

FORIGN.

LATE FROM SPAIN.

The Boston Commercial Gazette of Monday announces the arrival, at Portland, on Thursday last, of the Brig Minn, Capt. Hall, in 54 days from St. Lucar, (near Cadiz) with accounts to the 19th of September, furnishing gratifying intelligence of the success of the Spaniards in defending Cadiz and the cause of their country.

It is stated that, on the 26th of August, the French attacked the Cano Trocadero, a small island used as a Navy Yard, and WERE REPULSED, with the loss of one thousand men, in killed and wounded. It was intended to be given up by the governor; but the garrison not only defended the place, but hung up the governor without ceremony, as an example to traitors.

It was reported at St. Lucar that the French had made an attack on or near St. Peter, the result of which was, that they had three gunboats sunk, one frigate materially injured, and a number of lives lost. The St. Lucar accounts confirm the fall of Trocadero; but say it was sold to the French for 70,000 dollars. This, of course, is denied by the French, who affirm that it was carried by the valor of their troops.

It was reported at St. Lucar, Sept. 16, that Gen. Alvar had retired to the castle of St. Sebastians, for fear of being shot by Riego. It appears that Alvar was one of the commissioners sent from Cadiz to treat with the Duke, in the absence of Riego. He being on the borders of Malaga, and hearing the circumstance, proceeded in haste to Cadiz, eluded the French, and arrived in safety; and, by haranguing the populace on the subject of their liberty, telling them it was disgraceful even to offer any terms, the negotiation was broken off.

On the 30th of August, 3000 French troops arrived at St. Lucar, from Rota, destined to act against Cadiz, and were quartered on the inhabitants. The fishing craft at the same place, had all been taken by the French, and fitted up for gun-boats. On the 19th, it was said at St. Lucar, that negotiations had been renewed, but the Constitutionalists doubted the fact.

PRESIDENTIAL.

FOR THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Measures, Gates & Son.—The public mind is much agitated by the question of a "Congressional caucus." This appeal, I am inclined to believe, proceeds either from a misconception, or misrepresentation of the reasons which lead to its adoption; or the end to be obtained by its means. There are two sets of politicians arrayed against the caucus, the first claim to be the guardians of the people's rights; while the other affects to be the supporters of the constitution. Let us see how their professions harmonize with their practice.

By the Constitution, each State is entitled to as many Electors as are equal to her Senators and Representatives; these electors chosen by each State, are to meet in their respective States on a given day, and vote for two persons, one as President, the other Vice-President; and it is required that one of the persons voted for as President should have a majority of the whole number of electors, otherwise there is no election. What follows? The election is taken from the people—their influence, by their numbers, forever lost and merged, by the constitution transferring the appointment to the House of Representatives—perfectly regardless of numbers: when the State of Rhode Island is equal to New-York, Delaware to Pennsylvania, Illinois to Ohio, and Mississippi to Kentucky. The four small States having a representation of five members, with a population of 269,300; while the other four States have eighty-six members and a population of 3,513,143.—Thus is the republican feature of the majority ruling, lost, by the perfect equality of State sovereignty. Surely this cannot be a desirable mode of appointing a chief magistrate!

The right secured to the people in the first instance, is lost from a want of concert among the electors; and a latent constitutional power in the constitution brought into operation, by a previous absolute right not being exercised. Can the first set of politicians who claim to be jealous of the people's rights, secure to the people those rights, by opposing the only means by which they can be secured? Is it not absolutely necessary to the enjoyment of these rights, that there should be a harmonizing spirit, and mutual understanding as to the mode of exercising their rights to give them effect—will they not be paralyzed by division, and rendered abortive by conflicting opinions? Has it ever happened since the time of Washington, or is it likely to happen again, when the virtues and services of one citizen has been so pre-eminently great as to command universal respect, and receive the unanimous suffrages of the electors? At present we have many distinguished men held up to our view, each having strong pretensions to public patronage, and each claiming to be of the Republican school (though there is a shade of difference between them) this makes it more probable that there will not be an election made by the electors, than if there was an open professed difference between them. The certain consequence is, that the House of Representatives will make the President; and may put a man upon us who never could have been chosen by the electors. Is this protecting the people's rights?

But it is said the people are robbed of their rights, by the caucus imposing a President upon them. How so? Will the caucus nominate those who are opposed to that mode of recommending? No. They have discretion to choose, and spirit to resist. Resist what? a proper character to fill a high

and responsible station, because he is recommended by a number of persons who possess our confidence in a high degree? No, but because they will nominate an improper character; and "we the people" not having understanding to discern, or spirit to resist, will be duped! Modest enough! Well, it may be so—to that however, I am willing to trust. By whom is the nomination made? By men going immediately from the people in every section of the union, having a similarity of interest, possessing their confidence, and relying on their good conduct for a continuation of their favors. For what purpose? To produce a unity of sentiment in favor of a particular individual, so that the people may have their full power in the appointment of an officer, who is to sway in a great measure the destinies of the nation. It is asked, are not the members of Congress subject to be intrigued with, and teased by personal considerations? Not as much so as when they have the right of actually appointing. It is a strong mark of honest intention in the members of Congress to recommend, so that the people may appoint, and not, by a division of the electoral vote, let the appointment devolve upon themselves. Remember the case has once happened, and how the rights of the people were then trampled upon, and by whom? (shall I err, if I say by many of those very persons who now oppose the recommendation!) But are the members of Congress sufficiently acquainted with the different candidates, and are they qualified to recommend? or is it necessary there should be a recommendation? I would ask in turn, how is it possible for a great mass of the people to have a competent knowledge even of Gen. Jackson (whose name is coupled with so many gallant deeds, and whose fame will be perpetuated with the City of Orleans) as to say, he would answer their purposes as a civil officer? No, there are none of us who do not want information, and it is under this belief, that all our newspapers are teeming with arguments in favor of one, while they are decrying the pretensions of another; even the editors of the village papers, who borrow their neighbors pens, are so sensible of the necessity of enlightening the public mind, that a considerable part of their papers are taken up with editorial remarks, or essays from correspondents. I do not think I am doing an injury to the gentlemen of the type or their friends, when I say the members of Congress are as well "qualified to recommend" as they are.

There is nothing new, strange, or criminal in a caucus nomination, it is practised in every county election, and if rightly understood, is as harmless when resorted to by our members of Congress, as when practised by our own County-men. I think, I have proved that those persons who compose the caucus are best qualified to judge of the relative merits of the Candidates—that they are sufficiently disinterested, and that it is the only means by which an election can be made by the people. If so, then are they confirming, rather than taking away the rights of the people.

A few words will be sufficient to expose the error of those who contend for the Constitution. They say, "if an appointment is made through the means of a caucus nomination, that part of the Constitution is defeated which gives the right of election to the House of Representatives, it is therefore, a violation of the Constitution." In other words, the people ought not to unite in favor of any particular individual, because that union will produce an election, and that election will bar the constitutional right of the House of Representatives. This is strange reasoning, it amounts to this—that we should not perform a positive duty, or exercise an absolute right, lest a contingent provision should remain dormant.

Fellow-Citizens, believe me there will be more than one caucus held at Washington—the friends of each Candidate will hold their caucus, for the purpose of ascertaining as far as possible the relative strength of their friend, and if they find it impracticable, under any circumstances, to elect him; they will then unite in favor of the man of their second choice. Is there any thing criminal in this? Is this course not pursued almost every year among ourselves? if they are justifiable in doing this, can it be wrong to recommend the man they have thus taken up to their constituents? The members of Congress of the same political opinions (for there is still a diversity of opinion as well in Congress as among ourselves) will recommend to you the person who they believe will administer the government in such a way, as to promote your happiness in the greatest degree. Is there any thing tyrannical in this, is there any thing compulsory on you? How often has this measure been resorted to, since the adoption of the Constitution, and what evil has it produced in any one instance? None, but on the other hand much good. Who are opposed to the caucus? not the real friends to the people's rights, but those who wish to see them groping in the dark, acting without harmony, and wasting their strength by dividing their force. Remembering the good old motto, "united we stand," they dread any mode by which the force of the republican party can be brought to act as one man—because they will then discover the strength of the man whom they have so much vilified, and instead of being supported by a few radicals, will have many of the first men in the nation on his side—men whose lives and actions say much more in their favor, than all the anonymous newspaper writers can say against them.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

FOR THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Gentlemen.—The Editors of the Star have departed from all precedent in particularizing the sentiments of the people of the district in which I live, composed of the counties of Wilkes, Surry, Iredell and Ashe. I think I know the source from whence they derived their information, and am not therefore surprised at the colour of the statement, but I was surprised that upon such authority the Editors should unqualifiedly declare that "Mr. Crawford is in a minority in popular favor."

I certainly know the sentiments of the people in this district as well as the Editors of the Star, or in all probability as well as their informant, and so far as my acquaintance extends, I can conscientiously say, that their statement is the reverse of the fact. Why did they not advert to the Salisbury and Mecklenburg districts, where the election turned on the Presidential question? They will know, that positive proof could be brought to combat any assertion which they could have made unfavorable to Mr. Crawford. In this district, it is true, the Presidential question was not the pivot on which hung the election; but every man knew, or might have

known the sentiments of our Representative on this subject—he scrupled not to show them publicly or privately. If this question had been made a test, it is a candid opinion, that the result would have been nearly the same. But in opposition to this reasonable conclusion, the Star most arbitrarily infers that Mr. Crawford has but few friends in this quarter. But why need I attempt a refutation of their opinion? Absurdity is stamped on the very face of it. If the enemies of Mr. Crawford had believed that there was so decided a majority against him, think you they would not have seized upon the probability, with all the eagerness of hope? Would they not have sounded the alarm from one end of the district to the other, and have endeavored to create opposition which would favor their views? This they would have done had they not known that Mr. Crawford either possessed a strong hold on the affections of the people, or that publicly discussing the Presidential Question would certainly tend to his elevation. They therefore forbore, and wisely too, to press the matter, but now that the danger has passed, a few disappointed individuals wish to impress the people at large, with an idea, that the Representative from this district does not speak the sentiments of his Constituents. I have no doubt however our electoral ticket will show beyond the shadow of a doubt that the Star correspondent has erred in his inferences.

A PLAIN FARMER.

Wilkes county, Oct. 1823.

Presidential Electors.—We have information from the East (says the Western Carolinian) that some of the friends of Mr. Crawford residing upon Roanoke, have it in contemplation to make an attempt to the next Legislature to repeal the present electoral law of this State in order that the Electors may be appointed by the Legislature.

This "information" we presume is entitled to about as much credit as the charge of an understanding amongst the same gentleman's friends in the Legislature, to have as many as possible returned to the next Legislature friendly to Mr. Crawford; a charge preferred by the friends of Mr. Osbourn, and as destitute of foundation as the one now coming from nobody knows where. Should we assert that those who are so free in making charges of this character, were themselves busy in endeavoring to bring into the public service men who entertained political feelings corresponding with their own, the assertion would come much more with truth. For we have been informed from a correct source, that attempts were made to bring out opposition in more districts than one during the late Congressional elections, and that too by persons not residing within the limits.—Now, so far as we have "information" upon the subject, the friends of "the Treasury candidate" have no wish to repeal the present electoral law—they are perfectly willing to trust the people, and wish that the vote of the State may be united and effective, they have no wish that the Legislature should choose the electors, nor that they should be chosen by districts, so as to divide the vote of the State, as has been done on former occasions, thereby lessening its weight and influence. Will the friends of the War Candidate, say they have no wish to cripple & paralyze the vote of this State?

The same paper in its last week's number still insists on this idle story. We say idle, because such a thing never has reached our ears, and if not a "fiction" of the Editor's "brain," has certainly been conceived by those who themselves are fruitful in intrigue and therefore suspect others. But from whence did the editor learn, that Wm. H. Crawford's popularity in this state is mostly in small counties? It is true the editor may call the counties of Caswell, Rockingham, and Granville, and others bordering on the Roanoke, "small counties," yet they are composed of intelligent citizens, who both know & will exercise their rights. In elections they support the cause of republicanism, and their weights are felt, as they do that of their country in time of war, when they are as efficient as some others of a much greater population. But we again say the story is idle—the friends of Mr. Crawford only wish that things may be left as they are, and that the voice of the State may be heard and felt.—Let not the friends of Mr. Calhoun attempt to stifle that voice, as they did at the last session by an ineffectual attempt to repeal the electoral law and District the State, and we shall be prepared to say when the contest shall come, *veni, vidi, vici*.—Milton Gaz.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

Presidential Prospects.—We are gratified to learn from unquestionable sources, that the friends of Mr. Crawford are increasing in every direction of the state. Regarded as the oldest Democratic candidate, and having the first claims to the distinguished station, his prospects of success strengthen daily. Although Mr. Clay has a number of valuable friends, and some republicans yet support Mr. Adams, there is still one sentiment in every county in favor of caucus nominations. This will save the state, the party, and probably the Union, as it will secure an election by the people, and not by Congress.—New-York Nat. Adv.

The information we have received leaves us little room to doubt that Wm. H. Crawford will have the vote of New-York. Some resolutions have been passed in favor of a choice of electors by the people—many in support of a nomination by a congressional caucus. The adherence to a caucus seems to be the rallying principle among the Republicans in that state. In some meetings, resolutions have been passed at the same time in favor of a caucus—and of Mr. Crawford; as, in the following resolutions from the town of Redhook in the large and respectable county of Dutchess:

Resolved, That we feel a pride in uniting our voices with thousands of our fellow-Republicans in favor of William H. Crawford, for the high and distinguished station of President of the United States, believing that the political and private character he has heretofore sustained, will be sufficient security for the faithful discharge of the duties of that important station. And much as we feel interested in Mr. Crawford's election, we do further resolve, that we will cordially support any candidate nominated in the usual mode, by a congressional caucus, being convinced that such nomination will give satisfaction to a large majority of the republican party.

Richmond Enquirer.

Connecticut.—Much speculation in other States has been indulged by the friends of Mr. Adams, that this and the other New Eng-

land States would be decided and unanimous in support of Mr. Adams for the Presidency. The error of any such speculation we have already exposed, and most fully concur in the statement lately made by the Hartford Times, that the sentiment of this state is decidedly in favor of the claims of the republican of the Jefferson school, William H. Crawford. Our opinion is derived from a knowledge of the sentiments of the old and influential members of the republican party, as also from the daily expression of the popular voice. If, however, our opinion on this point needed any confirmation, it would be afforded by the fact, that, since we have been engaged in the present discussion, the demand for our paper in various parts of the State has sensibly increased. We have also good reason for believing that the republican sentiment in New England generally, is decidedly preponderating in favor of Mr. Crawford.—New London Adv.

The Editors in other States who support Mr. Adams for the Presidency, have, in their calculations on the subject, uniformly put down Connecticut as unanimous for Mr. Adams, but these editors will, we think, find themselves somewhat mistaken in the result. From the information we have obtained of the sentiments not only of the leading republicans, but of the general mass of the firm and uniform members of the party in this quarter, we can assert as our candid opinion, that a decided majority of them are in favor of Mr. Crawford.—Hartford (Conn.) Times.

Regular Nominations.—The efforts which the Federal, aided by two or three misguided Republican presses, are making to persuade the people to abandon the tried, safe and democratic system of regular nominations, are viewed by them with proper distrust and disapprobation; and a determination has been pretty generally manifested to resist all attempts at innovation upon the long established usages of the party, from whatever quarter they may come, or under whatever specious pretences they may be urged. The practice of regular nomination is probably the only effectual method of harmonizing public sentiment, of settling amicably the claims of rival candidates for office, and of preserving the power and supremacy of the Republican party against the open opposition and secret intrigues of its political opponents. A nomination by Congress, therefore, as far as our information extends, is expected by all who wish well to the Republican cause, and that member will not be held guiltless who refuses to adhere to this safe, tried and democratic measure.—Oneida (N. Y.) Observer.

A passing Remark.—Whatever may be the prevailing difference of opinion relative to the several candidates for the presidency, and the subjects connected with that important question, upon one point all republicans think alike. Here, as well as in nearly every county in the state, they approve, decidedly, of regular nominations. For ourselves, (and for the republicans also of whom we have just spoken) we can scarcely imagine how these conflicting opinions can be harmonized without a resort to old and approved modes of concentrating the public will; nor in what way, so well, an election by the House of Representatives, can be avoided. There is but one sentiment here upon this subject.

Catskill (N. Y.) Recorder.

Mr. Crawford and Mr. Adams are both distinguished by talents and integrity; but Mr. Crawford is of the old democratic stamp. As a Republican he was elected to the Senate of the Union—as a Republican he became our ambassador at the French Court—as a Republican he has long held a seat in the national cabinet—as he is an old and tried Republican, he is a safe guardian of the principles of government which the democratic party has so gloriously established. His plain, social and Republican manners, his tried talents and integrity, and above all, his strong attachment to national economy designate Mr. Crawford as the people's man, and the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. [Trout Budget.

The following remarks from the "Eastern Argus," (Maine) are replete with sound doctrine:

"The only way that Mr. Adams, or any other man can possibly be elected President, is by union of the common sentiments throughout the country. It is altogether needless, for a paper in this state to be continually harping upon the subject, and saying Mr. Adams shall be the President, it would be equally vain and needless for a paper in Georgia to say that Crawford shall be President, or in Kentucky to say that Mr. Clay shall; for the people in the several sections of the country are already settled down in their opinions in favor of their respective candidates, and the journals throughout the country, which are conducted with prudence and true patriotism, will now turn their attention to something higher than men; they will look to their country, and exert their energies to bring about a concert among the republicans of the country. They only ask for a true patriot, a sound democrat, and an enlightened statesman, and when such a one shall be designated by a general concert of republicans, they stand ready to support him. Such is the democracy which we profess, and such are the principles by which we are willing to stand, or willing to fall. We will never join in the cry of 'Aut Caesar aut nullus,' at the manifest hazard of our country's safety." [Albany Argus.

We are gratified to find that the republicans throughout the state are alive to their duty, and are making active preparations for the approaching election. The conventions of various counties have nominated sound and efficient republicans, and notwithstanding some indications of opposition, and some self nominations, we have no doubt of the signal triumph of regular nominations. Although a diversity of opinion may exist relative to the candidate to be selected for the Presidency, there is an unanimity of sentiment in regard to the manner in which his nomination is to be effected: This is as it should be: So long as the great points of doctrine and discipline are observed, no danger can ensue from individual predilections, and we confidently expect that the republicans who will be returned to the next legislature, will perform their high functions in such a manner as to ensure the ascendancy of democracy throughout the state and union, and blast the hopes of federalism, which have been raised to the highest pitch in the expectation of disunion among us.

The necessity of harmony in the republican family was never greater than at this juncture, and if those conflicting opinions which the party claims of the Presidential competitors have created, are allayed by a spirit of

mutual concession and compromise, our triumph will be complete. To this consummation so earnestly desired by every wisher to the prosperity of the state, every thing appears auspicious, and our old and inveterate enemies will be left to mourn the frustration of their designs. [Albany Argus.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURES.

Four weeks will pass over, when we shall see the fires of the federal and state warwags once more lighted up. No class of persons is more interested in these annual convocations, than the editors of newspapers. They supply new matter to their exhausted columns. They give us something of importance to read, to write about, to discuss.

The Legislature of Virginia, will of course have various interesting topics before them—among them may be named the Penitentiary, the Potomac, the appointment of officers.—The selection of an electoral ticket will fall in towards the close of their session.

The meeting of Congress is looked to with much curiosity. The very first day will present a contest for the chair of the House of Representatives—perhaps with three candidates. Many of the subjects will be taken up which were laid over during the 17th Congress. The Tariff will be prosecuted with fresh spirit.—The countervailing measures, as relates to Great-Britain, will be revised—perhaps amended. Topics may be started of which at present we have no more presentiment, than we had of the A. B. enquiry—topics which may shoot up in the hot-bed of the times.

It is expected that some heat and animosity may be generated by the Presidential Election; yet the expectation itself may prevent it. Members may put a rein to their feelings; perhaps avoid topics which are calculated to excite animosity, or discuss them with a subdued temper and studied moderation.

Out of doors, the subject of a Caucus will of course occupy some attention. Most of the republican representatives will probably discover, that though caucuses are liable to exceptions, yet (to use the language of Paine) they are in certain cases, "a necessary evil"—and in no case are they so strongly to be justified, as where they prevent a resort to a mode of election which completely tramples under foot the will of the majority.

It is hoped that the members of Congress will preserve as much coolness and tolerance as possible. It is a duty they owe themselves and their country. Let us show to foreign nations, that the election of our Chief Magistrate is not calculated to throw the nation into a flame; and that our representatives are very different from a Polish Diet; and that it is reason, not violence, that we employ in the election of our Magistrate.—ENQUIRER.

Raleigh Academy.

ON Monday last the semi-annual Examination of the Students of this Institution closed. The following is an abstract of the Report of the Trustees on the occasion.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

Robert Smith, Benj. Harrison and Geo. W. Polk, were examined on Reading and Spelling, and were approved.

Benj. R. Haywood, Caswell Price, Henry M'Kee, Henry P. D. Bond, Nathl Hill, Johnson Ruth, Edward B. Scott, John Stuart, John E. Falconer and Lewis H. Mears, on Reading, Spelling, Writing and Speaking. In Reading, John Stuart was best; J. E. Falconer and L. H. Mears second best; in Spelling, B. R. Haywood and H. P. D. Bond were best and equal. Caswell Price was the best writer; and H. M'Kee, J. Stuart and C. Price were the best Speakers.

Needham Price, Henry Cannon, Charles Scott, Robert Martin, Saml M. Boylan, Joel C. King, James Henderson, Pleasant Henderson, Wm Haywood, Wm Burges, Robert Haywood and Rufus K. Polk, on Reading and Spelling. In Reading, N. Price, C. Scott and Wm Burges excelled; and in Spelling, H. Cannon, N. Price, W. Haywood and P. Henderson were best.

Samuel M. Boylan, B. Haywood, H. F. D. Bond, Edward B. Scott and Rufus K. Polk, had just commenced the Latin Grammar, and had made satisfactory progress.

Pleasant Henderson, Wm Haywood and Wm Burges, on the Latin Grammar and Historic Sacre. In Grammar, P. Henderson and Wm Burges rather excelled; in Historic Sacre Wm Haywood was best.

Samuel M. Boylan, Robert Haywood, Rufus K. Polk, Pleasant Henderson and William Haywood produced specimens of Writing. Haywood produced specimens of Writing, S. Boylan's was best, and Rufus K. Polk and Robert Haywood's second best and equal.

The same class, with the addition of Wm. Burges, delivered Orations. Wm. Haywood and S. M. Boylan were considered best and equal.

Needham Price, Henry J. Cannon, Charles M. Scott, Robert C. Martin, Joel C. King, and James M. Henderson, on Latin Grammar, Historic Sacre, Writing and Oration. On the Grammar, H. J. Cannon and C. M. Scott, were entitled to the first distinction, and James M. Henderson and R. C. Martin to the second. On Historic Sacre, their merits were according to the following order of merits, viz: H. J. Cannon, J. Henderson, their names, viz: H. J. Cannon, J. Henderson, C. Scott, R. Martin, and Joel King were best. In Oration, no distinction.

Lewis Peck, Daniel Wheaton, Francis A. Bury, Henry Levy and David C. Dudley, on Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Oration. In Reading, F. A. Bury and D. Dudley were best. D. Wheaton's Writing was most approved. In Arithmetic, F. A. Bury and D. Dudley were distinguished; and Lewis Peck was the best Speaker.