consistency of his public life, the unblemished purity of his private and moral character, and reposing the utmost confidence in the candor of Major Watkins, addressed a note to this gentleman, in which he was explicitly requested to state his "knowledge of Mr. Crawford's political principles at the time of the address, and at all times, either prior or subsequent to that period." Here was an interrogatory short, general, and far from being leading? Who does not at once see the critical, the dangerous and indeed awful situation in which Mr. Crawford's political character was placed? A confident appeal had been made to the man of all others most likely to know his principles; at least it would so have been urged if the result had been different, because he was the chairman of the meeting. No contingency was provided for an unexpected answer—the question was put to a supposed personal, and a known political enemy, connected with a state party perpetually combating his promotion, and pursuing his prostration with the most unwavering solicitude. What alternative remained, if the answer had been different? None.—Mr. Crawford would have been destroyed beyond the hope of redemption. Yet such was the honest dependence placed upon the power of truth and the triumph of justice, that the hazard was submitted to, wit out the slightest dread of the consequences.

5. Major Watkins' testimony is supported by the only two surviving associates of Mr. Crawford in that address, to wit, Mr. Barnett and Col. McKennie, the latter of whom is and was at the time a federalist—they have published their positive declaration that Mr. Crawford was not at that time or any other a federalist.

6. Mr. Crawford's whole life is of itself an unanswerable argument against this charge. If so much stress is placed upon a solitary inference, drawn from a doubtful and insulated fact, by what principle of candid reasoning shall he be excluded from the countless and irresistible inferences drawn from a whole life of zealous services, commanding in their influence and unequivocal in their nature? Shall the repeated suffrage of a state, devoted to the republican cause, and distinguished for the able champions who have lent it their support under every exigency & in every period of difficulty, weigh nothing? Shall a state, that with an unflinching firmness, in "the times that tried men's souls," aided and defended the republican party by every possible means in her power, now be told, that you have been grossly deceived in your favorite statesman, and instead of nurturing a republican of the old school for the highest honors of his government, you have been cherishing a federalist who has insidiously glued himself to your credulity, and will therefore disappoint the proud expectation you had so much reason to indulge, and blast the fair chapter you had so much right to expect? This would be mockery indeed, and while it would betray a want of sincerity and liberality, it would justly provoke the ineffable contempt of a high minded state.

7. But if all these arguments avail nothing, and this simple single inference, like a magic spell, shall still bind him to the inexorable fate which is prepared for those upon whom federalism has ever once shed its withering milder; in charity to such an undeserved decree, let us be permitted to make one more effort at expiation. That there were some republicans at the Augusta meeting, and aided in the preparation of this celebrated address, I think I shall be able to shew in a very few moments, especially if I can only be allowed the same advantage from inference, so earnestly claimed by our adversaries, and with which they believe themselves to be so fearfully fortified. In this self same instrument will be found these remarkable expressions—"at the commencement of their revolution, we viewed the

French nation as engaged in a glorious and just cause; the support of that political liberty, which unless the soul is debased by oppression, or corrupted by avarice, neither nations or individuals will resign, but with their lives." Again "viewing them in this light we were proud of calling France a sister republic. We gloried in calling Frenchmen by the endearing appellation of brothers."

Are these federal sentiments? Are these the principles avowed by federalists? When did ever a federalist view the French revolution as a glorious and just cause, hail the French nation as a sister republic, or call a Frenchman brother, unless he was a submissive royalist and true to his "legitimate" sovereign? But I do not wish my insinuations or assertions taken for proof; listen to John Adams himself, the father and chief of federalists, in answer to this identical address, at that very time, and under cold blooded deliberation. "It has been my destiny to differ from my fellow-citizens in general in opinions concerning the French revolution: As a dispensation of providence, I have ever beheld it with reverence, unable however to comprehend any good principles sufficient to produce it, to see its tendency, or in what it would terminate—but the warm zeal, the violent attachment to it (calling it, for instance, a "glorious and just cause," a "sister republic," and "Frenchmen by the endearing name of brothers.") manifested by Americans, I have ever believed it to be an error of the public opinion—it was none of our business—We had or ought to have had nothing to do with it; and I always believed we were making "work for severe repentance." What commentary can be made on this? Is there no room for an inference? But perhaps the single unassisted testimony of President Adams is not sufficient to fix these sentiments upon the federalists; if so, take the evidence of Gouverneur Morris, another chief of the order, delivered seventeen years afterwards, when the revolution and its consequences had yielded to the "legitimate" family of the Bourbons. In the language of transport he exclaimed: "The long agony is over," and this too fraternal band of federalists assembled to sing a mock requiem over the few liberal principles which the French revolution had produced, & to celebrate in drunken orgies their final dissolution."

I have now no undoubted right to claim the full force of this argument, and at least, place it by the side of the one urged by our opponents, which was fairly stated at the head of this article. None but republicans would dare to call the French revolution a glorious and just cause, the French nation, a sister republic, and Frenchmen by the endearing name of brothers—this the federalists denominated warm zeal and violent attachment, from which no good principles could result, and would be followed by severe repentance, that it was an error of the public opinion, and none of our business, we had nothing to do with it, and finally it was a "long agony." Mr. Crawford dared to call it a glorious and just cause, &c. on the 2d July, '98, in the federal town of Augusta; therefore Mr. Crawford was a republican in July, '98. If inference is to convict a man of crime, surely inference precisely similar, and doubly strong, because supported by the positive testimony of living witnesses, who were on the spot at the time, ought in favor of life, and in tender mercy to human frailty, to save him from punishment. Before I close this head it may not be amiss to expose a method of reasoning, which is fraught with the most inconceivable injustice and illiberality. In the multiplied attacks to which, unfortunately, public characters are subject, it not infrequently happens, and we should be wanting in character to deny it, that their defence is often undertaken by friends, who in their zeal for the cause, and in the warmth of discussion, extend their arguments absolutely further than is necessary, and often beyond what can fairly be supported. This may be unfortunately the case in the present vindication. Now, upon one of these weak and assailable points, their enemies never fail to come down with the full force of their exquisite wit, and irrefutable reasoning, and overlooking the main subject, insist upon a complete triumph, because they have gained a petty advantage in some perfectly immaterial and indefensible quarter. And what is still more shocking and absurd, demand that the individual, whose cause is thus inaptly or injudiciously advocated, shall be answerable for all the indiscretions of his friends, and shall fall upon one of their slightest aberrations. This is radically unjust and uncharitable, and for the honor of fair argument, and that candid and solid investigation which leads to truth, the object so much desired in all controversies, it ought to be discountenanced. In a government like ours, where public opinion only requires to be honestly enlightened, to be correctly regulated, it behoves the friends of faithful political instruction to discourage a practice so undignified and unsound.

Now when the foregoing charge was made against Mr. Crawford supported only by an inference found in a mouldy document that had been slumbering unnoticed and forgotten for a quarter of a century, and raked up from the dusty bed of some time-frittered file, not so much to prove a fact, as to try an experiment, because Dr. Abbot, without examining the political events of that day and their bearing upon the circumstance, their particular dates as connected with the transaction, the peculiar cause and nature of the meeting, the expressed object of the address itself, the noble feelings that produced it, and which soared above the dull scrutiny of language—its manly spirit, that influenced by a common cause, did not stop to inquire into the critical import of words, and the courteous and conciliatory temper which, in discussing, under strong excitement, a question involving the love of country, disdains a cavi on the force of sentences, with reference to the character of parties: without recollecting the consistent

character Mr. Crawford had ever maintained, and was always able to support, hastily conceived and publicly expressed the belief that the instrument was a forgery, in the change of the word "government" into that of "administration;" and behold all the strong reasoning and positive unimpeached testimony in favor of Mr. Crawford, must yield to this unfounded suggestion. Can any thing be more unfair? can any argument be more illogical?

REVOLUTIONARY RECOLLECTIONS.

The following note, on the subject of the identity of Marshal Ney of France and Michael Rudolph of Maryland is from one of the most venerated of our citizens, who supported an arduous and distinguished station in the war which established the independence of the United States. Balt. Amer.

To the Editors of the American.

Gentlemen: An article in your paper some weeks ago, stated, on the authority of Gen. Lallemand, that the celebrated Marshal Ney of France, was Michael Rudolph of this country. I then believed it to be a mistake, and have been confirmed in that opinion by referring to books.

Your paper of this morning contains some remarks from the Boston Centinel, in which the Editors observe, "We do not know what is meant by Capt. Lee's dragons of the Maryland line—we never heard of there being dragons of that line." Capt. Lee commanded a troop of horse from Virginia, in the campaign of 1777, and during the winter of 1778, while the British army was in Philadelphia, and he discharged his duty as a partisan, so much to the satisfaction of Gen. Washington, that in the spring of 1778 he was appointed to the command of a legion. He fixed his quarters at the head of Elk and Charleston, in Maryland, where he raised his legion. There the Rudolphs, John and Michael, and other officers from Maryland joined him.—The legion joined the army in Carolina soon after Gen. Greene took command, and remained in that country till the close of the war.

The Boston Centinel further states, "It is certainly known that he (Ney) was born in 1769." Upon examining the biography of the French Marshals and Generals, I find it stated that "Ney was born in 1769, at Saarlouis." I was well acquainted with Rudolph, and am certain he was at least 19 or 20 years old when he entered the legion in 1798, and therefore could not be the Marshal Ney of France. At the close of the war in 1783 Rudolph married. In 1790 he was again found in the army, and was with Harmer when that officer was defeated by the Indians. Soon after that affair, he went to the West Indies on a trading voyage, and has not since been heard of.

A SUBSCRIBER.

August 19.

A PANNEL GIG

WELL finished and made of the best materials, will be sold low, by WM. THOMPSON.

Raleigh, Sept. 4.

NOTICE.

N HARDING & CO. having disposed of their Goods, are anxious to close their business. They are ready and willing to pay their debts—and request all those who are indebted to them to make immediate payment to N. H. HARDING, who is authorised to settle their accounts.

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August 20.

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

City of New-York, May 6th. 1823.

THE College of Physicians and Surgeons will commence their course of Lectures, for the ensuing winter session, on the first Monday of November next, (the 3d,) at the College in Barclay-street.

Dr. HOSACK on the Theory and Practice of Phisic, and Clinical Medicine. Dr. MACNEVEN on Chemistry. Dr. POST on Anatomy & Physiology. Dr. MITCHELL, on Potany and Materia Medica. Dr. MOTT, on Surgery. Dr. FRANCIS, on Obstetrics, and the diseases of Women and Children.

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES in deem it proper to make it known that, in conformity with the ordinances of the Honorable the Regents of the University, every Student is required to attend two full courses of all the Lectures delivered in this College, before he can be admitted as a candidate for the Doctorate; unless said Student shall have previously attended Lectures in said College, prior to the session of 1822-3, or shall have attended one entire course of lectures delivered in some respectable Medical School or University. The Candidate must, also, have Studied Medicine three years with some respectable practitioner, have arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and it will be expected that he should produce written testimony to that effect. The Matriculation Ticket is five dollars, the holder of which is entitled to the use of the College Library.

By order of the Board, WRIGHT POST, M. D. President. JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D. Regist'r.

MASONIC LOTTERY.

For the Repairs of St. John's Lodge, No. 111 Newbern.

SCHEME. 1 Prize of \$5,000 is \$5,000. 2 of 2,000 is 2,000. 4 of 1,000 is 2,000. 10 of 300 is 2,000. 20 of 100 is 1,000. 100 of 50 is 1,000. 2000 of 20 is 2,000. 2000 of 5 is 10,000.

2138 Prizes. \$25,000. 2862 Blanks.

5000 Tickets, at \$5 \$25,000

This Lottery will be drawn in the old and popular way: All the Prizes floating from the commencement of the Drawing.

Prizes payable sixty days after the completion of the Drawing; subject to a deduction of Twelve per cent.

Prizes not demanded within Twelve Months from the date of the last day's Drawing, will be forfeited to the Wheel. An official list of the several Drawings will be forwarded to each of the places where Tickets may be vended by the authority of the Managers, and also published in the Carolina Sentinel, printed in this place.

Notice will be given in one of the Newspapers printed in Raleigh, Fayetteville, Wilmington and Washington, and the Sentine in this place, of the commencement of the Drawing, and also of its completion.

Tickets can be had of the Managers, at the Office of the Carolina Sentinel, and at the Book Store of Mr. S. Hall, in this place. Letters addressed to either of the Managers, with the Cash enclosed, and postage paid, will be promptly attended to.

JAMES C. COLE, NATH'L SMITH, WM. S. WEBB, T. A. PASTEUR, LEWIS FOSCOUE, T. SPARROW.

Newbern, March, 1823. Tickets in the above Lottery, can also be had of B. B. Smith, Esq. at the Post Office, and at the Book Store of J. Gales & Son, in Raleigh. 26 4w—1a mt

FAYETTEVILLE ACADEMY.

THIS Institution now affords advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted upon the most approved principles, and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of Useful and Ornamental Education—This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for Board and Tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage. The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it.

TERMS.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs. Hamilton with Assistant Teachers. Rudiments, per quarter, \$2 50. Reading and Writing 3. English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography with the Use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Letters, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany with Plain and Ornamental Needle Work. 6

Music, taught by Madame Villa, in the best Italian style. Per ann. taught in the Academy, \$60, or \$20 per quarter. Per ann. taught out of the Academy, \$100 per quarter \$25.

Drawing, Painting, and the French Language taught by M. Laising, a native of France. Drawing and Painting, per quarter, \$6 French 6

Classical Department, under Dr. G. Davis' tuition.

The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry and Algebra, 98 English Male Department.

Rudiments \$3. Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography with the Use of the Maps and Globes, 6. Pens and Ink provided the Students without charge. A tax of 25 cents each Student for wood, water, &c.

Board, including all the above Branches except Music, \$35 per quarter—payable in advance.

WM. HAMILTON.

For the satisfaction of Parents & Guardians the following Gentlemen may be referred to. J. A. CAMERON, Esq. Pres. of the School Committee. Rev'd R. H. MORRISON. April 30, 1823. 32

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Rowan County. Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1823.

Jane Weaver, vs. William Weaver. } Petition for divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Register printed at Raleigh, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the County of Rowan, at the Courthouse in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the petition will be heard ex parte. HY. GILES, C. S. C.