

Political.

Literary Curiosity.—The following production, in our estimation, is entitled to a conspicuous station among the innumerable signs and wonders to which the present Presidential contest has given a brief existence. A short time since the Editor of the Washington City Journal received a small pamphlet, issued by the Jackson Committee at Nashville, on the title page of which was written: "To the Editor of the Washington Journal," and on the back of the title page the following words, which are given as a literal copy:

"When the midnight assassins plunges his dagger to the heart & rifles your goods, the turpitude of this scene looses all its horrors when compared with the act of the secrete assassins poinard levelled against femal charecter by the hired minions of power."

This note had neither date nor signature, but in consequence of the pamphlet having been printed in the vicinity of Gen. Jackson's residence, and the writing bearing some resemblance to his, the Editor of the Journal publicly ascribed it to him. Some of the friends of the General called on the Editor, and after examining the manuscript, declared that "they did not believe the manuscript was the hand-writing of General Jackson," and one of them added, "he thought he could conveniently find a dozen persons, at least, who could imitate Gen. Jackson's hand-writing equally as well as the person who had attempted an imitation of it, for it certainly was intended as an imitation of the General's hand." The Editor asked him, "if he could swear it was not written by Gen. Jackson;" he observed, "it was unnecessary to answer that question." A proposition was then made to compare the writing with some letters, which was also declined. Upon the strength of these circumstances the Editor of the Journal declared, that "there is no room to doubt that the note was written by Gen. Jackson;" and the Administration papers are passing it round as a specimen of the literary abilities of the General. We would conceive it to be an insult to the understandings of our readers, to attempt to show that Gen. Jackson could not be the author of such a note, written in such a manner, and to such a person. The General was educated for the bar, and upwards of thirty years since received from President Washington the appointment of District Attorney of the U. States; subsequently he was elected Representative to Congress from Tennessee, has been twice her Senator in Congress, her Attorney General, and Judge of her Supreme Court—he was the friend and correspondent of President Monroe, and was appointed by him Governor of Florida. As it is not even insinuated that the General is in his dotage, we presume that the mere enumeration of the civil offices, which he has filled to the satisfaction of the Government and of his fellow-citizens, must convince every person, who has not been "sold by his prejudice and his ignorance," (as President Adams would say,) that Gen. Jackson could not have been the author of the above pitiful effusion.

The following testimony of one of the General's political opponents, however, must remove all doubts:

The Middlesex (Conn.) Gazette, an Administration print, apologises for the re-publication (from the Washington National Journal) of "the Note, abounding with orthographical and syntactical errors," lately attributed to the pen of Gen. Jackson. The Editor of the Gazette is now satisfied that the said note "is a fabrication"—he says that he has recently seen a letter under the General's own hand, dated before he was thought of for the Presidency, which is not only written with

perspicuity and precision, but is strictly and almost fastidiously accurate in its orthography." The Editor disclaims the idea of advancing a cause "by detraction and calumny"—a caution which is especially recommended to Messrs. Binns and Agg, the propagators of the Harris forgery and the fabricated note.—*Enq.*

"Come gentle, come simple, come foolish, come witty."—To judge from the following paragraph in the last Salisbury Carolinian, the friends of the Administration in the western part of this State, must be somewhat at a loss for terms sufficiently moving, to induce the people to assemble to express a preference for "the powers that be:"

"A meeting of the friends of Mr. Adams is to be held at the Academy in Lincolnton, on Tuesday evening of Lincoln April Court. The caption to the notice calling this meeting, is couched in the following tolerant, meek, christian-like language:—"Those persons in Lincoln county who wish the continuation of peace in our happy country, and are opposed to war, bloodshed, speculation, and oppression of the poor [!] are requested to attend," &c. Now we ask those supporters of the Administration who denounce the friends of Gen. Jackson for being uncharitable, violent and proscriptive, to ponder on the above, and say if its parallel can be found in any thing that has been published by a Jackson paper in this part of the State."

Mr. Crawford.—In one of our late papers, we published an extract of a letter from Mr. Crawford, which evidently indicated his preference, at the present time, for Gen. Jackson over Mr. Adams. Since then we have observed the following paragraph in the Raleigh Register:

"We stated a few days since, on the authority of information from Washington, that Mr. Crawford had written a letter to Mr. Clay approving of his vote for Mr. Adams, and saying if he had been situated as Mr. Clay was, he should have voted in the same manner. In confirmation of this rumor it is asserted in the Kennebunk (Maine) Gazette, that Mr. Crawford has written a letter to a friend in that State, in which he uses the following language: "I was decidedly in favor of Mr. Adams in preference to Jackson, and never blamed Mr. Clay for his vote, because I should have voted with him, had I had a vote on that occasion."

A slight perusal of this paragraph would generally leave the impression, that Mr. Crawford *now* preferred Mr. Adams over Gen. Jackson, thereby contradicting the other statement—but, on examination it will be seen, that altho' it is stated Mr. Crawford "was decidedly in favor of Mr. Adams in preference to Jackson," it does not appear that he is so now. There are thousands of persons who at the last election preferred Mr. A. to Gen. J. and did not then "blame Mr. Clay for his vote," who have since been irresistibly compelled to change their opinion—subsequent events and disclosures have cast a shade of suspicion over that election which we are fearful neither talents nor time can efface.

In reference to the above, the Washington City Telegraph observes:

"We have seen two statements, one germinated in the Democratic Press, the other attributed to Mr. John Holmes, of Maine, which

asserts that Mr. Crawford has written a letter to Mr. Clay, and another to Mr. Holmes, in which he approves of Mr. Clay's vote for Mr. Adams. The statement that Mr. Crawford had written such a letter to Mr. Clay was published here under the superintendence of Mr. Clay, and is yet uncontradicted by him or his authority.

A party who would attempt to impose the names of Messrs. Madison and Monroe upon the public, as an expedient to operate upon the election in New-Hampshire, has falsely charged that Mr. Crawford had lent his influence to sustain their cause for the same purpose. We have now before us a letter written to a gentleman of the first standing in society, who has been for years an intimate and confidential friend of Mr. Crawford, and who, upon hearing what was said of Mr. Crawford's letter to Mr. Clay, wrote to him upon the subject of the Presidential election. That gentleman is one of Gen. Jackson's most ardent supporters, and is well known in this District, and to Mr. Crawford, to be one of the decided opponents of Mr. Adams. He has politely permitted us to copy from the letter of Mr. Crawford, which is dated 6th inst. the following—Mr. Crawford says:

"You do me justice in supposing I am with you in the struggle now making in relation to the Presidential election. Though I am informed, by letters from Washington, that I have written a letter to Mr. Clay, approving of Mr. Adams' Administration: but I am confident his name is mentioned but once in the letter; and then, only to say that he is destined to undergo the fate that befel his father: Yet, I am informed, that Mr. Storrs represents that I approve of Mr. Adams' Administration, in preference to that which is to succeed it."

Such we repeat is the language of Mr. Crawford. What then are we to think of Mr. Clay and Mr. Storrs? Have they, for political effect, circulated a falsehood in relation to Mr. Crawford? We repeat, that the gentleman, to whom Mr. Crawford has written the letter now before us, is highly respectable, and has authorised us to refer Mr. Storrs or any other person to him, when he will personally confirm what we have here stated.

Mr. Adams.—But few of our readers, perhaps, are aware that President Adams is a rigid professor of the Unitarian doctrine. As an individual, he undoubtedly is equally entitled with others to his private opinion in religious matters; but, in his intercourse with foreign nations, as President of the United States, the people have certainly a right to object to his conveying the impression that the Unitarian is our National Creed. The following pointed rebuke, from the New-York Enquirer, will be read with interest:

Singular Charge.—Governor Giles, of Virginia, is at present occupied in writing a series of political letters, exhibiting in a plain matter of fact manner, the incompetency of the present Administration, and the dangerous powers attempted to be assumed by the National Government. In one of his late numbers he states, that a rumor prevails, that in negotiating

a treaty with Sweden, Mr. Adams instructed our negotiator to cause an alteration to be made in the heading or preamble, which always ran thus: "In the name of the holy and undivided Trinity." It is difficult to believe that Mr. Adams is really so weak as to desire the abolition of an ancient form, a mere ceremony of the heading of a treaty, nothing more in fact than the commencement of an ordinary will, "In the name of God, amen." And yet, we should not forget, that in assigning reasons for the policy of the Panama mission, he most unwisely stated, that it was "to liberalise the South American Catholic on the score of religion." It was a most silly act, a most unwarrantable, and unhandsome, and uncalled for declaration against a friendly power. Having thus palpably departed from the line of policy and duty in this instance, it is fair to infer that he committed a similar faux pas in the other; and in striking out the "most holy and undivided Trinity," he must have imagined transactions with the Unitarian Church, instead of diplomatic intercourse with a foreign power.

No man in office, particularly in a republic, should seek to engraft his religious opinions upon his public duties. The Catholics of South America will be no more pleased with the President's insinuation, that they are illiberal, than the citizens of this country will be gratified to learn, that their President took umbrage at the "Holy and undivided Treaty" at the head of the Swedish treaty.



Tarborough,

FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1828.

We are requested to announce STEPHEN EURE, as a candidate to represent the county of Halifax in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of this State.

Variety.—Since our last paper went to press, we have had a little ice, some frost, and more snow than we were favored with during the two past winters. We have been taught that "variety is charming;" but we are much mistaken, if most of the good people in this place and vicinity, who have been attentive to their gardens, would not have freely dispensed with some if not all of the above varieties. On Sunday morning last, for about an hour after day-break, and how long before that is unknown to us, the snow fell as fast as we ever witnessed—it melted, however, nearly as fast as it fell. We are fearful that the injurious effects of this unseasonable weather will not be confined to the gardens, which have suffered severely.

North-Carolina Manufactures.—A few days since, twenty bales of Cotton Yarn was shipped from this place for the New-York market—they were from the manufactory of Mr. Joel Battle, at the Falls of Tar river, about 18 miles from this place. We understand that this manufactory is the oldest in the State—there are now two others in operation—one at Fayetteville and the other in Lincoln county. Should the "Tariff" bill meet with equal success as that for "Internal Improvements," necessity will compel the people of the South to join in the scuffle for the benefits anticipated