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POLITICAL.

From the Western Carolinian.

The Editors of the Raleigh Star, in a column of very sensible and temperate remarks, in their paper of the 15th inst. have revealed their sentiments on the subject of the Presidential Election. After assigning their reasons for not sooner taking a part in the pending contest, they proceed to intimate that their paper is now open "to respectfully written and temperate essays in favor of either of the candidates." This is as it ought to be; it is all that the friends of Mr. Calhoun desire. Let there be a full and fair examination of the pretensions and qualifications of the several candidates, and we do not fear but that the people will then make a judicious choice. But let all come out—no suppressing information, or documents. That man who is to be the chief magistrate of the United States should not be afraid of light; his character should be such, as to face the solar effulgence of mid-day, without a wink.

It is our honest and firm opinion, that Mr. Calhoun, on the score of talents and public services, has higher claims to the Presidency than either of his competitors; yet we freely open our columns to the friends of either of the other candidates,—reserving to ourselves the right of detecting and exposing the fallacies that may appear in any of their communications.

The Editors of the Star give it as their opinion, that the time has been when the public sentiment of the State was for Mr. Crawford, but that now it is otherwise. We will agree so far with our brother Editors as to say, that some time back Mr. Crawford was much more popular than at present,—for then his character and views were not so fully developed as they now are; but we cannot admit that the great mass of our population ever had a confidence and respect for his political wisdom and integrity, that would induce them to think of him seriously for President of the United States. At all events, we are well satisfied he now has no prospect of obtaining the vote of North-Carolina. That Mr. Crawford has friends in the State, and some very active and managing ones, cannot be denied; but were his friends much more numerous than they are, they could not carry the vote of the State with them. The time has gone by, when the great argument in favor of Mr. Crawford could have been used with effect,—to wit, that he is the Virginia candidate. Virginia influence is no longer the charm that will control the public sentiment of North-Carolina. However sensibly it may be felt by such of our citizens as live long the borders of the "Ancient dominion," the people of the interior are now free of it, and are determined to redeem the character of the State. No doubt this is much regretted by the friends of Mr. Crawford; but the friends of North-Carolina must rejoice at it,—no matter whether they live in the East or the West.

Perhaps few persons have had greater facilities than we have, of ascertaining the sentiment of the people of the western counties, on the Presidential question. We not only have intelligent correspondents in almost every county, but we have just returned from a visit in the upper counties; in the course of which we took some pains to learn the public sentiment. The result of our observation is, that Mr. Crawford has much fewer friends than either Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Adams, or Gen. Jackson. How it is in the Eastern section of the State, we cannot, from personal observation, pretend to say; but, judging from the best accounts, we must come to the conclusion, that Mr. Crawford's prospects are but little better in the East (with the exception of a few mid-way counties bordering on Virginia) than they are South of the Yadkin.

If, then, Mr. Crawford and his friends seriously calculate on the vote of North-Carolina, we feel confident they will meet with a disappointment.

It is really amusing, and at the same time a little provoking, to see how pertinaciously the friends of Mr. Crawford cling to the idea, that North-Carolina will follow Virginia. In all their calculations, as a matter of course, they tack us to the wake of the "Ancient dominion." This, we think, is carry-

ing the joke a little too far. North-Carolina is not a province of Virginia, and because Virginia has heretofore done us, that is no reason we should forever follow. Our character and pride as a State, forbid it. We can "walk alone."

We repeat it, that we feel assured, if Virginia votes for William H. Crawford as next President, she will not find the 15 votes of North-Carolina thrown into the same scale.

From the Washington Republican.

The Raleigh Register, in a high-flown panegyric on Mr. Crawford, which leaves reason and truth at an unmeasurable distance below it, says, "the Presidential chair has hitherto been filled by the venerable fathers of their country!" and "such a man is Mr. Crawford!"—The Editors then break forth into such a rhapsody on the subject of the merits of the radical candidate, that we felt constrained to pause, some half dozen times, before we got through it, and inquire whether the character they were sketching was intended for a burlesque, or a veritable portraiture. It contains, at any rate, so much of the caricature in its composition, that we challenge any calm, impartial, and intelligent politician to read it through, without being sensible of some alteration in the muscles of his countenance. These gentlemen finish off their portrait, by the following peroration—if the critics will allow us the use of the word—"above all, Mr. Crawford will never involve his country in war unless in absolute defence, to swallow up the hard earning of honest labour." Now if this sentence conveys any meaning at all, it conveys an imputation upon Mr. Madison, Mr. Jefferson, or some one else.

We, however, pass by the long enumeration of merits which defy proof, and claims which are too subtle to bear examination, for the purpose of noticing a few observations of these Editors on the subject of the suppressed documents. The expression "plot," which the investigation on that important subject was designated originally in the National Intelligencer, is adopted in the Register, and we are told that "the actors in the plot have been themselves driven from before the public, and compelled, in order to avoid the execration they deserve, to hide themselves in secrecy." This is news indeed! We cry you mercy, Messrs. Editors, but we had imagined that the people had shewn much more of a disposition to praise and second the patriotic endeavours of A. B. than to discountenance and execrate them. We had the simplicity to believe, that the suppressions having been fully proved, the only hesitation on the part of Congress was as to the fixing the responsibility of the offence; whether to attach it to Mr. Crawford, or Mr. Dickens. We will go a little further, and give our opinion, derived, as well from conversation with the members of Congress, as from a particular attention to the subject, that there was, in fact, no difference of opinion as to the source of the suppressions, but that the committee refrained from pushing their investigation, as far as they might have done, from a feeling of delicacy towards the Head of the Treasury, and not from any doubt as to his knowledge of, and even his participation in, the suppression in question. "Mr. Crawford and his friends," continue the Editors of the Register, "challenged any and every degree of investigation. They were disposed to push the matter as far as they could," &c. Do these Editors imagine that the people have so soon forgotten the course of Mr. Crawford's friends on this occasion? Is it not fresh in the public memory, that, finding themselves in a situation of such perplexity, and their chief in such imminent peril, the friends of the radical head lost at once their temper and their discretion, and made such a furious personal attack on that highly talented and respectable member, Mr. Cook, that all the house reddened with indignation, and the united voice of the people cried out "shame! shame!" Is it forgotten that, on the day succeeding this outrage on decorum and truth, these very men came to the House with apologies and recantations, talked of the infirmities of their tempers, and sought to bury in silence both the recollection and the consequences of their insanity? As the gentlemen at Raleigh were not present at the discussions on this subject, we may make allowance for their ignorance of the extent of the impres-

sion made on Congress by the investigations which took place; but, as they had the means of information, we will not so readily pass over the distortion of truth which marks their commentary in the paper before us.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE STAR. No. II.

"Give me the man whose liberal mind Means general good to all mankind." Messrs. Editors.—The history of our country, from its birth, has afforded us a noble example of what man, in the plenitude of the powers allotted him, can accomplish. In our infant struggle we exhibited a wonderful display of courage and wisdom. With an Ous at the north, a Henry in the south, and a Washington to hold the balance between them, we have erected a fabric against which the storms and billows of adversity may beat in vain. The peculiar quality of each of these great men, combined with those of their more youthful coadjutors, formed that constitution which we regard as the ark of our political safety; and we, in obedience to their fatherly mandate, have preserved it with more than Roman fidelity. This admirable system, in contempt of the form of government under which they experienced the numerous ills and vicissitudes of fortune to which human nature is liable, has declared that the man who shall preside over the great national interests of his country, shall be elected by the voice of the same, and shall remain in office for a limited time. The period is now near at hand when Mr. Monroe will retire from so responsible a situation, and leave a void for the "pigmy faction" of a few of the literati of our country.—Among those who have entered the lists to combat for so important a prize, is William H. Crawford, Esq., a man who has nothing to recommend him save the tenor of his past life. I would not wish to detract from the merit of any man a particle which would lessen his character in the estimation of his fellow-citizens; neither would I be so base as to forget the love and respect that are due from man to his fellow-man; but I should conceive it my bounden duty, when the welfare of a nation is at stake, to tell those that are ignorant of facts, as they really exist, "the truth, and nothing but the truth." The gentleman in question has, from his youth, followed that high way to eminence, the study of the law. That he has been eminent in his profession none can deny; but that he has not woefully perverted it, you will not find a generality of according opinions. For the corroboration of this assertion I would refer your readers to a number of the Western Carolinian. His political career has been as rapid as it has been successful; for, before we were confirmed that the talents of Mr. Crawford were not exaggerated, we see him exercising an almost predominant sway in our national councils, and, with "giant strides," grasping for supremacy. How Mr. Crawford should meet with so warm a friend in one of your fellow-editors, is an enigma, the solution of which I should like much to read. I have always thought that merit did, or ought to hold the pre-eminence in our country; but find that, according to his definition of the word, the following extract from Shakespeare would be useful to many of us:

For who shall go about To cozen fortune, and be honorable Without the stamp of merit? Let none presume To rear an undeserv'd dignity. O, that estates, degrees, and offices Were not deriv'd corruptly! and that clear honors Were purchased by the merit of the wearers! How many then should cover, that stand bare? How many be commanded, that command? How many low peasantry would then be glean'd From the true seed of honor! and how much honor Pick'd from the chaff and ruin of the times, To be new varnish'd?

But there is another palpable assertion in the Register which I thought its honorable editors would, at the present time, have omitted—(I say the present time, because it might have gone down very well during the contention for the presidency, when it eventuated in the election of Mr. Jefferson)—that the representatives in Congress from this state are all in favor of Mr. Crawford. That they are the organs of the people in Congress I will allow, but that they are going to elect Mr. Crawford as president of the United States, I am sorry to say I cannot agree upon that point with them. But to clear up the mystery, why they can, with so much effrontery, assert to the world that Mr. Crawford is the decided favorite of North-Carolina, we need only to resort to the important question which has excited so much warmth within our own narrow sphere, that is, the convention. The candidates for a seat in the House of Representa-

tives, in all their political discussions at the "barrenness, master grounds," &c. have invariably brought up the convention question, and, after descending upon it to some length, have concluded with telling the people "Eureka ton anera" (I have found the man,) who will direct, with fidelity and rectitude, the interests of your nation. These are the wily arts which they have made use of after gratifying the minds of the people, and touching upon a string which beat in unison with their hearts, they have extolled to the skies the man whom they would support, and making an impression which would last as long as the glow of language resounds in the ear. The more ignorant of our fellow-citizens, confounding the Presidential question and that of the convention, and knowing that the one is agreeable to them, (following the mathematical process of our worthy opponents,) think that others must be so of course, since it has received the sanction of a gentleman versed in scientific lore. With impositions packed upon them like these, they remain until the mist is dissipated, and they find that they have become the dupes of men who have prostituted their talents to the infernal lusts of self-aggrandizements. Thus we see that out of the thirteen representatives which we are entitled to in Congress, four or five have declared that they are in favor of Mr. Crawford, and upon this authority only they declare that Mr. C. is the favorite of North-Carolina; as if the rest of the inhabitants of our worthy state had not an opinion of their own, or were biased by a few demagogues. We will not deny that our country has not received important services from this gentleman, and of such magnitude as to shield him from the malignant aspersions of a designing world; but where the interests, welfare and prosperity of a nation depend upon the exertions of a single individual, we conceive it the duty of every citizen who possesses a spark of that "amor patrie" which distinguishes the true and faithful friend of his country, to make himself acquainted with the character to whom he entrusts so much. We deem Mr. C. a worthy citizen, and acknowledge the encomium passed upon him by the Duke of Bassano, during his residence in France, as minister plenipotentiary from our country, to be justly merited; but taking him as a candidate for the presidency, we think him unfit. Whether the great mistakes in all his official reports to Congress have originated from inability, or a total disregard to the functions of his office, we will leave it to posterity to find out; as we deem an investigation at the present time would "mar his peace of soul, and make his intended lofty seat a seat of thorns." As to the reasons why North-Carolina should support him, we will leave it to the good sense of her enlightened citizens to suggest; but, for our part, we will, if the majority of the states should favor his election, give up the contest, and abide by their decision, notwithstanding we deem the objections we have advanced to be insuperable. For we are willing, like the true and noble patriot, when he exclaims

What is it that you would impart to me? If it be aught towards the general good, Set honor in one eye and death in the other, And I will look on both indifferently: For, let the gods so speed me as I love The name of country more than I fear death.

(Coming to the point directly) "to make the best of a bad bargain."

We will consider Mr. Calhoun's pretensions to the presidency in our next.

ORLANDO.

FOR THE STAR.

Messrs. Editors.—Since your correspondents Marcus and Orlando have begun a discussion on the question, "who shall be our next president?" I hope you will not consider me as trespassing on your patience, when I tell you that I will only take "a bird's eye glance" at the talents, character, and public services of JOHN C. CALHOUN.

Messrs. Editors, I am a plain man, and not versed "in all the learning of the schools;" but my view of the talents of this distinguished man shall be as correct as my acquaintance with him will admit of. He is, then, a man of superior attainments, and surprising faculties of mind. His superior intellect and talents procured for him the office of Secretary of War, in which we see him shining as one of the satellites of our Republican Government, and performing the arduous duties which devolve upon him, with an assiduity which defies all the shafts of the enemies of liberty, and devoting himself exclusively to the good of his country, amidst all the perils which surround him on the right hand and on the left.

His character has never been impeached, and we find him never swerving from the path of rectitude. He is a man of the most unambitious and unass-

uming character, content so he served his country. No objection is made to him for the presidency even by his most inveterate opposers, and but one is stated against him as ever I heard, and that is, "He is too young." Is this, fellow-citizens, any objection at all? Is he "too young" to fill the office of Secretary of the War Department? If he is, he has never shewn it in any of his actions. Why, then, is he "too young" to fill with dignity the office of president of the United States? "Hitherto the presidential chair has been filled by the venerable Fathers of their country." The spark is almost extinct, and soon it will go out. Let us then prepare a man who shall succeed "the venerable fathers of their country." "Such a man, or we mistake his character," is JONG C. CALHOUN. JOHN.

FOREIGN.

FROM CADIZ.

The ship Canto, which arrived at New-York on Saturday, sailed from Cadiz on the 10th of last month. The place was well supplied with provisions, and there had been no indications of a disposition to relax the measures of defence. Some, however, entertained the opinion that the place would not long hold out, and that there was not virtue enough in the people of Spain to support, or live under a free government. Riego is said to have become unpopular.

The Cortes were laboriously engaged in the discussion of such projects as might tend to aid the Constitutional cause.

FROM FRANCE.

New-York, Aug. 26.

The fast sailing ship Howard, Captain Holdredge, arrived at this port last evening, in 34 days from Havre. By this arrival, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received regular files of Paris and Havre papers to the 18th of July inclusive; and we have again devoted our columns almost exclusively to translations therefrom. Clouds and darkness yet hang over the affairs of Spain. The Journal du Commerce well remarks, "The history of the civilized world scarce presents such an example of confusion and shocking anarchy. The wars of principles alone produced such results. Spain is precisely in the same situation as France found herself during the days of the League. We restore now to Spain what she gave to us."

The defection of Morillo, from the Constitutional cause, is amply confirmed, and that, instead of remaining neutral between the two powers, (the Cortes and Regency,) it is now added that he has gone over to the French with 3000 of his troops. We were, therefore, correct in our supposition of yesterday, that the conduct of this officer was not known at Cadiz, at the date of our latest Cadiz papers. We have given, among our translations, the letter of Morillo to Quiroga at length. It is said that, on the 3d, he published a new and very energetic proclamation against the Cortes, and another against the conduct of Quiroga. Quiroga has promised rewards to all the soldiers who should follow him, and has published a decree containing twelve articles against those who have abandoned the Constitutional cause, which strikes terror into those under Mina, Velasco, and Torrijos.

In Catalonia, the Constitutionists still evince a disposition to oppose the French inch by inch. It will be seen, by the despatch from Marshal Moncey, that, in marching to invest Barcelona on the 9th, the Fourth Corps had a sharp action at Molins del Rey and at Martorel, with the troops of Milans and Lloberas, who were disposed to raise the blockade of Barcelona. The Spaniards took shelter under the walls of Barcelona, which place was to be completely invested on the following day.

The defection of Morillo produced a sensible effect on the French funds, by causing them to rise. It is stated, however, that they had subsequently declined, in consequence of the rumor that Ballasteros and Lopez Baños had retaken Seville.

In addition to the despatch which we have given below from Marshal Moncey, our translator has furnished us with another long one, of an antecedent date, (July 4,) but which we deem it necessary to publish at length. It commences by giving a pompous account of two sorties which had been made by the garrison shut up in Figueras, in both of which they were repulsed, with a very trifling loss on each side. We are next informed officially of the Sec d'Armes being invested by Baron d'Erbles, from whence, however, Mina had fled, leaving behind in the fortress the troops who escaped with him from the action with Donaudieu on the 14th and 15th of June, and taking with him 7 or 800 of the former garrison. Mina arrived at Tarragona,