## WHAT HAS HE DONE?

It has been frequently asked. with a kind of triumphant speer. what has Mr. Crawford done? The meaning of which question is, What has he done to cutitle him to the Presidency?

Those who put the interrogatory do not seriously expect an answer. They make the enquiry perfectly prepared to undervalue every action of Mr. Crawford's life, howev or meritorious. The query itself denotes profound ignorance or a wanton indifference to public opinion: Ignorance, if those who propound the question do not really know what Mr. Crawford has done: Indifference, if, knowing what he has performed, they speak in contempt of the sentiments of that large and intelligent portion of the People which is known to admire Mr. Crawford's talents, to esteem his virtues, and to feel grateful for his past public services.

What has he done?

In the first place, in having risen entirely by the force of his own abilities, from poverty, in opposition to powerful and malignant op ponents, he has furnished a bright example to the youth of America, that a life of study, rectitude, activity and perseverance, will raise an individual from the most humble station, to the first offices and honours in the gift of his fellow-citize is.

In the next place, he has shewn in the Senate of the United States, a firm and colightened mind, acting upon the dictates of his own independent judgment, faithful to the principles of his party, but not its slave: An independence which procured him the friendship and confidence of the illustrious Madison, who, not withstanding Mr. Crawford differed with him in some things, selected Mr. C. for minister to France, afterwards for Secretary of War, & afterwards for Secretary of the Treasury, in which Mr. Monroe has continued him. At Paris, at a very trying moment, he so conducted himself as to conciliate the French authorities, & to secure the approbation of his own government, by maintaining, in a masterly manner. the interests and rights of his country. It his rival, Mr. Adams, had not studiously withheld has diplomatic correspondence from the public eye, it would be made manifest to the whole nation, that Mr. Craw. ford was one of the most eminent diplomatic characters that this country ever produced .- As Secretary of War. Mr. Crawford, in conjunction with Mr. Madison, Laid the foundation of the present staff of the army, the reputation of which Mr. Calhoun has so indelicately endeavoured to appropriate to himself.

It is in the Treasury Department. however, that Mr. Crawford's great capacity has shewn itself in the most conspicuous manner. The fidelity with which he has met the public engagements; the promptness with which he has discharged the large arrears of the late war debt, the foresight with which he has rendered unnecessary a resort to internal duties and direct taxes, and the state of extraordinary fulness which he produced in the national Treasurv at the commencement of the present year, speak loudly as to what he has done for the People.

If the government of the United States be a government intended for the benefit and happiness of the citizens, to preserve them from oppressive hurdens, toleave them free to enjoy the fruits of their industry, and not a government of bloodshed. extravagance, and entangling alliances with foreign nations, then has Mr. Crawford done more for his country than all the other candidates for the Presidency together. Every action of his private and public career has been terutinized. He has been spared in no particular. He has in no instance, sought shelter under the name of the President. Every investigation has shearn him purer and purer; and the contrivance of that would be unjust that another cunning, of malevolence, subornal there states should furnish another cunning, of malevolence, subornal president, are in favour of bestowphlet attacks, aided by congressioual examinations, have left his famo as fair, as brilliant, as irreproachable, as it could be desired by the most accomplished statesmen and patriots of this republican land.

In passing through the severe or deal to which he, and other bride dates for the chief magistracy, has been subjected, he has manifested a temper worthy of a sage. No violent ebullitions; no rage, no personal altercations, no sudden and indecornus bursts of passion, no appeals to the People to depreciate his antagnnists and exult frimself, no invective against those who have

reviled him, no littleness about etiquette & paying first visits by Sec retaries and Senators, no false pretensions of religion to captivate the pious, no caballing with other candidates to destroy his adversaries, no purchasing or setting up of presses to defame them, no perversion of the patronage of his office to further his election.

Such is what Mr. Crawford has done; such is what he has demonstrated himself to be .- Positively and negatively, he has evineed that he has the requisite qualities for the high situation in which his friends mean to place him.

But what has Mr. Adams done? Born and reared in affluence, he nust have been stupid indeed if he had not risen to a certain degree of celebrity. In his person and name can only be seen what may be done for a dull boy by paternal care, by laborious application, by favour, & governmental countenance. Without these advantages, he would have scarcely exceeded in renown a paltry village attorney; and even now he carries into grave affairs of state the quibbles and quirks of a pettifogger. A servile obsequiousness to his superiors in authority has invariably marked his course; a fretful, quarrelsome disposition, has been proved to be a part of his nature: whilst in diplomacy he has not gained a single point for his fellowcitizens by any original effort of his own. The Florida treaty may be considered as his chief d'e vre; and it is well known that preliminary difficulties on that head were removed by Mr. Monroe and Mr. Charles Pinckney at Madrid; by Mr. Erving, and others: And we now assert it as a fact, that all the data upon which was founded the elaborate argument about Texas were presented to Mr. Adams, in writing, by Mr. Jeff rson and Mr. Madison. If a coarse and some times a burlesque style, repulsive awkward, and clownish manner, and an imperative tone of conversation. constitute an able diplomatist, then may Mr. Adams have a just claim to the character. But it is unques-tionably true, that, since he has been Secretary of State, he has parted with three or four foreign ministers in an offensive mode, and they left the union disgusted with his

duplicity, & want of good breeding. Compare what Mr. Crawford has done with what his rivals have performed, let candour prevail, and it must be acknowledged that from every competitor the Secretary of the Treasury bears away the palm of merit, and deserves to be rewarded with that office in which, after having already done so much good in other stations, he may do still more for the people .-- Washington Gazette.

## IN NEW-ENGLAND

Friends to Mr. Crawford every where spring up, to evince a confidence in his integrity, and an admiration for his talent. In New-Jersey he will have a strong support; and in South-Carolina he stands an equal chance with Gen. Jackson, and a much better one man Mr. Adams. In Kentucky and Ohio he is next to Mr. Clay, and will in the end have both of these states. In Tennessee the Legislature have yet to meet, and provide for an election, and it is by no means certain that Sir. Crawford es not get a part of this state. I Alabama the friends of General Jackson are going over to Mr. Crawford which insures him the vote of that state. A part of Indiana, and all of Missouri goes for him. These, with the states known to be in his favour, will elect him by a triumphant majority, and leave his competitors to reproach each other for lack of fidelity, zeal and honesty.

It is a little remarkable, that all those who are opposed to Mr. Craw. fird. for the avowed reason that he is "from the South," & from an idea ing this great honour upon a family which has already enjoyed it onceapon John Quincy Adams-and that too in the lifetime of the father, and while the recollections of the mis rule of that father are fresh in the minds of nearly one half the people of the United States. It is improper that the state which has furnished the greatest and the best of men for presidents, should have the ignour of furnishing another, how much more improper is it that the family which has furnished the very worst President, should have the privilege extended to them of giving a second .- N. Y. Advocate.

From the Washington Gazette, MR. ADAMS AND MR. KERR.

We give below the deposition of Mr. Digges, which, compared with Mrs Moulton's, in the Journal of the 29th, refutes the greater part of

Mr. Adams's agents here have been unfortunate in getting Mrs. Moulton to prove too much, in his absence; Mr. Adams will not like what he stated to Mr. Kerr in the Bank: namely, that Mrs A. then o-wed Mrs. Moulton an account. should now be sworn to as not be. ing the case. We do not know how for this poor woman ought to be believed, in the oath she has taken, as it is more than probable she never read it-it may have been read to her by the author, or such parts as he may have thought she would not object to, but as to its having been will be so weak as to believe it. A great deal is said about Mr. K. having sent the note by his servant to Mrs. Moulton, in place of his giving it to her in person; if this were so, we see no object in proving it; for it would not make the mat ter better or worse. She says she remonstrated, was it with the servant, for she says she did not see Mr. Kerr.

## MR. EDWARD DIGGES'TES-TIMONY.

Washington County. District of Columbia.

Personally appeared before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace for the County and District aforesaid, Edward Digges, and made oath on the Holy Evan gels of Almighty God, That-Bring called on for a statement of

e circumstances, which came un-

ler my notice as the officer, making

distrain on the goods of Mrs. Moul-

ton; Mr. Kerr gave me an order to

collect the amount of 2 quarters' rent; that he wished me to call on Mrs. Moulton, and try to obtain payment, and that, if I could not do it otherwise, to proceed with the dis train, which I had to do. This direction of Mr. K's was in conscquence of my informing him that I had been to'd that she had privately left a house she had before lived in. without p ying her rent, and that if he did not proceed in that way he would get nothing. Having levied the distrain, Mrs. M informed me. that before the day of sale she would endeavour to get security, and asked me to call in a few days after; I enquired who she expected to get as security. She replied, she would try Mr. Adams. I again called at her house, when she told me she had seen Mrs. Adams, and that she had promised to use her influence with Mr. A. to aid her. On my next interview she informed me that Mr. A. would endorse her note. I then remarked, without the know ledge or direction of Mr. Kerr, to her, that she had better, as there was then also another quarter due, include it all together in the note. She then asked me to give her a statement of the whole sum duc. I then gave her the account for the 6 months, adding thereto to the amount for the Sd quarter, making the total amount of \$187 50, which she said she wished to show to Mr. Adams, and told me to call in 2 or 3 days after. I accordingly called when she told me she had the (to wit, for \$18" 50,) endorsed by Mr. Adams. On her giving me the note, I observed to her that the body of the note was in Mr. K's handwriting. She replied yes, and that she had herself called on Mr. K. and requested him to draw the note for her, as he was better acquainted with the form than herself. I then received the note and delivered it over to Mr. K. and heard nothing more of the note until I learnt it was protested. 4

On the 27th of March last Mr. K. gave me an order to collect the 4th quarter's rent.—Having been informed that Mrs. M. was removing her goods off in the night, al called at the house and was, by her, refused admittance. I looked after her closely for three nights without any effect; and in a fewdays the house was left by Mrs. Moulton entirely empty, so that Mr. K. received nothing, to my knowledge, for that quarter (the 4th) and the note being then unpaid, I was under great apprehensions that he would months rent; and I had, of course to look to Mr. Kerr for all the expenses attending the process.

C. W. H. WHARTON, J. P. Oct. 4th, 1884.

VERMONT LEGISLATURE. It is thought the next Legislatur of Vermont will be composed of greater talents than any for many years heretofore .- The necessity of choosing the best men, without regard to party names, is daily becoming more obvious, and before Logislature, generally, will be composed of men, whose talents would

the expiration of many years, our impart dignity to our National councils. We are glad to find that the people are becoming daily more convinced of the utility of choosing oily those to represent them who are truly capable of performing the duties with which they are trusted.

V. Intelligencer.

The address of the Clintonian Convention at Utica, says that to break down the "Caucus system" a concert of action is essential, and penned originally by her, no one that "useless distinctions" meaning he distinctions of federalist and democrat "must give way."

> PROSPECTS IN MARYLAND. Our accounts from a most respectable source on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, are very gratifying. In that quarter, we are assured that Mr. Adams will not get a single vote; that Gen. Jackson, from present appearances, may get one, but there is no doubt that Mr. Crawford will get two. So much for the veracity of the partizans of Mr. Adams, who claim, upon paper, the ntire vote of that respectable commonwood Wash. Gazette.

GOCRACY.—The Trenton True American, of Saturday last, contains the names of one hundred and forty eight candidates for seats in the 19th congress from the state of New Jersey and three hundred and sixteen andidates for electors of president, from the same state. What scope for the exercise of dis-

Of Foreign Intelligence received at

SUMMARY New-York. -We are gratified to GREECEfind that the Turkshave experienced a just retribution of the barbarities lately exercised on the inhabitants of Ispara. No doubt can now be entertained that the barbarians found their graves on the spot which they had only a few days before deluged with the blood of the patriots. The accounts formerly given in the Dutch papers of the 20th August. on the authority of letters from Odessa, that the Turks who landed at Ispara had been destroyed, are amply confirmed by intelligence from Smyrna and Constantinople. There were reports of the Captain Pacha and his Turkish fleet having been also attacked by the Greeks, who are said to have burnt and otherwise destroye the greater part of it, and but the Captain Pacha then fled with the remainder, to Mitylene, pursued by the victorious Greeks. No date is mentioned in the Dutch papers when this naval engagement is said to have taken place, and if we are to rely on accounts received at Boston direct from Smyrna, it could not have been fought, at least to the extent stated, previous to the 25th July, as the Captain of the vessel at Boston was off Ispara on that day, and saw the Turkish fleet near the Isthe 31st very say, othat the Tur-kin fleet after a considerable loss, which however, could not be estimated, had lengthe island (Ipsara) and sailed to Mitylane;" thus substantially confirming the news of the naval disaster which had befallen the barbarians. The latest Paris par pers also announce the receipt of four circumstantial letters; from Odessa of the 3d August, containing news from Constantinople of the 28th July, fully confirming the return of the Ispariots with the Hydriots and Spezziots; they took 80 armed vessels, and put 8000 Turks to the sword. The destruction of the Egyptians at Casso is equally certain. English vessels have brought to Malta the news of the triumph of the christians." It has been remarked, that all the reports of victories gained by the Grecks during their contest with the Turks, have been subsequently confirmed. In the present instance, so far from there appearing reason to doubt this new naval triumph, we think there exist the best grounds for believing the SPAIN—The Park Monitour of

the 27th August contains a telegraphic despatch, announcing the recapture by storm of Tarilla on the 19th of that month. It was taken

by the Spanish and Prench troops Only one of the Constitutional les ders effected his escapa in a boat The rest were delivered to the Spaniards to be dealt with as traitors Louis is said to have demanded the occupation of all the fortresses in

FRANCE.—The Paris paper

were silent as to the health of the king, which is attributed to the o. peration of the Censorship. Private letters say that his case was nearly hopeless, and it was rumen ed that a Regency was about tob established, with the Count D'Ay tois at its head. Some were of o pinion that in the event of the death of Louis, the present minister would be dismissed; others again thought there was no reason to expect any change in the government. as the successors to the crown already reigned, and the late modifications of the ministry, and the new inroads on the constitutional Char. ter, were the results of his assump. tion of the supreme authority.

Mr. Hurtado, the Colombian minister to England, has proceeded to Paris, it is said by an invitation from the French government.

Accounts from all parts of Eng. land represent the crops as being in the most favourable state.

## LIQUORS.

Whether is tim, Rum, or Branly the most Wholesome?- I question that is often asked. We have heard it defined by hypothetical reasoning, from the following experiment: A piece of raw liver was put into a glass of gin, another into a glass of rum, and a third in a glass of brandy. That in the gin was, in a given time, partially decompased; that in the rum, in the same, not diminished; and that in the brandy was quite dissolved. The argument deduced was, that the spirit in which the liver remained unchanged -namely, rum, was the most wholesome. Now we differ completely in our opinion; for we know that spirit cannot thus effect living animal mat ter; therefore the stomach cannot like the piece of liver, be dissolved: and we think that the spirit which decomposed the animal substancenamely, the brandy, is the most wholesome because it is the most likely to dissolve the animal food in the stomach.-[Medical Adviser.

CANAL. The Revenue from the New-York Canal for the single month of September amounted to \$9,088.

FARMER'S CALENDAR,-OC.

TOBER. Hog-sty .- This building should contain one apartment in which the swine shall be perfectly dry, and well provided with straw for their bed. Another part of it should be open and without a wooden floor, for some will not well bear to be who I secluded from the weather. Besides, this open part may be extended, so as to afford a fine place for making manure. It should be lowest in the middle, and no water should ever run from it. With pro per care, many loads of valuable manure will be made every year where these animals are kept. The trough should be made fast at th upper side; and if the edges are co vered with iron, it will be wel There should be stakes before it, s thick that only one swine can go his head between any two of them. The keeping of swine is very prol-table to the farmer. Indian con is the best food for them, but it should be ground or boiled till it a soft. Like human creatures, however, they require some variety i their fond. Builed potatoes may given them with much advantage.

Singular termination of a trial for Rap From Limerick (Irish) paper of Aug L Michael Moloney was indicted for a rape on Mary M'Mahon, at Mangret with 8th of November last. This protect trix, a well looking girl proved the offence. The counsel for the defence appeared very a gious that the matter might be settled by a marrise tetween the parties, before the marriage lietween the parties, before U trial would go any further. One witness, the course of his evidence, deposed that trial would go any further. One witness, in the course of his evidence, deposed that a marriage was about to take place before the triel, but that the prest refused, and he could not tell why. Mr. Boyce intimated to the judge it is belief, that there was a role in the itoman Ustholic church, which prohibited the marriage of, persons upder any confinement or restraint. The learned judge denied this, and mentioned a fact within his own knowledge, of a marriage having been estebrated under exactly similar clicumstances, in this judge chamber, county Cork, when three priest were present at the ceremony, and the judy, who retired, in the interim, a clergy my was produced for the purpose, and the yell was produced for the purpose, and the yell is were married in the judge's reason; it ar which his lard-hip ordered the judy the recalled and stated, that from rejectuation, he would recommend them to acquit the prisoner. Maryland Grazette.

ANNAPOLIS: THURSDAY, OCT. 14, 1824.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. There will be a meeting of the Executive Council on Monday it of larday of the ember next.

PRESIDENCY.—The New-Jersey Eagle of Friday last, save, "It is cer-tain that a strong and respectable opposition will be made to Mr. Adams in New Jersey; whether it will prevail or not, remains to be seen."

STEAM BOATS -The New York papers publish a list of twenty nine m hoats which ply between that city and other places. They likewise state that thirteen other vessels, to be propelled by steam, are now building and are to be placed upon various routes from that city—Making the whole number of steam houts belonging to that port forty-two.

REPRESENTATIVES. The following named gentlemen have been closen to represent this state in the States:

George E. Mitchell,.

Joseph Kent, Peter Little, John H. Barney, John L. Kerr. Clement Dorsey,

George Peter, Thomas Worthington, Robert N Martin The three first mentioned, are old

members re-elected. DELEGATES to the ASSEMBLY

AND SHERIFFS.
City of Annapolis—Thomas H. Carroll, and Joseph J Speed, esquires. Anne-Arundel county-William II Marriott, Christopher L Gantt, Virgil Maxey, and Rezin Estep, esquires.

Rober Welsh, (of B.) estere, Shar
riff

· City of Baltimore—Benjamin C. Howard and John S. Tyson, esquires Baltimore County-Adam Showers, J. T. II. Worthington, A H Price, and James Turner, esquires.

Standish Barry, esquire, Sheriff. Harford county—Thomas Hope, Alexander Norris, Abrm. Jarrett, and Thomas Montgomery, Equires. Henry H. Johns, esquire, Sheriff.

Frederick county-Henry Kemp, Joseph M. Cromweil, William P. Far quhar and Samuel Barnes, esquires. Thomas Carlton, esquire, Sheriff. Washington county-James H. Bowles, Henry Fouke, Isaac S. White,

and Joseph I Merrick, esquires. Alexander Neill, esquire, Sheriff. Charles county-John Edelen, John G Chapman, Thomas Rogerson, and

Robert Garner, esquires Hugh Cox, esquire, Sheriff. Prince-George's county-R C Ele lin, Richard Peach, William T Woot ton, and Edmund B. Duvall, esquires George Semmes, esquire, Sheriff.

Saint-Mary's county-Henry Gough, John L. Millard, John T. Hawkins. and Alexander Kilgour, esquires. William Williams, esquire, Sheriff. Calvert county-Sutton 1. Weems James A. Dalrymple John Beckett,

and \_\_\_ Parran, esquires. Montgomery county-O. Willson, H. Beall, Archibald Lee, and J

W Lansdale, esquires Henry Harding, esquire, Sheriff. Allegany county John M'Mahan, Jacob Lantz, Lewis Klipstine, & John

A. Hoffman, esquires. Kent county-Joseph Ireland, Jona than Harris, J G. M Clean, and Jas Hodges, esquires.

Morgan Browne, esquire, Sheriff. Caroline county-William M. Hard castle, Edward Barwick, John Brown and John Boon, esquires.

Thomas Burchenal, esquire, Sheriff Talbot county-John Bennett, Richard Spencer, Edward Lloyd, jun and Steven Reyner, esquires Thomas Henrix, esquire, Sheriff.

Queen-Anne's county-Daniel Hopper, James Roberts, Charles Nicholson, & Thomas Wright, 3d, e

T. Roberts, esquire, Sheriff. Dorchester county—John N. Steel Mathias Traverse, Dal. Sullivane, ac Thomas I. H. Eccleston, esquires. Thomas H. Hjoks, esquire, Sheri

Somerset county-L. R. King, Li tleton I. Dennie, J. H. D. Waters, ar Littleton D. Teackle, esquires, Robert Stewart, esquire, Sheriff.

Worcester county -T. N. William Tingle, Charles Parker, a Thomas Hooper, esquires.
James Powell, esquire, Sheriff.

Cecil County .- Assembly. John W. Thomas (Jacksonian) 10 John Ewing. (do.)
Alexander E. Grabb. (do.)
Frisby Henderson, (Drawfordite) 10 Brian, (Adamita) Bavine, Bheria

Robert C. Lusby Cas Miller (Adamite)