

THE STAR, And North-Carolina State Gazette, Published weekly, by BELL & LAWRENCE.

Subscription, three dollars per annum. No paper will be sent without at least \$1 50 in advance, and so paper discontinued, but at the option of the Editors, unless all arrears are paid. Advertisements, not exceeding five lines, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance. All letters to the editors must be post-paid.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The Presidential Election.—On this subject, we have hitherto said little; but the deep interest which it has excited, and the growing importance which, in various points of view, it is assuming, induce us to take a more active part in its discussion. The other papers in the state, with one exception, have already engaged in it; and of these, four are in favor of Mr. Calhoun, one of Mr. Adams, and two of Mr. Crawford; the remaining two, although opposed to Mr. Crawford, have not declared themselves in favor of either of the candidates; but it is probable that one of them, if not both, will support Mr. Adams. The sentiments of the Wilmington Recorder are not yet known; but from recent circumstances, we are inclined to believe, that Mr. Crawford's friends may calculate upon that paper.

For several reasons, which we shall take occasion to mention hereafter, we think it desirable that John Quincy Adams should be Mr. Monroe's successor. His talents are acknowledged by all; and his various acquirements, his intimate acquaintance with our foreign and domestic relations, his long and faithful public services, republican simplicity of manners, and sterling integrity, although they cannot give him a claim to the highest office in the gift of his fellow-citizens, yet they recommend him to their confidence, and point him out as one eminently fitted to preside over the destinies of our Republic.

Of Mr. Calhoun's talents and qualifications we have the highest opinion: we look upon him as a statesman of the first rank, and abundantly qualified to fill any office in the gift of the people, with honor to himself and advantage to his country; as a man who would disdain to descend to the low artifices of intrigue, to accomplish his purposes, and who would never shrink from avowing his sentiments, from the fear of risking his popularity; and we have no hesitation in avowing, that, Mr. Adams out of the question, we should give him our warmest support, in preference to either of the other candidates.

To favor Mr. Adams' election, we shall not, therefore, seek to keep out of view Mr. Calhoun's merits; on the contrary, we shall take pleasure in making them more generally known, and more fully appreciated. We are not over-solicitous about the election of Mr. Adams; the choice of the people would be a judicious one, should it fall on either of these two distinguished statesmen; and the duties of the office would, probably, be as well performed, and the honor of the country as ably maintained, by the one as the other; but for certain reasons, as we stated above, we give to Mr. Adams, in this election, the preference. We must defer, however, until a future number, any further remarks.—Fayetteville Observer.

From the Newbern Sentinel.

THE PRESIDENCY, No. III.

Audire est operæ pretium.—HORACE.

It would be a pity almost to undervalue some of the advocates of Mr. Crawford for the Presidency; they seem so happy under the delusion of his being the successful racer, and make such positive asseverations that he is "the man of the People," that we think it would border on cruelty not to elect him; even, if for no other purpose, than to spare these confident gentlemen, a mortification of feeling. They chuckle so much over his supposed popularity, that they remind us of the mad Athenian who fancied all the vessels that came into port were his own, and severely reprimanded his friends for restoring his senses, and snatching him from the enjoyment of a happiness which made all things his own without injuring any one. It is precisely this sort of madness that deceives the pliant advocates of the radical candidate for President. They imagine, fill imagination dies in supposed certainty, and they are so wrapped up in the deceitful hope, the ignis fatuus of their own creation, that when the bubble bursts, and burst we are confident it will on the ensuing election, their condition will be truly lamentable. The papers almost every where teem with Mr. Calhoun's increasing popularity, and nothing, we think, could keep his opponents in the dark, except the species of madness we have already mentioned.

In the midst, however, of their madness, they have method.—They speak all languages, act all parts, and would appear to be disinterestedness itself; with a cunning exactly upon a level with the cause they espouse, they leave no art untried to blind the eye of observation, and seduce the weakness of unsuspecting integrity. They decry the talents, patriotism & experience of Mr. CALHOUN, with proofs of those political virtues staring them in the face, and blazon, by positive assertion, the fancied perfection of their golden image, in defiance of accumulated testimony. The Israelites did so in the wilderness, but their image was destroyed. These advocates move upon the principle of portrait flattery, and think that flourishing of ignorance, steals upon esteem, and often gains more reputation than real merit. If we recollect rightly, Tacitus tells us that Sobinus, without merit, obtained the Roman Consulship, and the honors of a triumph, with scarcely abilities sufficient to know that he had obtained them, or to endeavor after exercising his functions. We trust, however, that neither intrigue, flattery, corruption, nor the power of persuasion, will ever, in this country, purchase a seat in the Presidential chair.

One of the defenders of Mr. CRAWFORD, in the Richmond Enquirer, is very wroth against Mr. CALHOUN's supporters, for coupling the name of intrigue with that of the god of his idolatry, without proof, as he says. Now, we should like to know whether he alludes to positive or presumptive proof. The latter is the principal proof attainable; for intrigue is something like the spirit of murder, that prowls in the darkness of opportunity, and strikes where no one sees but the destined victim. It can scarcely ever be exposed, but by circumstantial testimony, and that sometimes hangs men. Is it not almost a positive proof of intrigue on the radical side, that a certain Gazette has offered a certain patronage to induce its columns to advocate the radical cause? We know that some will say "still harping on my daughter!" but if this assertion be not true, why does it remain undenied? Denied it may be refuted, and it will be proved; then, till refuted, it stands a damning proof of intrigue, or a more disgraceful method of obtaining a proposed end. As to the presumptive evidences of this offensive word, we shall not enumerate them, since every man that has observed the course of the Presidential controversy, knows they are conclusive against the radicals.

While, however, this writer cries out against the use of the term intrigue, he takes care to state very clearly that its application to Mr. CRAWFORD and his party originated in intrigue. That is, he has no objection to the term, only don't say Mr. CRAWFORD intrigues—apply it to Mr. CALHOUN and his friends, to whom, with a shadow of justice, it cannot be applied, and you may "have a starting that shall say—intrigue!" Some men are apt to feel sore when accusation touches on their side, but are totally indifferent to its effect upon another: and always consider that weakness of mind a virtue, which coincides, as Rochefoucault expresses it, with what they choose to say. Thus the writer alluded to, has no doubt but he will make the accusation of intrigue yield to the force of truth, if he can have the unprejudiced attention of every dispassionate mind. Upon Rochefoucault's principle, no doubt he can.

But Major Noah says that where interest is opposed to principle, we can't be dispassionate; and the 3d letter in the Enquirer, affords a strong argument in the Major's favor; for, in his endeavor to exclude intrigue from Mr. CRAWFORD's atmosphere, he falls into a woeful passion with somebody else. Let us for a moment look at this passion.

Mr. CRAWFORD, says this writer, was first accused of intrigue, by Mr. Clarke of Georgia.—(So then he was accused some time ago.) Who was this Mr. CLARKE? Hear the cry!—hear the dispassionate reasoner! "He was a person who would disgrace every subject with which he was connected—(this writer has connected him with Mr. CRAWFORD)—he was such a person, that no decent man could fall into his company without being insulted—he possessed a drunken, hectoring mind, fit for distinction in nothing but to violate the decencies of society—and this fungus has raised his political greatness by being rival to Mr. CRAWFORD." But look at the character here drawn! This was Mr. Clarke of Georgia. Who is Mr. CLARKE?—THE GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA! Here's an awful picture of Georgia morals! What an unprincipled set of beings the inhabitants of that state must be! How lost to every sense of moral and political rectitude; how careless of their dearest interests;—how prodigal in prostituting their elective franchise, by making such a

monster of depravity their chief Magistrate, as this Governor Clarke! Truly, Mr. CRAWFORD has found an able and dispassionate advocate, indeed, and we think he ought to have the votes of Georgia, if it is only as a grateful return for the high opinion of her citizens, elicited from this dispassionate advocate in his dispassionate efforts in favor of Mr. C. We shall pursue the arguments of this writer no further. Governor Clarke accused Mr. CRAWFORD of intrigue—Gov. Clarke fought Mr. CRAWFORD—Governor Clarke must not be believed—Governor Clarke wrote a book—Governor Clarke's book, Mr. Walsh says, is too disgusting for the taste of any country—and therefore, Mr. CRAWFORD had not then, and has never since, intrigued! Voila l'argument! By the by, this writer pays but a left handed compliment to Mr. Walsh's sincerity, and tell us pretty distinctly what reliance we should place upon his judgment, when he frankly owns that the testimony of Mr. W. upon any other subject could not be entitled to credit.

But how are Mr. CRAWFORD's claims to be substantiated? How is it to be proved that he possesses talents of the first order? as has been vauntingly echoed from one radical press to another. Where is the proof of these wonderful qualifications to be found? Surely not in the direction of the public situations Mr. CRAWFORD has held! He is Secretary of the Treasury, has been a Senator, and also an Envoy to France.

As Secretary, what has he achieved? Has the situation of our general finance been improved? Has public credit been consolidated upon a permanent basis?—or have the internal pecuniary resources of our country been properly developed? Has not the treasury cry of economy, degenerated into the lamentation of waste? and have not speculators amassed considerable sums of public money, by over-reaching Mr. CRAWFORD in contracts? His reports, too, have generally been found incorrect, and not a measure has emanated from his office, of any practical utility to the country.

In Congress, did he ever project a measure useful or otherwise, except in deed, the sage proposition of stopping the breed of Indians, by the delectable mode of crossing it by intermarriages with the whites? We think, with all his talents of the first order, the Secretary would have hesitated to take the first squaw himself. Did he ever evince either power of argument, depth of research, or elegance of oratory, on the floor of the Capitol? It would be difficult to find either on any thing extant.

As a Minister, what has he done?—Nothing!—Unless it is doing something by a residence in a beautiful country, and reposing on the people's money! What did he effect abroad? Can any of his dispatches be produced, which display any depth of diplomatic knowledge, or even ardour in discharge of his important trust? Are they not all little more than the phantoms of thought, and the skeletons of talent?

Where, then, are the Secretary's claims upon our suffrages, on the score of talent and experience? He has never displayed more than a mediocrity of either, and we have a right to judge of the future by the past. Mr. CRAWFORD has done nothing, that we have been able to discover, that is worthy of recollection, except (and it should be recollected) his intrigues to keep our present venerable Chief Magistrate from office, and making a merit of withdrawing his opposition, when he found JAMES MONROE secure in the panoply of the public gratitude.

Craven County, Oct. 2.

Gen. Jackson is a candidate for the office of United States' Senator from Tennessee, in opposition to Mr. Williams, whose term of service expired on the 4th of March last. We have seen a letter from a gentleman in Murfreesborough, of a late date, stating that the election would take place in a few days, and that Gen. Jackson would, without question, be chosen. Mr. Williams has been a long time in public office, and, like his brother in this state, is a warm friend to Mr. Crawford, and no admirer of Gen. Jackson; but his hostility to the latter has deprived him of his popularity with the brave and generous Tennesseans.—Fayette. Obser.

It is with pleasure that we announce the election of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON to the Senate of the United States from Tennessee, to supply the place of Col. John Williams. This is one of the most decisive blows against the interest of Mr. Crawford that could have been given, inasmuch as, independently of the advantage it will give to a rival Candidate, the Secretary of the Treasury, in Mr. Williams, has lost his ablest and most zealous advocate in Congress—if we except Mr. McLean, the federal member from Delaware.—N. Y. Amer.

There are one hundred and fifteen papers published in the state of New-York, only three of which are in favour of Mr. Crawford for the next President. Providence (R. I.) Journal.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE STAR.

Messrs. Editors.—In offering some remarks to your columns, in your paper of the 3d instant, "Brutus" designed to notice a writer under the signature of "Carolina," in the preceding Register; and justified himself in departing from a course of calm investigation, by the scurrilous abuse which that writer had heaped on the supporters of Mr. Calhoun. His remarks, it seems, have raised the ire of this pedantic Dominic Sampson, who disgorges himself of his store of Latin, which, from the labor it costs him, he thinks may well be taken instead of argument, and which, he would hope, would give to his communication the semblance of much wisdom and deep research; but alas! like his great prototypes, the aforesaid Dominic Sampson and Peter Pangloss, the inverted commas attached to them proclaim they are not the workings of his own brain, but borrowed plumes with which he bedecks himself. To examine the correctness of his conclusions, and to detect his misrepresentations, is my present design; and should I pass over the "weightier matters" contained in his communication, my only apology for it will be, that in his last, like the former struggle for his favorite, I have not been so fortunate as to discover any thing which if called weighty would not be a misnomer; nor can I conceive what part of his communication "Carolina" considers weighty, unless it be the pro-di-gi-ous display of Latin; a glance at which would, with many, consign it to that silent contempt which bombast and pedantry merits. I would recommend to the Dominic, however, when next he wishes his "weighty matters" to be noticed, to place some distinguishing mark by their side that they may be discovered, otherwise they will be passed by unnoticed and unknown; and he have the mortification of finding that not only "Brutus," but all his readers, must be told of their existence.

"Carolina," alias Dominic Sampson, charges "Brutus" with "passing over the weightier matters," and adverting only to two circumstances; first, Mr. Crawford's consistency as a republican; and secondly, a quotation from "Carolina," amounting to this, that "Carolina" had said Mr. Calhoun's friends were to be found among the old federalists alone. As to his second charge, a few words of explanation will suffice. In "Carolina's" remarks will be found the following, which led me into the error that he is pleased to deem a wilful misrepresentation:

"We must then look to a well digested and systematic plan, whence springs this opposition to him; and here I conjecture are the true grounds here is the source. The old federalists, under whatever assumed name they are recognised, are a party, opposed to him, because he is the choice of the republicans."

The contest, as appears from the best evidence afforded us, being between Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Crawford, I naturally inferred that if, as "Carolina" observed, the old federalists as a party were opposed to Mr. Crawford, they must be supporters of Mr. Calhoun; not supposing they were entirely indifferent on the subject. It was this view which deceived me; and, discovering the error, I am ready to acknowledge it;—a species of honesty and candor not to be expected of "Carolina."

I will not amuse you, Messrs. Editors, and my readers, by going into the origin and definition of the word consistent. Every school-boy can explain it as much to your satisfaction and edification as "Carolina" has; and I should think I was paying the public, especially that portion which concern themselves with politics, but a very poor compliment did I engage in so puerile an employment; but doubtless it is true, as "Carolina" asserts, that "the ignorant are pleased with little things," and therefore it was that he resorted to this expedient of "amusing" his readers. I asserted that Mr. Crawford was not a consistent republican, if his votes and conduct in regard to such measures as were advocated or deprecated by that party, were taken as the criterion by which we were to test that consistency. "Carolina" promised to prove, by my own evidence, that he has been the consistent republican; we will follow him through his labyrinth of sophistry, and see if we can arrive at the same conclusions. Grounding his first assertion, for they cannot be termed arguments, upon my statement, that "at an early age he commenced his public life, and promised fairly to become a conspicuous mem-

ber of the republican party; that as such he was regarded, and to that circumstance might be attributed his first step to political importance," he proclaims that "thus far has Mr. Crawford been consistent and uniform in sustaining his political importance;" without producing one particle of evidence or argument, but contenting himself with asking, "has he not maintained that importance, or will I charge Mr. Monroe with selecting from the whole American people an unimportant character, to regulate the fiscal concerns of the nation." To the first question the answer is direct, that he has not been consistent and uniform. His having once been a republican, which I admitted, is no evidence of continuance as such. If it were, then Lucifer, who was once an angel in heaven, is so still. But alas! like Lucifer, Mr. Crawford has fallen, to rise no more. That Mr. Monroe should have thought Mr. Crawford capable of filling the office of Secretary of the Treasury, is no argument either, in support of his consistency. He may be amply qualified for the duties of that office for aught I know; though it seems a little strange he should require three several reports of the situation of its affairs, before he could give satisfaction to Congress. And it is not certain that his consistency as a republican was considered indispensable by our present worthy and venerable chief magistrate, in calling him to the responsible office which he now fills. Thus far then "Carolina" has seen, but we have not, that Mr. Crawford has been consistent.

Item 2d. "Carolina" says, that inasmuch as "the principles of the republican cause in '98, required that every member of the republican family should oppose the augmentation both of navy and army," that if Mr. Crawford has opposed an useless augmentation in these latter days, "he seems constare sibi in supporting the good old republican cause." This would be plausible enough in "Carolina," were it not for the fact, that though the whole republican party opposed the increase of the navy and army at that time, the more enlightened part of them at the present day advocate, to a certain limited extent, their augmentation; while the Radical faction oppose the measure, in opposition to light and reason. Had Mr. Crawford been opposed in '98, and in favor in 1823, then his consistency in this respect would not have been questioned, and "Carolina's" conclusion would have been correct.

Item 3d. "Carolina" asserts, alas! the hardihood: "that in subscribing his name to the Augusta Address, Mr. Crawford acted the part of a consistent republican;" (and here I might notice the beautiful construction of this sentence, of which I have quoted the commencement, rendered remarkable as a fine specimen of iteration; but to the point): "Carolina" is pleased to give you his own views, from a bad memory of what the Augusta Address was, while he condemns others for giving garbled extracts; using the precaution, however, to omit that, which affords the most "damning evidence" against his favorite. His memory very conveniently serves his purpose, and enables him to pass by in silence the awful conclusion of that memorable and destructive document. That his memory may be refreshed upon this subject, I will present him with an extract, from which he will glean little that is calculated to confirm his opinion of Mr. Crawford's consistency.—"With the most unlimited confidence in the firmness, justice, and wisdom of your administration," &c.—Where, I would ask "Carolina," is the sentiment contained in this extract, that is not diametrically opposite to the principles of the republicanism of '98? Did the republican party, at that time, rely with the most unlimited confidence on President Adams' firmness, on his justice, and in the wisdom of his administration? Were they not, on the contrary, opposed to him and his administration? and is it not a notorious fact, that their opposition resulted in displacing him in favor of Mr. Jefferson? Mr. Crawford was one of the special committee appointed to draft this Address; and again I repeat, this act was an open renunciation of those principles of republicanism, which he had before acknowledged; for as the Address did not comport with the sentiments of the republican party at that time, as each individual member of it opposed Mr. Adams' administration, and had lost all confidence in his wisdom, firmness, and justice; they differed materially from Mr. Crawford, who openly acknowledged his entire satisfaction in Mr. Adams' skill and ability in guiding the operations of government.

The attempt of "Carolina" to justify Mr. Crawford's opposition to the non-importation and embargo acts, by attributing to him that deep foresight which could anticipate their fatal conse-