



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

PRESIDENTIAL.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS SECRETARIES.

The canvass of the Presidency gets more and more warm. Those, whose desire it was to stand aloof from it, are, one by one, drawn into it by the current, or forced into it by the harshness and violence of the friends of some of the candidates.

We had, more than a year ago, occasion to notice the want of respect manifested for the venerable and excellent citizen who now fills the Presidential chair, by those who undertake almost before he was a second time seated in it, to provide a successor to him.

We had intended to keep aloof from this controversy for a time. Reposing, with confidence, on the plain good sense of the people, as being sufficient to repel the arts of ambition and intrigue, with which they are assailed on every quarter, we should not now have broken silence, but for the extraordinary attitude in which some of our professional brethren have undertaken to place themselves in regard to the Executive.

We shall make ourselves better understood, perhaps, by quoting, as an example of the liberty of which we complain, the following paragraph:

"Has not Mr. Crawford long known, and have not his friends long known, that the confidence of the President was withdrawn from him? Have they not perceived, from the conduct of Mr. Monroe, that Mr. Crawford is only retained from motives of delicacy arising from the peculiar circumstances which exist, and from an apprehension that his removal might be construed into an effort to destroy his prospects in the Presidential controversy?"

This appeared originally in the Franklin Gazette, and is copied, with marks of approbation, into the Washington Republican and New-York Patriot, whose conductors seem to understand each other excellently well. We will say of this paragraph, in general, that it is the most open attempt at dictation to the President, from persons pretending to be his friends, that we have ever seen.

Since the allegations themselves are false we will not ask in what light they would, if true, place other members of the President's Cabinet; nor will we inquire by what back stair channel such information could find its way to the newspapers, in defiance of all the restraints of honor and delicacy which forbid such disclosures.

The fact is, and it is no longer to be disguised, that there are persons who are in league to produce a schism between these distinguished gentlemen who are at the head of the government—and these paragraphs are part of the shameful means resorted to for this shameful purpose. The Washington Republican and the Franklin Gazette could declare the object of this combination—of this intrigue, if they would. They could say why the President of the U. States is overborne with eulogies one day, and the next day insulted, bearded to his very teeth, by the publication of such libels as the above, and worse—for another of these papers more than hinted, the other day, that the late appointment of Postmaster General and that which is said to be made of Secretaries of the Navy, were made under the influence

of one of the Cabinet, and therefore proved the hostility of the President to another of them! This notable suggestion, we hear, has been repeatedly made in conversation. Such intrigues as these are not the less atrocious, in that they are too barefaced to succeed. An honest and clear-sighted President of their choice, will frown indignantly on these artifices, not the natural growth of our free government, but borrowed from the corrupt practices of our ancestors, of which Junius has left an exposure, and Bubb Doddington a confession.

Though it is impossible not to feel a detestation of these attempts to weaken the confidence of the People in one of the Secretaries—(every honest feeling of the heart revolts at them)—every suggestion of the head abhors them)—yet it is in defence of our venerable President, more than of his Secretaries, that we have taken up the pen.

We aver, then, that he is grossly misrepresented when he is represented as retaining at the head of a department one from whom he has withdrawn his confidence, or in whom he has any want of confidence. He is still more grossly slandered when he is represented as lending himself to the purposes of any party or faction in the government. For him, we repel the imputation. He forbears, if he do not disclaim, to mingle in the conflict for the succession to the office which he holds, the essential attributes of which these fiery partizans would wrest from him before his time. The decision of this question he has, like his predecessors, wisely left the people unembarrassed even by his preference. He has doubtless a respect for all the gentlemen who compose his Cabinet, and a good feeling towards them. He has never, by word or deed, as far as we are informed, indicated any other sentiment towards any one of them. But above all, he knows his own rights and responsibilities, as established by the Constitution, and would scorn the imputation of selecting his advisers, or acting under any influence not known to the Constitution of his country.

Those who undertake, by insinuating the contrary, to bend him to their purposes, mistake the character of the President, and essentially injure him whom it is their wish apparently to serve.

From the New London Gazette.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

This question, at this time, seems to have engaged a very great share of the public attention, in every State of the Union. As the character who shall be elected, will, in a great degree, decide the policy of the next administration, it is not surprising, that the public interest should be excited in proportion to the importance which each section of the country may attach to the future course of the government.

The envenomed hostility, which many of the partizans of the other candidates evince towards Mr. Crawford, sufficiently exhibits the superiority of his strength; and their consequent fears of his success; whilst the slanderous fabrications which they propagate against him, demonstrate that, in truth, there are no vulnerable parts in his character.—The rancour and perseverance of their opposition, can only serve to quicken the attachment of his friends, and stimulate their exertions in his support.

In the caucus which nominated Mr. Monroe to the Presidency, Mr. Crawford, notwithstanding he absolutely refused to be a candidate, in opposition to Mr. Monroe, and when many of his fast personal and political friends were absent, such as Mr. Bibb, the venerable Nathaniel Macon, &c. did yet receive, as a presidential candidate, within six votes, as many as Mr. Monroe. Since that time, in the able and faithful discharge of the arduous duties of some of the highest offices in the government, he has been creating additional claims to the justice and gratitude of his country, and acquiring an extension of that influence which is the natural and just reward of eminent abilities, zealously devoted to the public service.—Whenever his strength, therefore, has been put to the test, it has always been greater than his enemies had predicted. At the late election for an United States Senator in Illinois, very violent opposition was made to the re-election of the Hon. Judge Thomas, because he was considered as a supporter of Mr. Crawford; and yet he was elected by an overwhelming majority. Even in the State of South Carolina, which has a candidate of her own, the utmost exertions were made on the same ground, and notwithstanding all the influence of state pride, another candidate was elected by a bare majority. It is known that Georgia will be unanimous for Mr. Crawford; North-Carolina and Virginia will also pursue the same policy. It was long contended, that New-York was undecided, or at least, not decided in his favor, until, at the last legislative caucus in that state, she came out and almost unanimously recommended a congressional caucus, the next winter, and described the character of the man whom she would support. "He must," said the resolutions, "have been an uniform and decided democrat, of long experience and mature judgment, of correct moral habits, of cool deliberation, prompt decision, tried integrity, distinguished talents, and eminent services." This was the amount of the resolutions; the public acknowledged the justness of the portraiture. If any doubt, however, existed of the intention of the legislative caucus, it was removed by the fact, that the chairman, Lieut. Gov. Root, and a large majority of the meeting, were known to be the fast personal friends, and political supporters of Mr. Crawford.

In pursuing their spirit of detraction, the partizans of other candidates have denounced and vilified in the grossest terms, individuals

of the first respectability and influence, and the most illustrious republicans in the land, on account of their support of the republican candidate. Thus, in Ohio, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Maine, &c. they have wantonly attacked the most prominent characters, who have for years enjoyed the public confidence—they attack the reputation of such men as Senators Smith, Lloyd, Lowrie, Holmes, Chandler, Gov. King, Lt. Gov. Root, Nathaniel Macon, Albert Gallatin, &c. &c.—men who are at least entitled to decency and decorum.

In New England, all agree that the question rests between Mr. Crawford and Mr. Adams. Mr. Adams is considered by many to be a fine scholar; all admit his talents and acquirements, his services and his virtues; at the same time, they think, that like his father, he is too ardent and impetuous in his temperament, subject to strong prejudices, and not sufficiently decided in his political principles. Many pious republicans, who abhor the religious principles of Mr. Paine, admire his political writings, and think Mr. Adams was wrong in proscribing "The Rights of Man," which, in principle, so much resemble the Declaration of Independence. Others think the people have a right to change their form of government, and are not convinced by Mr. Adams' argument to the contrary, in his essays signed Publicola.—And others, again, are of opinion, that our fishing liberties might have been abundantly secured, without relinquishing to the British the navigation of the Mississippi, or surrendering any other portion of our national sovereignty.

From these, and other considerations, it must be confessed that Mr. Adams' popularity in New England is not so great as his friends could wish; while, on the other hand, the openness and boldness of Mr. Crawford's character, the frank sincerity of his disposition, the plain simplicity of his manners, his acknowledged talents, his long, faithful, and eminent public services; but above all, the very violent and unprincipled persecution which has been waged against him, seem to have acquired for him a great many admirers, and decided substantial friends.

From the New York Observer.

OUR COUNTRY.

It appears, from the late census, that the population of the United States increased 32.9 per cent. between 1810 and 1820. At this rate it will double in about 25 years. The ratio of increase, however, seems to be gradually diminishing.—Between 1790 and 1800 it was 34.1 per cent. and between 1800 & 1810 only 34.1. Still there is every reason to believe that the population will continue to increase with nearly the same rapidity as heretofore for many years, perhaps for a century to come. The vast interior of North America will accommodate, with ease, all the millions which would be produced, during that period, by such a rate of increase. The following statement will show the population of the United States for 100 years to come, supposing the increase to be in the same proportion as it was between 1810 and 1820:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Population. 1822: 10,000,000; 1847: 20,000,000; 1872: 40,000,000; 1897: 80,000,000; 1922: 160,000,000.

If we deduct 60,000,000 for losses by war and other calamities, there will still be left 100,000,000 for the population of the United States a century hence. This number scattered over a territory of 2,000,000 square miles, would average 60 to each mile, a population not so dense as that of the southern half of New England, or as the average of all Europe.

This view of our population should stimulate all those who are engaged in promoting the moral and religious improvement of our country, to increasing and unceasing effort. Let it be remembered, that this vast population will constitute one-eighth or one-tenth of the whole human family; that they will consist of the grand children of the generation now on the stage; that they will imbibe from us their moral and religious principles; that their character will be moulded in our institutions, and receive all the impressions of our virtues and our vices. If we neglect the education of rising generations, they will be ignorant. If we permit a single county to remain destitute of ministers, a little nation will soon be without a preached gospel. On the other hand, if we promote the establishment of schools; if we provide for the education of ministers; if we send missionaries to our destitute settlements, we eventually secure invaluable blessings to a large portion of the human race.

The American people of the present generation, derive an importance from the relation in which they stand to the future millions who will inhabit this continent, which it becomes them well to appreciate.—The effect of every word we utter, and every action we perform, is multiplied tenfold from this circumstance alone. How does the sin of Adam swell beyond conception, when we view him as the father of his race, and entailing upon countless millions the fruits of one man's disobedience. In an important sense, we are in the situation of Adam. A new world is to receive from us its character and its destiny.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

PERCIVAL'S POEMS.

It will be recollected, that in the early part of last winter, Mr. Wiley, of this city, issued proposals for publishing a beautiful edition of the principal poems of Dr. Percival. A very respectable subscription list was soon collected in this city; but the work has unavoidably been delayed by circumstances beyond the control of the publisher. We take pleasure, however, in announcing that the volume has at length been put to press, and will be completed in three or four weeks. The first poem in the collection is an original Tale, entitled "The Wreck," which extends to about 1000 lines. A careful perusal of this performance has satisfied us, that it will do no discredit to the established reputation of its author. And this is, indeed, no small praise—for so widely has the name of Dr. P. been spread—so eagerly have his effusions been sought for and read. (We would that we could say purchased, and their further production thus encouraged,) and so jealous is the regard with which the works of a rising poet are looked upon, both by admirers and detractors, that to satisfy expectation—to maintain, without shrinking or retreating, the ground already won on the pathway to excellence, and not to have deceived the promises of friends, or forfeited one jot of approbation extorted from enemies, is to have been successful in an eminent degree—so successful as falls to the lot of but few. And all these, we confidently assert to be the merits of this little poem, which, with the most admired of his published pieces, is to make up the volume. We have long desired to see this selection made for the credit of our national literature, for the preservation of the poems themselves, which in little catch-penny volumes and newspapers, would else perish with the ephemeral matter with which they are connected, and for the individual interest and fame of the author. Now that it is undertaken, we hope that it will find sufficient encouragement to make it an object of importance to the publishers and the author. A judicious and copious selection will be made, and it will be put forth in a handsome style.

The plot of the tale before us is very simple, and has no great pretensions to originality. Indeed, in contrast to "Prometheus," our author's earlier poem, simplicity of plot and artlessness of manner, seem to be its characteristics. Two lovers are divided by their parents on account of their unequal condition of life—whereupon the youth leaves his home secretly, and after a long absence, returns to be wrecked in sight of port; and the maiden, finding his body, dies of a broken heart. In this slender plot, like which there are many others which haunt our remembrance, there is nothing very striking—but the manner of conducting it, is made the vehicle of many fine descriptions, and tender and exalted sentiments in poetry, which bear the stamp of a highly gifted and feeling mind. Take the following as specimens of the author's power of description. It is a common object, yet genius has here gifted it with hues of such vivid reality, that it comes to our mind with all the zest of novelty. It is the rising of a breeze on the departure of the ship which bears away the lover. (Page 18 and 19.)

They looked upon the waters, and below Another sky swelled out, thick set with stars, And chequered with light clouds, which from the North Came fitting o'er the dim-seen hills, and shot Like birds across the bay. A distant shade Dimmed the clear sheet—it darkened, and it drew Nearer. The waveless sea was seen to rise In feathery curls, and soon it met the ship, And a breeze struck her. Quick the floating sails Rose up and drooped again. The wind came on Fresher: the curls were waves; the sails were filled Tensely; the vessel righted to her course, And ploughed the waters round her prow the foam Tossed, and went back along her polished sides, And floated off, bounding the rushing wake, That seemed to pour in torrents from her stern. The wind still freshened, and the sails were stretched, Till the yards cracked. She bent before its force, And dipped her lee-side low beneath the waves. Straight out she went to sea, as when a hawk Darts on a dove, and with a motionless wing Cuts the light yielding air. The mountains dipped Their dark walls to the waters, and the hills Scarce reared their green tops o'er them. One white point, On which a light-house blazed, alone stood out In the broad sea.— All were glad, And laughed and shouted, as she darted on, And plunged amid the foam, and tossed it high Over the deck, as when a strong-curved steed Flings the froth from him in his eager race. All had been dimly starlit, but the moon Late rising, silver'd o'er the tossing sea, And flung up its foam-wreaths, and just threw One parting glance upon the distant shores. They met his eye—the sinking rocks were bright, And a clear line of silver marked the hills, Where he had said farewell. A sudden tear Gushed, and his heart was melted.

Again, this tender and faithful description of young love:—

To that point

Where the flag waved, she often bent her steps, And gazed upon the ocean earnestly, Watching each dim speck on the farthest verge Of sight, and deeming every cloud a sail, And every wreath of foam her lover's sigh. Two years had gone away, and she had thus Sought the high cliff at morning, noon, and night, And gazed in eager longing till her eye Was fixed and glazed. Her cheek grew thin and pale; Her form was wasted, and all knew that sorrow Preyed on the blossom of her health, and eat Her life away.—

Youth is the time of love; All other loves are lifeless, and but flowers Wreathed round decay, and with a bird hue Blowing upon a grave. The first fresh love Dies never wholly; it lives on through pain, And disappointment: often when the heart Is crushed and all its sympathies pressed out, This lingers, and awakens, and shines bright, Even on the borders of a wretched grave.

From the Philadelphia National Gazette.

We convey, with pleasure, the following notice of a Preparation which, from our own experience of it and the testimony of others, we believe to merit all that is here said of its qualities. Mr. Brown introduced it into use in this city about two years ago. Since that time the consumption of it has gradually increased in our community, but we believe, that it is as yet scarcely known or used, at all, to the South.

SAL. ERATUS.

SAL. ERATUS is a Chemical preparation, from the well-known article Pearl Ash, purified and highly charged with Carbonic Acid Gas, (fixed air.)

This valuable process was discovered by the venerable Dr. Holyoke, of Salem, Massachusetts.—His communications upon this subject may be seen in Dr. Thacher's Dispensatory, and in other medical and scientific works.

A cooling and agreeable saline draught is made by dissolving a small tea-spoonful of these salts in water, and adding thereto a table-spoonful of Lemon Juice or good Vinegar, to neutralize the same, producing a strong effervescence.

The salutary effects of this medicine are well known to the faculty, in allaying the preternatural heat and thirst attending fevers. While this article is beneficial to health, it is grateful to the palate, and may be substituted for the Spa and Soda Waters, as a constant drink in sultry weather, forming an agreeable beverage.

It corrects acid on the stomach, especially if taken an hour after eating, and is greatly prescribed by the most eminent Physicians in this and in other cities in Dyspepsia. We know of no medicine, whose use may be persisted in with less inconvenience. Nor is it less useful for ordinary purposes, a small quantity of it effectually answering the purpose of yeast or eggs, in making cakes, bread, puddings, &c. light. It will also sweeten cream or dough, when a little changed. It imparts to cyder the brightness of Champagne, and indeed the most agreeable and efficacious mode of taking it, is by mixing a tea-spoonful of it in a glass of that liquor.

It is an invaluable article for ship-masters on long voyages at sea, as a preventative of that dreadful disease, the Scurvy.

The above article is prepared, according to the directions of the inventor by CALLEB SNELL, Newbern. A sufficient quantity is contained in a bottle for 70 glasses.—Gentlemen who have used it declare it to be equal if not preferable to the same article as prepared at Philadelphia.

Sold by J. GALE & SON, at 50 cents per bottle.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY, Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1823

Rebecca Rankin, Petitioner for Divorce.

Jedediah Rankin, I appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Jedediah Rankin is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder and Raleigh Register, that he be and appear before his honour the Judge of our Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the County of Guilford, at the Courthouse in the town of Greensborough, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to answer the charges of the said petitioner, otherwise he will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

A true copy. THOS. CALDWELL, C. S. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY,

Margaret Short, Petitioner for Divorce.

James Short, I appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Short is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder and Raleigh Register, that he be and appear before his honour the Judge of our Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the County of Guilford, at the Courthouse in the town of Greensborough, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to answer the charges of the said petitioner, otherwise he will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

A true copy. THOS. CALDWELL, C. S. C.