

...required towards the President. Are we told these names are here united with Mr. Crawford's? Is the whole of the Address given to us? No, but only garbled extracts; a course used even to nullify the Sacred Scriptures themselves.

As you have lipped the Embargo, the Non-Importation, the Navy bill, the renewal of the old United States Bank, and President Madison's War Message, I will consider them in their order, and expect to prove Mr. Crawford's opposition to these, as specimens of his unique consistency with those principles acted out by the Republicans at an early day, and persisted in, by all consistent Republicans to the present moment. A Republican Government is considered as an equal and just power, impartially distributing equal and just power, impartially distributing equal justice to all. If therefore, a Republican, from his knowledge of men, and the situation and boundaries of our nation, foresaw that such restrictive measures could not be rigidly enforced, that on the honest trader gaily they would be obligatory, while the sly and dishonest could easily evade them, and that to an advantage, and the event proved the fact, he was morally bound to improve the fact, he was morally bound to improve these measures, regardless of the opinions of others. Mr. Crawford did oppose the Embargo and non-importation bills, and his restraining foresight was sanctioned by the vote of Congress which saw the insufficiency of these measures, and soon repealed the Embargo to the general joy of almost the whole nation. That he was correct in his opinion of the bill to renew the old United States Bank, Congress too soon evinced, by the establishment of a new United States Bank, as convenient, if not necessary, to the easy management of our fiscal concerns. Here, too, we behold Mr. Crawford the consistent friend of his country's best interest. Mr. Crawford stamps with indelible disgrace and anti-republicanism, all who voted for the old. Let him here too deal in the wholesale, and include those who favored the new Bank also. But this would ill suit his purpose.

I have already asserted, without the fear of a denial, that the Republicans, during the administration of Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson, were opposed to an augmentation of the Navy. No marvel then, that a consistent Republican, should be opposed to it in 1810. As to his opposition to the War Message, let it be remembered, that many Republicans, who were ready to avenge their injured country, as well as Mr. Crawford, thought with the sage Washington, that peace was the time to prepare for war; and if this plan had been then pursued, when war was inevitable, instead of prematurely pushing on before a proper readiness for the capture of Canada, what a saving of blood and treasure there would have been to the country! In the prosecution of the war, this premature step was awfully experienced, until those resources of the nation could be called into action, which led to ultimate success. Here, too, then, does Mr. Crawford's systematic consistency "shine forth with more refulgent light."

Thus we have seen, from the testimony mostly of Brutus himself, that Mr. C. has been the consistent Republican in six great national questions. And now the answer to his question, "Is he the able Statesman?" I agree with you, Brutus, that firmness is a very essential ingredient in the Statesman; and if the absence of versatility, volatility, and political tergiversation, and, if a consistent adhesion and adherence to first principles, are any evidences of firmness, have I not indisputably shown that, of this excellent virtue, none possesses more than Mr. Crawford? But again, you yourself have already admitted, that his prospects were brilliant; that great expectations were directed to him. Was this all for nothing? Were we not some splendid coronations of talents, of energy visible, upon which you predicate your admission? Surely there were, and still they continue to eclipse the fluctuating light of meteors and inferior planets, to the discomfiture of his private and political enemies. I will now show that, as in these six political questions he has shown his consistency, so also he has proven himself the profound and able Statesman. As to the Embargo, its short duration, and death, testify its inexpediency. The very condition on which was suspended the duration of the non-importation law, with the facility of its discontinuance, as regarded France, upon a kind of half-way intimation, accompanied by the most suspicious concomitants of fraud and deception in the French government, as to the renewal of the Berlin and Milan decrees, evince, that Congress and the whole government considered its expediency of doubtful import. Neither that nor the Embargo could be equally enforced; therefore, it evidenced wisdom and ability to oppose them.

I come now to Mr. Crawford's judgment in not advocating the bill to augment the Navy. And here, too, I proceed in full expectation of satisfying every unprejudiced mind, that Mr. Crawford is a man of the most profound talents, and deep forecast. Let it be remembered, that Great-Britain, by her experience in nautical affairs, and by the number of her ships of war, ruled the ocean. Indeed, her national existence depends upon her maintenance of naval superiority. Consequently her every exertion would be directed to this end. With equal force, the American tars proved themselves more than a match for the British. Our Navy, as it was scattered and dispersed, a frigate in one place, an armed schooner in another, &c. would be able to annoy the enemy's trade, and perplex his measures. Had our Navy been increased, it would have been necessary to have formed fleets; fleets could not as easily have evaded the enemy's superior fleet as single ships; and that the British were able, at all times, to bring a superior force to any that the finances of our country could have afforded, none will deny. Whenever then we should have equipped a fleet, a superior force would be found ready to attack it, immediately on its sailing, and we should only have furnished the means of strengthening the enemy at the expense of our own blood and treasure. That this would have been the case, I call your attention to the situation of that active officer Com. Decatur, with his fleet, manned, equipped and blockaded in the Thames, at New London, where he was obliged to remain at an expense almost incalculable, and this augmented by the necessary call of troops to that place for the defence of his fleet. It is true, immortal glory decked the brows of our gallant seamen with unfading laurels, and the whole world were taught that American seamen had no superiors. But how? Not with fleets, but in single combat. For this our Navy was insufficient; had it been more numerous, we might calculate what would have happened, from the circumstance above alluded to of Decatur. Then, the able statesman foreseeing these consequences, guarded against

them, that our maritime forces might act according to emergencies, and in this way they were generally crowned with success.

Let us now turn our attention to the reduction of our army, which (though he really had nothing to do with that measure) has subjected him to the imputation of being the murderer of those who lately fell a sacrifice to savage ferocity on our western frontier. Do we advert to the Declaration of Independence? We there find that memorable document, something like his ability to standing army; and 'tis ranked in the number of the grievances under which we then suffered, that "large standing armies were maintained upon us in time of peace." And surely a North-Carolinian should be the last to censure Mr. Crawford for this opposition to an augmentation of the army, when we find the following clause in the Declaration of Rights: "And as standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to Liberty, they ought not to be kept up." To this principle, the language of Cicero is aptly suitable, "Non scripta, nata lex; quam non dedimus, lausimus, expressimus; ad quam non docti, sed facti; non instituti, sed imbuti sumus." In this opposition

"Audire est opus pretium"

That he was supported by an overwhelming majority of 109 to 47, in the decision of the question by Congress.

Carolina having said thus much, in answer to Brutus, so far as regards Mr. Crawford, must be permitted to say, for himself, that he experiences the correctness of the charge upon him by Brutus, of ignorance, and therefore, dares not to follow him farther, lest he should become bewildered in Brutus' labyrinth of "Hes" and "Hims" and "Hises." And instead of holding up his own merits, which are but few, will amuse himself, (for the ignorant are pleased with little things) in exhibiting the beauty, consistency, and perspicuity of a paragraph, which appeared in the last Star, page 1, bottom of the 4th column, *et sequitur.*

"Among the warmest supporters of Mr. Calhoun, are many of the most enlightened Republicans of the country; whose exertions to promote Calhoun's election, savors more of amor patrie, than can be charged to Calhoun. True it is, that many of Calhoun's friends are those very Federalists, with whom Calhoun took sides, when it was doubtful which side would prevail; but these Federalists are not opposed to Calhoun because Calhoun's having been a Federalist. They, like all honest men, alive to their country's welfare, renounce Calhoun as having no fixed principles at all, and altogether unworthy of honest men's support."

If in supplying the nouns above, any error has been committed, Brutus will please to attribute it to the ignorance of

CAROLINA.

BOARDING.

THE MISSES PULLIAM will be prepared to accommodate eighteen or twenty Members of the approaching General Assembly, and others, who may occasionally visit this place. Such of the members as prefer Out Rooms, can be accommodated. They are also prepared to take Horses.

56-3t Raleigh, Oct. 16, 1823.

WARRENTON FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Examination of the Pupils of this Institution will commence on the 12th of November. Parents and Guardians are requested to attend. The next Session will begin on the 1st Monday in January, 1824.

A. PLUNKETT. 56-4t Warrenton, Oct. 13.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to the public that he has erected a commodious building on the western side of Fayetteville Street, and opened a RESTORATORY & CONCERT HALL.

He has on hand Fresh Condensed of various kinds, prepared with Liquor of the best quality; Cakes, Candies, Preserves, Jellies, Pickles, and West India Fruits of every description, among which are many rare and new articles, never before offered in this place, all of which he will sell as cheap as they can be purchased in New-York. His catalogue is too extensive for the limits of an advertisement, but the public are invited to come and taste and judge for themselves. Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to for any quantity that may be required, and families can be furnished at the shortest notice with every delicacy and rarity necessary for Balls and Parties.

He has also on hand some choice GROCERIES.

Consisting of old Madeiras and other Wines, in bottles; best Cogniac Brandy; Holland Gin; Jamaica Rum; and some very superior Whiskey; Northern Cheese; fresh Crackers; Spanish Segars, &c. &c. all of which have been selected by good judges, and will be sold on reasonable terms.

Suppers, Helishes, &c. will be furnished at all times, and Private Rooms, for the accommodation of parties, whether of Gentlemen or Ladies, will be provided secure from intrusion, and every attention paid to their comfort and enjoyment. A supply of North-ern and other Newspapers will be procured. He has a large Hall, where Musical Instruments will be kept tuned for such Amateurs as may choose to amuse themselves. And a first rate fine toned Piano, for the use of the Ladies, whose company will at all times be considered an honor, and who are respectfully invited to attend and amuse themselves, whenever they may think proper.

The Subscriber has also on hand, for sale, several fine Pianos, from \$100 to \$500, of superior tone and workmanship; and a complete supply of Tuning Keys, Bridges, Screws and Strings, Harps, Violins, Guitars, Flutes, Flagelettes, Tambourines, French Horns, Trumpets, Military Drums, Fifes, and Clarionets, the latest and most fashionable Songs, Instruction Books for all Instruments, and Music of every description. Having Agencies in the principal cities of the United States, he will always have it in his power to keep a complete assortment of the above articles, and obtain any others, and in any quantity that may be wanted.

The subscriber has employed a Confectioner who has been raised to the business, and who is inferior to none in the Union. The Concert Hall is admirably adapted for a Ball Room, and the subscriber solicits a continuance of the patronage he has already received in that line. As he will be assisted in his Store by his family, he will, as usual, continue to receive Musical Pupils. Lessons will also be given to gentlemen at night, on any Instrument.

J. F. GONEKE. 56-t Raleigh, Oct. 16, 1823.

UNION TAVERN.

MRS. JETER is prepared to accommodate fifteen or twenty Members of the approaching General Assembly with Board; and no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. Transient visitors to the city will likewise be accommodated as usual.

Raleigh, Oct. 15. 56-ts

SHIQUO FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Examination of the young Ladies in the above Institution will commence on Tuesday the 11th of November. The company of the Parents and Guardians of the Students, and of all others who may be pleased to attend, is respectfully invited. The Exercises of the Institution will be resumed on the 5th of January next.

MARY J. LUCAS. 56-3t October 12.

SIX AND A QUARTER CENTS REWARD.

ARSCONDED from the sometime last month, WILLIAM NELMS, an apprentice, bound to learn the Gig Making Business. He is about 18 years of age, tolerably well grown. This is to forwarn all persons from harbouring, employing, or trading with him, under the penalty of the law. The above reward, but no thanks, will be given to any person, who shall deliver him to me in Raleigh.

WESLEY WHITAKER. 1t October 14, 1823.

LANDS

TO be sold for Taxes due for the years 1821 and 1822, at the Court-House in Snow Hill, Greene County, the second Monday in January next.

The Lands formerly given in by Willie J. Stanton, not given in the last two years, 1000 acres, joining John Glasgow and Zachariah Elliott.

The Lands formerly given in by James Eastwood, 533 acres, joining James Bryant, and others.

The Lands formerly given in by John Cox, joining William Williams, and others.

RICH'D G. BRIGHT, late Sheriff. 56-5t October 11, 1823.

FRESH AND DESIRABLE GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening, and will in a few days receive the balance of their extensive

STOCK OF GOODS,

well adapted to the present and approaching season—Among which are the following: Sheppard's & Hirst's extra blue & black Cloths Blue, black, brown, olive, and drab, 2d do. Superfine blue and black Cassimeres, with a great variety of fancy colors An excellent assortment of blue and mixed Satinets, with other colours, some of which are of a very superior quality A large assortment of low priced Clothing for servants wear Valencia & Fancy Vesting, of the most fashionable patterns Indian and French Florentine for Vesting Real and imitation Tartan Plaids for mens' Cloaks Superior Caroline Plaids for Ladies wear A large and well selected assortment of plain and figured Bombazetts, all colors Rose, Point, London Duffel & Striped Blankets, of all sizes White, red, and yellow Flannels, at all prices Green B-rize and Flannel Drab and olive Manchester Coris, which are very cheap Black Silk and Tabby Velvets Black and assorted coloured Bombazines Merino Shawls and Handkerchiefs Cloth Shawls, plain and figured A great assortment of handsome Calicoes, of the latest fashions and patterns 5-4 and 6-4 dark Manchester Gingham 5-4 and 6-4 Jaconet Cambric, with some suitable for gentlemen's cravats 4-4 and 6-4 Cotton Cambricks, all qualities Striped and figured fancy Muslins for Lady's dresses, handsome patterns 4-4 and 6-4 plain and figured Book Muslins Mandarin Crapes and Robes, elegant goods Naikin and Canton Crapes, all colours Crape Shawls, all sizes Black Senshaws and Sarinets, very superior goods Figured and plain Italian Lustring French Satins and Florences, all colours Italian Sewing silks, blue, black and assorted colours, of a superior quality A good assortment of Ladies worsted Hosiery Ladies black & white cotton Hose, all prices, Do do do English & French Silk Stockings Do do do do do for Gentlemen Men's white and mixed Lamb's Wool Hose, do do do Half Hose, Men's best Buckskin Gloves, Ladies' Beaver and Kid do. Do English and French Silk do. A large assortment of Ribbons, Domestic Gingham, warranted fast colors. 4-4 and 6-4 Brown Sheeting, very superior goods, at very reduced prices. 3-4 and 7-8 Brown Shirtings, at all prices Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, all widths and prices Linen and Cotton Bed Ticken Three Cases Irish Linens, 4-4 and 7-8 wide, warranted Field Bleach, which will be sold very low 6-4, 8-4, 1-4, Table Diaper, very handsome. 3-4 Towelling do Irish Sheeting and Kenting Black Silk Handkerchiefs, very fine for Cravats Plain and figured Pearl Buttons A very handsome assortment of Shell Combs of fashionable sizes, at low prices A good assortment of Common Shell Combs Superior Coat & vest Buttons A good assortment of Common Buttons Coat, Vest, & Suspender Button Moulds Spoel Fless & Ball Cotton of the best quality 4-4 and 3-4 Apron Checks, Indigo dye Also an extensive assortment of every article in the Grocery and Hardware Line, with a large assortment of Men's and Ladies Shoes, and also a general assortment of Hats, of all qualities.

The above Goods being purchased lately in New York and Philadelphia, principally for Cash, at very low prices, warrant us in saying, that every article will be sold on such terms as will give general satisfaction. We will also receive an additional supply of new goods every month, which we are determined to sell at very reduced prices.

HAZLETT & ROBERT KYLE. 56 Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1823.

Printing in general neatly executed at this office.

WILLIE JONES

WILL be prepared to accommodate 20 or 25 Members of the approaching General Assembly with Board. He has provided several good Rooms near his dwelling house, and enlarged his dining room. He continues to entertain travellers at all times, & to whom the strictest attention will be paid. His Stable, which is large and clean, will always be supplied with the best provender for horses.

W. J. cannot refrain from returning his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for the liberal encouragement he has received since he established a House of Entertainment in the city of Raleigh; and hopes, through his own exertions and attention, to experience a continuance of their favor.

Raleigh, Oct. 16. 56-4

Raleigh Register.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1823.

It affords the Editors of the WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN any pleasure to believe that we have abandoned our opinion, that Mr. CRAWFORD is the popular Candidate for the Presidency in this State, we have no objection to their entertaining it, though, we presume, in this conceit, they will stand alone.— Until we have stronger reasons than any which have yet appeared to the contrary, we must continue to believe, that, though it is very evident that there are small parties in favor of several of the other Candidates for the office, Mr. CRAWFORD will be supported by a large majority of the citizens of North-Carolina.

Having stated this as our opinion, it is unnecessary to add, that we entirely disagree with our brother Editor of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN, when he states that eight out of thirteen of our Congressional Districts will be opposed to Mr. CRAWFORD.

It is known that the citizens of our State elect their Electors by General Ticket. It is our opinion that but one ticket will be voted for, that that will be the Republican ticket, and we cannot at present doubt it will consist of the friends of Mr. CRAWFORD. This matter, however, will be put beyond question before the close of the approaching Session of our Legislature, which meets next month.

Having spoken of our brother Editor of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN, we would take the liberty of enquiring why he charges the friends of Mr. Crawford with being a hungry combination of expectants? He cannot suppose that language of this kind can serve the cause of Mr. Calhoun, or do his supporters any credit. Nor can he, by such a course, persuade himself, or others, that the friends of Mr. Crawford are actuated, in their endeavors to promote his views, by less pure and disinterested motives than those of Mr. Calhoun, or any of the other Candidates. Why, then, we ask, have recourse to terms so indecorous?

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, at their session held in Philadelphia in May last, recommended to their Churches throughout the United States, to observe the first Thursday of next month as a day of thanksgiving, humiliation and prayer.

The Rev. Wm. D. Snodgrass (formerly of Fayetteville) was installed on the 24th ult. as Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in the City of New-York, lately under the care of Doctor Mason.

The Rev. Mr. Haw, of Brunswick, New-Jersey, has received a call from the Independent Church and Congregation of Savannah, (Ga.) formerly under the care of the late Dr. Kollock, which he has accepted; Mr. H. is represented as a man of high character, and of superior talents.

Mr. Gabriel Richaud, a Roman Catholic Priest, has been elected a Delegate to Congress from the territory of Michigan.

A Lyceum is about to be established at Gardiner, in the State of Maine, the object of which will be to give to Mechanics and Farmers such a scientific education as will enable them to become skilful in their professions. An act of incorporation has been obtained from the Legislature, and the Trustees have commenced the building of a stone edifice. The plan of instruction will be commenced this winter.

Letters have been received from Baltimore, announcing that Mr. Secretary Crawford is slowly improving in his health, but is not yet sufficiently recovered, either to pursue his journey, or to return to the city.—Nat. Int.

The Electors of the President of the United States, are thus appointed in the several States:

In Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois and Missouri, by the people in districts—7 states.

In New-Hampshire, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia North Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, and Ohio, by the people, with general tickets—10 states.

In Vermont, New-York, Delaware S. Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, and Indiana, by the Legislature—7 states.

The following are the proceedings of the Republicans of New-York in relation to the approaching Presidential Election:

At a stated meeting of the Republican General Committee, held at Tammany Hall on the evening of the 2d October, 1823, the following resolutions were passed unanimously, and ordered to be published:

Resolved, That this Committee approve of the usual course of nominating a candidate for the office of President of the United States by a caucus of the republican members of Congress.

Resolved, In order to prevent the election of President coming to the House of Representatives, an event always to be deprecated, that it is the sense of the General Committee that the Constitution of the United States ought to be so amended as to give the election directly to the people, without the intervention of electors.

WM. PAULDING, Jr. Chairman. JOHN L. LAWRENCE, Sec. pro tem.

A writer on the Presidential Question, in the Petersburg Intelligencer, who signs himself Constitutional, thus expresses his views, in relation to caucus nominations:

But let who will be President, I earnestly hope, I sincerely pray, that the election may not be made by the House of Representatives. No good man can advert to the first election of Jefferson, without still shuddering at the thought of the ruin and desolation which we so narrowly escaped; and he must indeed be any thing but a lover of his country, who could wish a similar recurrence. With the present number of candidates, with the character and complexion of their friends, there is not, I think, a glimmering of probability, that any one will unite in his favor, a majority of the electoral votes. Must we be again exposed to the danger of an election by the House of Representatives? Is there no constitutional way of averting what every body deprecates? There is but one method left to preserve the integrity of the republican party, to unite and concentrate its strength, and rescue us from the fearful apprehension of a failure of election by the people. That I allude to a Caucus nomination at Washington, during the next winter, will be readily anticipated. To this method, I am aware, that many objections have been warmly and strongly urged. The name of Caucus seems to possess some potent magic. Do but pronounce the word, and you are almost stunned with the din of usurpation and unconstitutionality. I am not the friend of caucuses; but the present is a great emergency, and an extraordinary effort is required. I advocate a caucus, because I seriously believe it to be the only plan of preserving us from ruin, and because I can discover in it no usurpation of power, or violation of the constitution. The enemies of the proposed caucus have been entreated in vain to demonstrate wherein the usurpation consists; and they evade the request with the miserable subterfuge, that it has no right to make a President.— Agreed, good sirs, the caucus will not claim the right of making a President, nor will it be surrendered, if claimed. But if republican representatives from different parts of the Union, recommend a candidate, cannot we voluntarily unite in his favor to ensure an election by the people, without fixing on them the odium of usurpers, or on ourselves the sin of violating the constitution? But it is argued, that the constitution has made provision for an election by the House of Representatives, that a caucus is advocated for the purpose of preventing this; therefore a caucus is unconstitutional, because intended to defeat the operation of this provision of the constitution. This objection had at first some weight on my mind, but on reflection, the fallacy of the argument is easily exposed. It may appear like a contradiction in terms, when I assert that the constitution itself wishes to defeat this provision; and that it has only adopted it to prevent the mischief of having no President. There is another mode of election which the Constitution prefers, which the people of America prefer. It is only when this popular and favorite mode has failed, that they submit to a resort to the House of Representatives. It was intended that this feature of our government, the election of a Chief Magistrate, should be almost entirely popular, and not federative. "It was desirable," says Publius, "that the sense of the people should operate in the choice of the person to whom so important a trust was to be confided."— This author eulogizes the first constitutional mode of electing our Presidents; the second he mentions as a means of election in the contingency of the electors failing to make a choice, but adds not one word in its defence.—It is incapable of defence, and can only be tolerated and submitted to in preference of the greater evil of no election.— This provision is in conflict with the two prominent traits of the first method, to-wit:— that the presidential election should be on the popular, and not on the federative principle, and that no member of Congress, as such, should be an elector. So far then from a Caucus being unconstitutional, under the existing aspect of affairs, its main, its avowed object is to aid in rendering effective a favorite provision of the constitution.

MARRIED.

In Granville county, on the 24th ult. Mr. John K. Hicks to Miss Rebecca Wood.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday last, after a lingering illness, Mr. Christopher Currier, tanner, an old inhabitant.

At Washington City, on the 12th inst. Wm. Prout, Esq. one of its oldest inhabitants.