

Showing how Elections of President and Vice-President are chosen, and number of Electors—when State Legislatures are held—how long Governors are eligible—Governors of States, and their Salaries.

Table with columns: State, How long Governors are eligible, Governor's Name, Salary, Term of office of Members of Legislature, Term of office of Members of Legislature, Members of Legislature, When State Elections are held, How long Governors are eligible, Governor's Name, Salary.

COMMUNICATIONS. FOR THE STAR. Messrs. Editors.—To enter the lists of controversy, in opposition to those who thought proper to declare their sentiments on the Presidential Election, was never intended by Brutus; who had hoped that others would observe some little regard to private feeling and character, and not stoop to the humiliating necessity of abuse, to promote the interest and success of their respective favorites.

triumph, rather than a vanquishment of character. But in all this he has been disappointed; and with however much reluctance it is, that he is compelled to change his original plan, he feels justified in doing so, by the bitter acrimony which appears in the communications of Vox populi and Carolina, published in the Register of last week, not directed against the candidates for the Presidency, but all those who have expressed an opinion adverse to their own.

Carolina, by a course of reasoning altogether novel, and equally absurd, comes to the conclusion that Mr. Crawford has been the consistent republican, from his early embarkation in public life to the present time, a point in his defence to which it seems highly important his friends should arrive. Had Carolina been capable of making an ingenious defence of Mr. Crawford's consistency as a republican; had he supported his position by plausible arguments; or had he adverted to facts to substantiate it; perhaps he might be ex-

cusable for the attempt; but his effort has only proven the absurdity of venturing to establish a character for Mr. Crawford, to which the whole tenor of his past life gives the flat contradiction. We will view his conduct as a republican, and test his consistency. At an early age, as Carolina affirms, "he commenced his public life," and promised fairly to become a conspicuous member of the republican party. As such he was regarded, and to this circumstance may be attributed his first step to political importance. Knowing, as he did, that an adherence to the republican party, then the most popular, was the surest guide to distinction. At that time, I mean his first appearance on the political theatre, his every energy was exercised in support of the republican cause; and until '98 he was regarded as one of the firmest supporters of his party. At that eventful period, when the whole energy of the republican party was called forth, and every exertion necessary to secure its preponderance; when the most lukewarm were roused from their apathy, and those heretofore firm and inflexible were excited to the utmost; when the republican cause was either to sink forever, or be placed on a basis that time would strengthen rather than demolish; when, in fact, its supremacy tottered, and the cast of a die might determine its fate; did Mr. Crawford, at that period, remain steady to his purpose, and demean himself as became a republican? No, there was too much doubt and uncertainty attending the eventful issue; his hopes and expectations might be realized, or they might be forever destroyed; he was placed in that situation, the most truly horrible to a man who sought to build his expectations, by adhering to the party which might prevail. In this trying dilemma he determined to take the safest stand, and believing his character as a republican was fairly established, he deemed it prudent to enlist with the federalists, and thus in either event secure his ends. Acting upon this principle, and actuated by these honorable motives, we see his name inscribed upon the Augusta Address, an open renunciation of his republican principles—an act of political apostasy! Thus did he abandon his party, at the time of all others his services were most required. Even then did his political friends blush for shame at his conduct. Some, more charitable, still hoped he might be bro't to see the error of his ways, ere it was forever too late; but alas! for him, his first transgression was but the precursor of more open rebellion: the embargo, non-importation, navy-bill, the renewal of the charter of the old United States' Bank, with President Madison's war-message, all in their turn afforded "confirmation strong as proof of holy writ," that he had abandoned the principles of republicanism; which in his youth he had fostered and cherished, and joined the phalanx of his political enemies. It was at this time his instability became obvious to all: the republicans spurned him as unworthy of their confidence—the federalists despised him, because he was firm to no purpose. In 1807, when the embargo question was before Congress, and received the support of every consistent republican in both houses, and of the President, Mr. Crawford contented himself by remaining a silent spectator of the efforts of his party to pass it into a law, and finally voted against it. Such too was his conduct in regard to the non-importation bill; but the act most fatal to his character of consistency, was the hearty support he gave the bill for the renewal of the old United States' Bank; a thing most odious to every true republican; and which conduct of itself, independent of all other aberrations, would have stamped him with the indelible character of an anti-republican. Nor did he stop here: his opposition to the bill in 1810, "for fitting out all the frigates of the United States," a measure supported by all the republican party in Congress, will long be remembered to his shame and mortification. That measure had been recommended by Mr. Madison, in his war message, which was introduced by the chairman of the committee in support of the bill. Who is there that does not remember the strain of ridicule in which Mr. Crawford indulged, in regard to that message? and who would not blush for shame at the recollection, while he proclaimed his consistency? Thus we have seen that in six great national questions, intimately connected with the policy, views, and wishes of the republican party, and opposed or supported by the great mass, without another dissenting voice did Mr. Crawford, to the disappointment and vexation of all, choose to advocate or oppose, as best suited his views of private interest. Carolina pronounces him a consistent republican, because he was found in opposition to Governor Irving and General Clark, who were federalists; and upon this ground alone does he flatter himself he has built up

a character of consistency for his favorite. I should think the best evidence that could be offered of his republican principles, and his steady adherence thereto, was his votes and conduct in regard to such measures, as were generally advocated or deprecated by that party. Take this as the criterion by which we shall judge, and I have shown that so far from acting in concert, he has been in moments of most need diametrically opposed. Mr. Crawford is not then the consistent republican. Is he the able statesman? It might be sufficient to answer this question in the negative, simply because firmness is an indispensable constituent in the character of a politician, and in that Mr. Crawford is most grievously deficient; but we will go farther, and test the tree by the fruit it produces. The practical experience gained by the last war, proved to the world the necessity of a navy, to protect the commerce of the United States. The increase of that little navy, which crowned itself with glory during our contest with Great Britain, has been a measure advocated by all classes of men; yet Mr. Crawford has thrown his mite of opposition into the scale, and advocated nothing calculated to promote this general good. A small standing army, sufficient to garrison our fortifications, and preserve them from delapidation and ruin, was thought expedient by the best politicians in the country. This did not meet with Mr. Crawford's approbation, and studiously has he persevered in his opposition, until he and his radical brethren have reduced it to a comparison with Falstaff's. The erection of fortifications on our seaboard, to protect us against future wars, became necessary, upon the broad principle of politics, "that in time of peace we should prepare for war;" nor could this measure receive his sanction, for he was averse to useless expenditures. Would an able statesman pronounce that an useless expenditure, which was to afford security against future invasion? The internal improvement of the country, that great national measure which requires not the maturity of mind to approve, has found a fatal enemy in the radical faction, of which he is the prime mover. Would to God his opposition to measures was confined to this limit; perhaps then the blood of our western brethren, that has so recently been sacrificed, would still flow in their veins. But no, he must maintain his principles of radical economy, even at the expense of their lives. The opposition which he made to the measures calculated to protect our western frontiers from the savages, will ere long rise up in awful judgment against him; while the superior wisdom displayed by the Secretary of War will with each succeeding sun shine forth with more refulgent light. That Mr. Crawford has secured for himself a full measure of public odium, for his opposition to those measures, is every day revealed; and the curtain shall soon be drawn aside, which shall disclose to public detestation the motives which actuated his conduct. It will then be seen, that ever since the moment he first fixed his eye on the presidential chair, he has been seeking to establish for himself the character of an economist, by every false pretence which cunning, intrigue, or stratagem could dictate. To effect which purpose, he has suffered himself to be gulled into the belief that economy, even at the expense of national welfare, was the surest road to the preferment he sought. The man who could make such sacrifices of duty to himself and to his country, to work himself into favor, merits and will receive public condemnation. As a statesman his conduct has been most reprehensible. Has he any claim to our gratitude for past services? If so, they are hid in dull obscurity, and have never been revealed to us: for, as yet, his acts meriting our thanks have been more than repaid by the emoluments of his offices. When they shall be pointed out, he shall receive the full measure of gratitude which they deserve; but that must fall far short of investing the man with the first office in the government, whose whole course of conduct proves his disqualification, to the exclusion of others, in every respect his superior. If, then, Mr. Crawford's inconsistency of character, deficiency of political sagacity, and corrupt motives are not objectionable with Carolina and Vox Populi, they may discharge themselves of their abuse of Mr. Calhoun's supporters with impunity—they may signalize themselves by exposing the cause of a man, whose political conduct is actuated by motives of intrigue and ambition—they may go on in the glorious cause of promoting their country's ruin. Before I conclude, it may be necessary to remind Carolina of one gross error he has committed, in saying Mr. Calhoun's friends were to be found in the old federalists alone. Among the warmest supporters of that gentleman, are many of the most enlightened repub-

POLITICAL. From the Washington Republican. The demonstrations of North-Carolina are no longer to be mistaken. When only two papers out of twelve continue in the radical interest, it may be considered a fair and decided index of the popular sentiment of the State. But how entirely hopeless will appear the prospects of the radical Candidate when to this minority of papers is superadded the fact, that one of them is edited by his relative, and the other by the father of the senior editor of the National Intelligencer. From Washington, then, and not from North-Carolina, may the sentiments be very fairly supposed to go which are conveyed through those two journals; and, but for those connections, North-Carolina would present the spectacle of entire unanimity. This belief is strengthened when, to the great majority of papers we unite the intelligence which is conveyed constantly in private letters from almost every part of the State. Thus do the Carolinians appear to have met in union on the great subject which is so soon to be tried by the American people. And it is perfectly natural for them to do so—had it were it not so, and were the claims of Mr. Crawford stronger, and his cause more just than it is, the course pursued by Mr. Ritchie (under what delusion we cannot conceive) must have separated from the ancient dominion, her former enlightened, and patriotic, and steady allies. They never could (and Mr.