

THE PRESIDENT

We said the other day, that although we take no part in favour of, or against, any of the candidates, we should occasionally let our readers know what is said of them.

It has been objected to Mr. Crawford, the Secretary of the Treasury, that he had been bargaining with Mr. Hunter, a Federal member of the Senate of the U. S., to procure his influence in the state of Rhode Island. It seems that on the appointment of a new collector at Newport, (R. I.) he removed certain subordinate officers of Federal politics, without first consulting the Secretary of the Treasury.

In reply to this letter, Mr. Crawford says to Mr. Hunter: "The records of the Treasury should with evidence of the protection afforded by the Secretary of the Treasury, to the subordinate officers of the customs, against the caprice or favoritism of the principals."

This case is connected with and made the ground work of the charge of intrigue between Mr. Hunter and Mr. Crawford, who, according to the opinion of certain Patriot editors, is a great intriguer, and does nothing without a good pro quo.

The charge is thus repelled by Mr. Hunter, the Federal senator, as a calumny—he says: "To this mass of gross assertion and invention, I plainly and calmly assert, upon the most perfect consciousness of innocence and of the truth, that I have not had at any time with Mr. Crawford any conversation in regard to the Presidential election. I have never intruded myself as to this topic upon his attention. I conceived it a point of delicacy to forbear remark upon this subject, and no allusion of his was made to me."

Among other sins laid at the door of Mr. Crawford, it is that he is preferred by many leading Federalists in the country. Before he is condemned on that score, it may be well to hear the reasons which some of them give for their preference of Mr. C. over other democratic candidates, and it would seem to have arisen from admiration of his independence and manly firmness and candour, and not because he has ever deserted his party in the hour of need.

RECORD OF THE HOUSE

Mr. NEALE, of Maryland, said, he would not trespass long upon the patience of the Committee, which he had no doubt was an acceptable pledge at this late period of the discussion. But he would take the liberty to present, briefly, some of the conclusions to which his mind had been brought (upon the constitutional question) in the examination which he had been to give the subject, and to notice some of the arguments urged against the power of Congress to pass the bill under consideration.

The records of the Treasury should with evidence of the protection afforded by the Secretary of the Treasury, to the subordinate officers of the customs, against the caprice or favoritism of the principals. The reasons assigned by you for the removal of Yeaman and Coggeshall, are not satisfactory. That the subordinate officers should possess the confidence of their principals, is extremely desirable, if not indispensable; but the mere assertion that they do not possess the confidence of that officer, cannot be admitted as a just ground of removal.

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ANAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 18.

PRINCE Hohenlohe's MIRACLE IN WASHINGTON.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the City of Washington, (D. C.) dated March 13, to another in this city. "The presidential question is at this moment thrown completely out of view, by a miracle wrought by the celebrated Prince Hohenlohe, of whom, you have no doubt, ere this time, repeatedly heard or read. This wonder, which has absorbed the attention of every body in this metropolis, for the last three days, was performed by the Prince on a very respectable lady nearly allied to our worthy mayor. The particulars, as far as I have been able to learn them, are these:—The lady of whom I speak, had for six years past been labouring under an internal and extremely dangerous and had been unable, for a long time, to walk up or down stairs, without being seized with violent reachings of the stomach, which were frequently attended with discharges of blood, corrupted matter, and even lumps of flesh. Her stomach was so completely diseased, and its retentive power so far destroyed, that tea or coffee were often ejected by it so soon as swallowed. Her physicians had declared her case hopeless, and beyond any remedy within the scope of their skill. Thus circumstanced, every one believed the hour of her dissolution to be near, unless a special interposition of Providence should take place in her behalf."

Public Debt of the U. S. STATES. Statement of the public debt of the United States, on the first day of January, in each of the years from 1791 to 1823, inclusive: 1791, \$75,463,476 52; 1805, 65,196,317 97; 1792, 77,227,924 66; 1809, 57,023,192 09; 1803, 69,052,634 40; 1810, 55,142,700 00; 1804, 78,427,804 77; 1811, 48,005,785 00; 1795, 80,747,587 39; 1812, 45,209,737 90; 1796, 83,162,162 07; 1813, 55,962,827 57; 1797, 82,064,479 33; 1814, 81,487,846 24; 1798, 79,228,529 12; 1815, 99,833,060 13; 1799, 78,405,69 77; 1816, 127,334,903 74; 1800, 82,979,294 35; 1817, 103,491,306 00; 1801, 83,038,930 18; 1818, 103,491,306 00; 1802, 82,712,225 19; 1819, 95,529,648 28; 1803, 77,054,688 30; 1820, 91,015,566 18; 1804, 83,427,120 88; 1821, 89,987,427 66; 1805, 82,312,150 50; 1822, 93,546,676 95; 1806, 76,723,270 06; 1823, 90,875,877 22; 1807, 69,218,596 64. [Nat. Intell.]

There are 45 Federalists in the Legislature of Maine, according to the Eastern Argus, all said to be in favour of Mr. Adams. There are 45 Federalists in the Legislature of Virginia, according to the Richmond Equivocal, said to be in favour of Mr. Crawford; and the National Intelligencer sets down 45 "avowed Federalists" in the present Congress of the U. S.—This may be considered a sort of magical number. It has been some time in the mathematical as well as political world, that the celebrated Wilkes was outlawed for publishing his libels in No. 45 of the North Briton; 45 degrees are half a right angle—medius tutissimus, a happy medium for those to take, who fear to be caught on the wrong side—that is, the weakest; 45 is also a degree of elevation, which gives the greatest random to projectiles—it may therefore be the safest for those who wish to make the longest shots. To be "up to 45" indicates a pleasant condition of the animal spirits, which is said to give peculiar expansion and exuberance to the imagination. In short, No. 45 has pre-eminently mystical numbers, 3, 7, 9, and so on to 69, which have long held their weight among dealers in astrology, fortune telling and witchcraft.—N. J. pap.

NEW ACADEMY.

The Methodists in Massachusetts have obtained from the legislature of that state, an act of incorporation for an academy, to be located in the town of Wilbraham, and to be called by the name of the Wesleyan Academy.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

In our foreign summary last evening, it was mentioned as a rumour, that France had made an important demand upon Spain, in respect to a new organization of its government. A London paper of February 18, speaking upon this subject, says: "We now learn, from an undoubted source, that the ultimatum demand the establishment of a Representative form of Government, and a general amnesty. The repayment to France of the sums laid out to procure the release of Ferdinand is made a secondary consideration. This recognition of the Loans of the Cortes is not demanded by France; but it is suggested that some indemnity to the holders of the Bonds would be proper." With this ultimatum, orders were forwarded to the French Ministers at Madrid, and to General Bourmont, to take proper steps to enforce the representations of the Government—that is to withdraw the troops in case of refusal. The answer of the Court of Spain was expected in Paris on Saturday, the 14th of February; but at the last date, (the 16th) it had not arrived.

Notwithstanding the confident assertions of the Morning Chronicle, it is stated positively that the Court of Madrid persists in its resolution to attempt the recovery of its transatlantic colonies, and trusts that it will have the good wishes, if not the active aid of its allies, in the prosecution of this undertaking. Spain does not, however, refuse all concessions, and consents (as stated before) that the trade of her Spanish American possessions shall be thrown open to the states of France, England, Russia, Prussia and Austria.

ANAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 18.

The Rev. Mr. Rees, and the Rev. Mr. Hannah, Delegates from the British and Foreign Conference, arrived in the Ship "Cerberus" on the 14th inst. The Rev. Mr. Summerfield was in Liverpool on the 1st of March, and on the 10th inst. the Senate postponed the Electoral Bill until the 17th of November next, (the 14th of 17, equal to a rejection.) The election of electors therefore rests with legislation.

Mr. Green, in your paper last, you published from a paper very hostile to Mr. Crawford, an account of his strength in the New York Legislature, giving Mr. Adams a majority of 12. I wish to inform you that the following, which appear to be better founded. By the bye, it is a little unaccountable that if Mr. Adams' friends are the most numerous, and so well ascertained to be, they should be so exceedingly so cautious to relinquish the power of appointing electors—a power which, if their estimate be correct, would assuredly give them the 36 electoral votes of the state!

"Washington, March 6, 1824. I have this moment ascertained, that New York is safe. The accounts of the day are, I think, conclusive. I enclose you a letter from Mr. Adams, which I feel confident will be selected by the people. In a few days I will give you a distinct view of the chances."

"New York, March 14, 1824. By a letter received last night from Albany, I am informed that the electoral vote will most certainly be rejected. I have to receive a canvass of the Legislature which was made up with great care and submitted to several members of both branches, from which it appears that we have 29 senators and 68 members of assembly, 11 doubtful in the latter body, the whole number of the members being, Senators 32, Assemblymen 126, 156 half 11.

When the news of your proceedings first reached Albany, the opposition cheered most exultingly as for a triumph; but our friends then took the ground that the nomination was regularly made, all being invited, and that it was a base desertion of the party not to acquiesce in what they felt which produced the most happy effects. [Enquirer]

From the best information we can procure, making a liberal allowance to all candidates except the Secretary of the Treasury, the account stands thus:

Table with columns for State and Electors. New York 36, Delaware 3, Maryland 3, Virginia 24, North Carolina 15, Georgia 19, Maine 9, Pennsylvania 28, Tennessee 00, Mississippi 00, Alabama 00, New Hampshire 00, Massachusetts 00, Rhode Island 00, Connecticut 00, Vermont 00, New Jersey 00, Kentucky 00, Ohio 00, Louisiana 00, Indiana 00, Illinois 00, Missouri 00. Total 99.

Doubtful—South Carolina—11. Total—261.

To Mr. Adams and to Mr. Clay, we have allowed all they can claim on the score of sectional partialities. We have given the former all the eastern states, with the exception of Maine; and to the latter the western states proper; although we know that in Rhode Island and Connecticut, and even in Massachusetts, where the chances in favour of Mr. Crawford are considerable; and in some of these, according to the calculations of many of our friends, his success is undoubted. His chance in the western states also, is not without its bright spots. We have recent intelligence from Mr. Adams, that there is a lively reaction of opinion in favor of Mr. Adams, and that he has been very successful in his efforts to secure the right of voting—quo ad hoc he makes his

control of that event. We saw, in the course of his being the successor of Mr. Adams. The movement at Harrisburg, which has been the subject of much speculation, is deemed to be ranked in a list. New York has taken the lead; and she will keep it. It is not to be supposed to be the creation of Mr. Crawford will be the York President. We admit the spirit of Virginia. She is faithful; for, although she sees the faces of another commonwealth, she adheres to principle, with that stern, bushy temper which becomes her character. W. C.

COMMUNICATION. OPPUGNATION—Certain individuals in this city who have derived all their influence from the magic influence of nominations, are targeting opposition to Mr. Adams, for not waiting to chance for congress in the regular manner. But their late outcry against a caucus, which would not nominally favour, puts them in an awkward position. They don't know how to him, without the blow r-coling of themselves. They wish to pull down much of the fabric as served to the objects of their newborn hatred, general caucuses, retaining on the apartments are as necessary for the accommodation. But, alas! they have the key-stone of the arch, and the of the rotten system is crumbling before these political Saboteurs who ken the pillars of the temple too he involved themselves, and more caucuses, in one common ruin. fall they will, in their distress, call upon King Caucus for help, but they find that, in their tinkering, they have too many holes in their boiler—the machinery will be out of joint. So for those whose principle is according to their interest. Old

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ARRIVALS AT NEW YORK.

FROM LIVERPOOL. GREAT BRITAIN. Parliament assembled on the 10th inst. and the session was opened on the 11th. A severe attack of the King prevented the King from delivering a speech in person.

In respect to the affairs of South Carolina, the prospects do not appear so bright as expected by many. It would be better, when taken in connection with the views of Mr. Canning, there is evident similarity of views between the British and American Cabinets.

In the house of Lords, on the 9th inst., the Marquis of Londonderry, that in March he would be nominated by his majesty's ministers to Lordships, or in the other House of Lords, move a humble address to His Majesty, praying him to take such steps as may be necessary for the recognition of the provinces of South America, which have separated themselves from Spain.

PROSPECT OF PEACE IN EUROPE. The following is an extract from Canning's Speech in the House of Commons, Feb. 17, on the navy estimates. "With regard to what had fallen upon Hon. Member for Aberdeen, respecting the expediency of any increase of our force, at a time when His Majesty's speech from the throne, had expressed self so strongly as to the probability of a continuance of peace, he begged to say a few words. Undoubtedly, the war was a time in which His Majesty's government were more thoroughly supported by the inspirations of our foreign friends in looking for a continuance of peace at the present moment. But it is true that there was never a time so many points of importance were met, and in which it became the duty of our government more vigilantly to take the continuance should depend upon the disposition we experience, and the assurance we received on the part of foreign countries, but on the contrary, pressed on all parts of the world, are able and ready to maintain war, impossible to look upon the three great countries, which might be regarded as a country with the Mediterranean, the West India, and the North America, and to the possible occurrence of events might render a vigorous interference not only necessary, but to be expected. It was the duty of the Admiralty to take care that in the actual force of England on those shores should be equal to that of any other friendly power; but that it is necessary to provide means by which the navy of this country on any station should outweigh that of any other; and for that purpose, it should be other stations from which local strength might be calculated, which would be necessary to meet any such to which he had alluded, in their occurrence, that person who had proposed that we should not afford abundant proof, that it is the world gave His Majesty's government additional confidence in the success of peace; without which, such a proposition would be inadvisable."

THE GREEKS. All the accounts, from every part of Greece, are favourable to the cause of the Greeks. The Emperor of Russia has just issued a decree, in which he has embraced the cause of the Greeks, and has ordered the Czar to send a fleet to the assistance of the Greeks.

It is stated from Vienna, Dec. 15, that the Emperor of Austria has decided that the Emperor of Austria shall be engaged to support the cause of the Greeks.

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