

MR. CRAWFORD'S FEDERALISM IN 1798. The prejudice which has hitherto been entertained against Mr. Crawford, we are satisfied can be obliterated from the mind of every man who will carefully examine the nature and origin of them.—REPUBLICAN ADVOCATE, NEW-LONDON, CONN.

Objection last Mr. Crawford's federalism in 1798. In vain have both friends and enemies who were present at the meeting of the young men in Augusta, Georgia, certified that neither at that time, or at any time since, was Mr. Crawford suspected to be a federalist. In vain have the proceedings of the legislature of New-York, in which that body unanimously rallied around the administration under Mr. Adams, in the state of excitement against France that then existed, been published; and among the names enrolled, the Clintons, Speeuer, Root, and in fact every leading republican in the state of New-York—all the charges is reiterated. I shall not another public document, (I suppose to be disregarded too) exhibiting the feelings of one of those public characters whose political consistency has never been questioned—I lament that he has recently departed this life, but even this event and the obituary notices in our public papers; altho' for the character and conduct of an undeviating republican. The late Charles Pinckney was governor of this state in 1798. He has enjoyed the honor of having chief magistracy of this state offered to him by our countrymen. The following are extracts from his message to the legislature in November, 1798. He introduces the subject of the expected war with France in the following words:

It now becomes my duty to state to you, that having in the month of May, received intelligence that there would be no accommodation with France, and by official information from Colonel Reed, one of our senators in congress, that from preparations in some of the islands, hostile designs were conceived to exist against the southern states, I immediately ordered the brigades on the sea coast to hold themselves in readiness to act at a moment's warning. (Here follows other details of military preparations) after which he goes on to state that the conduct of the French republic was very different from what we hoped it would have been at the last session. They had in their received nor taken notice of the solemn protest which had been sent by our government, but still continued their depredations on our commerce. The repeated applications of our congress for a negotiation on terms, which on their part appeared to be the most just and reasonable, remaining unattended to, and no hope appearing of avoiding a war, congress proceeded to pass acts for equipping a naval force and raising a considerable permanent army in addition to the existing force. For authorizing the president, on his sole authority, whenever in his opinion, should a war or invasion be imminent, to raise a volunteer army. To authorize the capture of a French vessel on our coast, to seize the United States' Commerce abroad, and on the subject of London. This was the state of things, not looked for by the legislature at that session.

The excellency then goes on to inform the two houses that he had convened nearly forty of the members of the legislature. (These were the members residing in and near the city of Charleston.) That it was their opinion that it was inexpedient to convene the legislature in the summer months, but that they had recommended that for this present emergency of 1798 should be taken out of the public treasury, and for which sum a considerable number of them became bound in their individual capacities to save harmless the treasury of the lower division. There is no document within my reach containing the names of the persons who formed this meeting, nor of the business to the treasurer, but there were in the list of representatives from the district of Charleston, the names of Samuel Warren, William Johnson, John Thomas Leitch, Jacob Hass, John Blaise, Theodore Gaillard, D. A. Hall, John Bonham, James Habbin, G. J. Air, John Dayton, with many other undesignated names. How can it be accounted for that our republican governor should thus have incurred the very high responsibility of taking money out of the treasury without the authority of law in support of the measures of the Adams' administration, and that most if not all of the above gentlemen, the politics of many of whom have never been suspected, should have participated in this act. That the negro and yobbery (the young men of Augusta had their meeting at a time when these laws had not reached Georgia) I say how did it happen after the governor and his friends around him had had time to examine these repeated acts, that they were enumerated among the measures of defence of the general government, and not the slightest dissatisfaction of them expressed in his whole message? In the latter part of his message, he again recurs to the affairs of the general government, as follows: "There can be no doubt that as the organs of the public opinion of South-Carolina, you will examine with most careful attention every act which respects the welfare of its citizens, and the French republic refusing to receive our envoys and to enter into negotiations on the just honorable and amicable grounds of the instructions, you will certainly view with approbation any measures which have been taken for protecting our commerce and placing us in the best possible state of preparation to resist invasion, which at that time it was the general opinion threatened some part of the United States. On these subjects I am sure there can be but one opinion, and that our citizens would never approve of any negotiation incompatible with the rights of honor, and the real independence of this country, and that to support them, however great the sacrifice, they will be their with a unanimous voice."

Our government and the general sentiment of the country, and of all parties. How did this happen? I answer, that as diplomatic agents of France, and the secretary of the French embassy, I was as a divided people, South-Carolina and Polvere, French agents at St. Domingo, had more to do with a dozen of disreputable men, and a constant army of black troops. Federal and Democratic believed the country was in danger. I recollect almost verbatim the expressions of the venerable Dr. David Ramsey, which he uttered on all suitable occasions. "The Alien and Sedition Laws may be passed, or they may be wrong, but the country is in danger, and we are prepared to defend ourselves, we have no time now to consider them; but by taking them up and passing our opinions on them, we should exhibit ourselves as distracted and divided people, and thereby invite aggression which might otherwise be avoided. I would have them by as a family dispute to be settled when danger was almost at hand."

Curious.—The names of the five ships belonging to Messrs. T. L. & Sons, of Philadelphia form the name of a celebrated French actor, and also that of a well known site in the Mediterranean. Each name also consists of nine letters. Tuscara, Alcaquin, Laucester, Montezuma, Alexander. The conclusion is remarkable. National Gazette.

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We have always reprobated the conduct of party editors in their attempts to control a people as free as themselves, and often better informed. If the editors of the Intelligencer, who have been wide awake while the law did take a sound sleep, and then re-peruse our article, they will see it contains some general remarks, which, if they had not made the application, they would have better understood. With this brief notice, which we propose to be our last on the subject, we wish the editors of the Intelligencer—good night.

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Mr. Editor: I have lately received a letter from a friend in Philadelphia, in which he says, it is currently reported in that city, that the Pope has lately alienated a fine farm, called White Marsh, to the archbishop of Baltimore, at his request, from the present possessor, who form a corporate body of men, principally Jesuits, and who hold their property in that capacity, under the laws of the state of Maryland. When I read the above, I was astonished: I made many inquiries among the few acquaintances I had in Washington, (for I had only resided here a short time,) all seemed to have heard something about it, but their accounts were so different and vague, that I may say, I yield not in such phrases as these: I have heard something about it, such a report was in circulation some time ago, &c. I then obtained an introduction to one of the Jesuit clergymen in this city, determined to learn the fact, but I was modestly compelled to desist from my enquiries, when he told me that it was a delicate subject, that he lay between the archbishop and his superiors, that he never wished to interfere with things that did not concern him, &c. and many other such remarks, as have proverbially identified a Jesuit with the idea of a crafty character; far from being satisfied, and with distrust much more excited than gratified, I began at last to suspect something, and I again wrote to my friend in Philadelphia: I begged him to tell me all he knew, and give me his authority. He writes to me, under date of October 23, as follows:—Bishop Coxe well himself told me, that the archbishop of Baltimore had procured a brief, from Pope Pius 7th in behalf of the Jesuits, by which the farm of White Marsh, in Maryland, is to be surrendered by the Jesuits, free of all encumbrances, and retaining two thousand acres of land, with all the servants and improvements, to himself and his successors for ever, in order to supply the archbishop's table, and that the Jesuits, thinking their rights as a sect invaded, refused, without farther consideration, to comply; and that since the death of Pius 7th, the present pontiff, Leo 12th, has confirmed the brief of his predecessor, Pius 7th. There, Mr. Editor, is fact and authority enough, is far as I know.

But is it really possible? Is the antiquated doctrine of papal interference, in civil matters, to be restored in the nineteenth century, and in the freest nation in the world? Is a doctrine of this nature, so admitted and practised in the United States? Is a doctrine, which I am sure no legitimate crowned head in Europe would admit to be true, it is that it is so frequently nearer than one would suppose, to that which attempts bordering on tyranny, and exercised, in the freest nations. Whatever the Catholics may conceive their Pope to be, in ecclesiastical matters, and over ecclesiastical property, they surely do not think that he has jurisdiction and temporal authority over the civil property of individuals, or corporate bodies. This, however, I am sure of, that all property in the United States is of a civil nature, and certainly not disposable at the will of any foreign power, or of any individual, or of any civil title to it. In what right would the laws give a man, who, by means of foreign interference, attempts to divest another of the property which he holds under the sanction of the laws?

But, after all, I may perhaps have taken a wrong view of the subject: I only wish for information; and my only purpose in writing this, is to express a desire that some one, who has a copy of the Pope's brief, will be kind enough to give us a translation of it, or as much as concerns this affair, in your newspaper, or any other. There must be several copies, I should think, both here and in the other cities of the Union, where there are Catholic bishops.

With this request, I am, &c. yours, AN INQUIRER.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.—Reasons for professing Democracy, from the Boston Statesman. In the Spring of 1807, Mr. Adams presided at the federal caucus which nominated Christopher Gore for Governor, in opposition to the democratic candidate. About the same time, at the table of an illustrious citizen, now no more, he lamented the fearful progress of the democratic party and of its principles, and declared that "he had long meditated the subject, and had become convinced that the only method by which the democratic party could be destroyed, was by joining with it, and urging it on with the utmost energy to the completion of its views, whereby the result would prove so ridiculous, and so ruinous to the country that the people would be led to despise the principles, and to condemn the effects of democratic policy, and then," said he, "we may have a form of government, better suited to the genius and disposition of this country than our present constitution."

Some of the guests, who heard that declaration and have since frequently repeated it, are still living. Such were the public views and doctrines of Mr. John Quincy Adams, in relation not only to the democratic party, but to our republican constitution itself, as late as the Spring and Summer of 1807.

According to the valuable and engaging little work, "Philadelphia in 1824," published by Messrs. Carey & Lea, the number of looms in operation in that city and its vicinity, does not fall short of 5000, and there are upwards of thirty cotton factories, most of them on an extensive scale. The number of operatives is fifteen. There are one hundred and forty-eight attorneys and counsellors at law, and one hundred and seventy physicians. Philadelphia receives nearly one half of the annual interest on the whole debt of the United States. The total value of her capital in real and personal estate, including stock, is estimated at 168,280,478. The amount of postage paid here in 1823, was seventy thousand dollars. The number of waggon loads for Pittsburg, by a single house, last year, was upwards of two hundred, and the freight alone, at the present reduced rate, amounted to 24,000 dollars. This may afford an idea of the vast quantity sent westward in the same way. We have fifty-five printing offices. The following view is taken of our population. The whole population of the city and county, by the census of 1820, was 130,497. Deduct from this amount the returns of the several townships of the county, which are not properly parts of the suburbs and of which the population may be stated in round numbers at 16,000, and there will remain for the true number of the population of the built parts of the city in 1820, 124,497.

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To employ, therefore, generic terms in framing an abstract, would frequently lead to error; inasmuch as they would frequently comprehend more than the particulars enumerated by the statute.

Thus, to abstract the provision just-mentioned by employing the generic term proper for the occasion, namely, "transactions after bankruptcy" (not specifying by or with whom) would be improper, as including an additional transaction to those enumerated.

Yet, is this (employing generic terms) the only mode in which an abstract may be so framed, as to convey precisely the same information as a perusal of the enactment itself. And even when generic terms might with propriety be employed, still they would not convey to all the same information as such perusal, for a common reader would not be led over in his mind, all the particular cases or conjunctures included by the term, and would, therefore be driven to the statute book.

Since, then, an abstract cannot be so framed as to convey to the reader the same information as a perusal of the enactment itself; it follows that the abstracts must be imperfect representations of their original, and that the information they convey must be incomplete.

If, then, the information conveyed by the abstracts must be incomplete, the question is, what degree of information they should afford? To solve which question, we must first separate the enactment that we propose to abstract into its component parts, and then determine which or what number of those parts shall form the basis of the abstracts.

Every enactment enjoins the performance (or forbearance) of some action; and, in so doing, it not only directs that it shall be done, but commonly prescribes the manner of its performance. Thus the 5 G. 2. c. 30, requires a majority of the commissioners to notify the bankrupt; and prescribes the manner of their duty; this, namely, that notice shall be given "forthwith after the declaration of bankruptcy, and in the London Gazette."

Whence it appears, that every enactment usually consists of a Matter and a Manner, of which the former will necessarily be the basis of the abstract.

Having fixed the basis or subject-matter of the abstract, the next question is respecting its form, or the mode in which it shall be expressed. Which question may be answered, by considering whether an abstract may be expressed in more than one way; and if more, which shall be preferred.

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