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THE PRESIDENCY.

From the Newbern Sentinel.

The adherents of Mr. Crawford, in this state, are actively employed in the work of preparation. They are evidently alarmed at the growing popularity of Mr. CALHOUN, and the whole Treasury influence is to be brought into immediate requisition. This will be concentrated at Raleigh during the approaching session of the legislature. There, a wonderful display of radical strength is to be exhibited, the object of which will be to silence opposition, by the imposing majority that will then be procured to sustain Mr. Crawford. Preparatory to the grand caucus, one composed of a select number of individuals, not members of the legislature, but who will attend from the various sections of the state for the purpose of drilling their men, and devising ways and means to prevent the nomination of Mr. CALHOUN, will meet in conclave, and from them will proceed the necessary instructions.

Previous to the August Elections, as it is now ascertained, special care was taken to procure the nomination of men to the Assembly, who would support the radical candidate for the Presidency, and the trick not being suspected by the friends of Mr. CALHOUN, so far succeeded as to result in their election. Hence, in many of the counties where the people are decidedly in favor of Mr. C. some of the members, without being able to assign any sufficient cause for their preference, are devoted to the Treasury candidate.

With these facts in view, let the friends of Mr. CALHOUN be true to themselves.—They are associated with the great body of the people, and will be sustained in such measures as they may recommend. What if intrigue and management should succeed in securing to Mr. Crawford a nomination by a majority of the legislature—what if half a dozen members of Congress should meet at Raleigh, and descend to petty electioneering tricks—Are the friends of Mr. CALHOUN to be driven from their purpose by arts like these? Surely not. The public voice calls for an electoral ticket in opposition to Mr. Crawford—and such a ticket will be proposed to the people. The prediction, therefore, of the Raleigh Register, that there will be but one ticket, and that for Mr. Crawford, is about as near to the truth, as was there unqualified assertion that "Mr. Crawford will sit in the Presidential chair."

The information which we extracted, in our last paper, from the Fayetteville Observer, is confirmed by the following article, contained in the last Salisbury Carolinian. The same game which the Radical party is playing in New-York, is also (as we perceive by these extracts) attempting in North-Carolina. Every act implies a doubt of the people, and a disposition to commit that power which can only exist in the people, to a few leaders. We trust, however, that it is scarcely necessary to awaken the vigilance of the citizens of North-Carolina. They cannot be blind to movements of such a dangerous tendency, and that they will do their duty in defeating the attempts of the unprincipled schemes who would barter the independence of the state for private gain, we will not, for a moment, permit ourselves to doubt.

RADICAL SCHEMES.

Be this great truth the star by which we steer: Above ourselves our country shall be dear. In our last week's paper, we noticed a scheme in contemplation by some of the friends of Mr. Crawford residing in the small counties on the Roanoke and its vicinity, to take the election of President from the people and place it in the hands of the Legislature. The object of this plan is very apparent, if Mr. Crawford has any popularity in this State, it is mostly in the small counties; now if the Electors are chosen by the people, these small counties will only have their due weight in the election,—but if by the Legislature, they will have as many votes as the largest counties in the State. This is the scheme. But how is it to be effected? By management, as usual. We are in possession of facts that authorized us in believing, that it is concerted for certain trusty friends of Mr. Crawford from different sections of the State, to attend the next

Legislature, with a view of exercising their influence over that body on the Presidential election. If they can command a majority of the members, and it is thought safest, then the Electors are to be chosen by the Legislature; but if a safe majority cannot be brought into this measure, then there is to be a caucus, to give the electoral vote of North-Carolina to Wm. H. Crawford.

The readers of the Western Carolinian may rest assured, that this is no fiction of our brain. Were it necessary, we could even give the names of some of these political missionaries to Raleigh. Should any one suspect it is our aim to excite false suspicions, we only ask them to notice whether, during the next session of the Legislature, certain leading members of Congress, collectors of Ports, &c. expectants of a Radical administration, do not hang around the walls of the State-House, without any ostensive business to require their attendance.

From a sense of our duty as the conductor of a public journal, and from an earnest solicitude about every thing that seriously concerns the honor and purity of our Republican government and free institutions, we feel bound to apprise the members elect of the schemes laid to bias their judgments in the exercise of their duty,—in short, to turn their votes and their influence over to the service of the Radicals. If the members, after this, suffer themselves to be cajoled, cheated, and misled, we shall have the consolation of knowing that we have done our duty; but they will have to answer for themselves, to their country and their constituents.—West Carolinian.

The Washington Republican makes the following remarks upon a communication, which appeared in the Raleigh Register, on the 24th ultimo, under the signature of A Citizen:

We refer our readers to an article in the last Register, signed "A Citizen," in which Mr. Calhoun, contrary to fact, and without the allegation of truth, is accused of extravagance, of being the enemy of the militia, and the friend of a large standing army; as being actuated by a desire to systematically discredit the militia, in order to hold up a large military establishment; of endeavoring to discountenance the wholesome regulation of keeping expenditures within the bounds of appropriations, and of being opposed to the accountability of public agents. Now, the Editor of the Register, we venture to affirm, knows every one of these assertions is directly in opposition to the facts, yet he permits his journal to be the medium of this vile slander, in order to injure the reputation of one of the purest and most uniform republicans of the country; thus hoping to build up the reputation of his candidate, by demolishing that of a dreaded rival.

Mr. Calhoun, who is thus charged with extravagance, has done more for economy, than all the leaders of the radicals, including the chief, put together. What we assert is matter of public record, and cannot be contradicted. By turning to the Reports of the 1st Session of the 17th Congress, Vol. 7, No. 83, it will be seen that he has reduced the expenses, per man, from \$451 57, which was the amount of the cost when he entered on the duties of the War Department, to \$287 02 per man; and that, after making allowance for reduction in the prices of provisions, and other articles of supply, and the reduction in the establishment itself, he has made an annual saving in the army alone, of \$1,349,218 06, or, in round numbers, of nearly one million, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. So much for his enmity to economy!

He is accused also of being the enemy of the militia, and the friend of a large standing army; a slander without the slightest proof, and directly contrary to fact. Mr. Calhoun has never advocated a large military establishment. He has been the advocate, however, of military science, of military organization, and the stability of the military establishment. His great object has been to substitute science for numbers; that is to say, with the least possible force, to have the requisite military experience and military knowledge. In the present state of the world, he believes these, to a certain extent, to be necessary to preserve the independence of all countries, not as against the militia, but in aid of the militia, rendering them efficient, by acting in concert with a small but perfect corps of regulars. He has, indeed, done much to preserve the present military organization, and the means of military education, or, in other words, the Academy at West Point, against the rude attacks of the radicals, but not as the friend of a large military establishment, or the enemy of the militia, but as the friend of military science.

These feelings have actuated him from the first. We accordingly find, when the army was reduced, after the late war, in fixing the peace establishment, 19,000 was his extreme number, while many of the leading republicans, among whom were Mr. Clay, Governor Bibb, and even President Monroe himself, were for retaining a force of from 15,000 to 20,000. Mr. Calhoun had, even then, no great aversion to 6,000; but insisted that, of whatever number the establishment should consist, it should be permanently fixed, and not subjected to incessant fluctuations from the attacks of artful and designing men. He believed that nothing was more hostile to a proper spirit in the army, or the improvement of its discipline, than incessant fluctuations; and, thus feeling, he was anxious that the establishment should be rather small than rather large. How shameful then, the endeavor to excite a suspicion against one, whose course has, upon this, as well as all other points, been so patriotic and unexceptionable.

But he is averse to the wholesome regulation of keeping expenditures within the appropriations! Can any assertion be more false and slanderous? Where is the proof? Not the slightest tittle of evidence has been offered to uphold it, and not the slightest can be produced. So far from it being true, the very reverse is the fact, in this instance, as in the others. Mr. Calhoun has never drawn a cent from the Treasury, which was not authorized by law; and has even evinced the most anxious determination to make the appropriations specific; and next, to reduce to the most minute and certain heads, the estimates on which the appropriations are founded. To him the country is indebted for the present admirable system of specific appropriations. Previous to 1817, there was no such thing. Actually, as specific appropriations, each appropriation, by the then existing law, being liable, at the discretion of the President, to be transferred to any other head of appropriation: the whole being thus placed under the executive control, Mr. Calhoun, then a member of Congress, saw the evil; and by great and vigorous efforts, in opposition to Mr. Crawford, the Secretary of the Treasury, and who, in a letter to the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, opposed the change, succeeded in correcting it to a great extent, although not fully, as Mr. Crawford obtained an injurious modification of the proposed measure. When Mr. Calhoun came into the War Department, he continued to be actuated by the same feeling; and has succeeded, by unremitting exertions, in reducing the expenditures of the Department to specific heads, and confining expenditures to appropriations, without a single exception; a circumstance which has never occurred before his time.

Not contented with these slanders, the writer in the Register holds him up as the enemy of the system of accountability. He, whose whole conduct has been one devoted effort to enforce accountability, and that with the greatest success. When he came into office, he found the unsettled balances of his Department amounting to about forty millions of dollars. He has reduced them to three or four millions. He found the public agents with a large and unsettled balance in their hands; but, by the most vigorous efforts, he has now reduced this Department to such method and accountability, that the whole of the expenditures (we speak almost literally) is accounted for within the year, according to the act of Congress. It is thus, that accumulating balances against the government are prevented;—it is thus, the agents of the government are taught punctuality;—and it is thus, public losses have been almost entirely prevented. Although there are about three thousand disbursing officers in the War Department, scattered over the whole extent of this great country, and many very remote from the seat of government, we venture to say, such is the perfection to which the system of accountability has been brought, in this Department, that not a tenth per cent. will be lost, by accident, or by fraud, in the entire disbursements of the Department, for the year.

The Richmond Enquirer says—"The information we have received leaves us little room to doubt that Wm. H. Crawford will have the vote of New-York;" and quotes as an authority for the fact, the resolutions of Redhook, in favor of the treasury. We have often had occasion to smile at the real or affected ignorance of some southern politicians when treating of our State concerns; but we have never yet met quite so extravagant a misrepresentation as the above. It is quite however in the Crawford manner.—A. Murchausen. New-York contains 1,

500,000 souls, and Redhook about 1500. Half-a-dozen men in Redhook declare the pride they feel in honoring Wm. H. Crawford, (which is the only solitary expression of similar feeling in this State,) and by a very regular process of logic, the great State, and all, is transferred to the interest of the Treasury. Have the editors of the Enquirer ever heard of a brick being carried about as the specimen of a house; and do they expect to make the good people of this country buy Mr. Crawford by a similar expedient?—N. F. Amer.

General Jackson is elected to the Senate by a majority of 10 votes! He was the only man in Tennessee who could turn John Williams out—and he has done it. The country may yet see the change.—Richmond Enquirer.

This is an aspersion upon the character of General Jackson, that is as malignant as it is unmerited. No one can mistake the motive and feelings of Mr. Ritchie. He aims this insidious blow as the partizan of William H. Crawford. Willingly would he cloud the reputation of the Patriot and the Hero in the darkest gloom of infamy, if it would elicit one beam of approbation to gild the tottering fame of the Radical Chieftain. But this moral turpitude will receive no countenance. There is too strong a feeling of virtue and magnanimity in this nation to allow the trophies of the soldier and the honors of the citizen to be invaded by impious hands, that it may give new hopes to the vassals of corruption, and renovated strength to unhalloved ambition. The same feeling will humble this unholy combination, and teach them that the first honors of the Republic are not to be attained through the devious paths of intrigue, proscription, and counterfeit patriotism.

Long before the candidates for the Presidency were thought of, General Jackson's opinion of Mr. Crawford was formed—and from that time to this, he has thought unfavorably of him, and has been opposed to him. His election to the Senate is viewed by the friends of Mr. Crawford as the most unpropitious move that has been made—and they are now playing a desperate game for the premium. Nothing will be left undone, that artifice can devise or cunning can invent. The peculiar character of the motley confederacy that hails the Treasury candidate, proclaims treachery and distrust. It is an ephemeral daring, and will soon be lost in the majesty of a Nation's will.—N. Y. Pat.

The Governor of Connecticut has appointed Mr. Edwards, a gentleman friendly to Mr. Calhoun's election, a Senator of the U. States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the recent death of Mr. Boardman. A northern paper remarks, in reference to these circumstances, that "if things go on at this rate, we should not be surprised if certain papers should change their tone respecting Congressional caucuses." Fayetteville Observer.

Extracts from a letter to the Editor of the Western Carolinian, from a citizen of Beaufort county, a gentleman of high standing and influence in the Eastern part of the State, dated October 3, 1823.

"Dear Sir: I have long noticed, and with great pleasure, observed, and decided stand you have taken in behalf of my friend Mr. Calhoun; as I sincerely and conscientiously believe his election would prove beneficial, in the highest degree, to our common country. Here, I can assure you, his supporters are multiplying fast, and at the expense of Mr. Crawford. Mr. Adams is not without his friends; but they are comparatively few in this part of the State; the number of his friends seems to be stationary, whilst Mr. Calhoun is rising rapidly, and the radical chieftain declining in the same ratio.

"I visited Newbern lately, and found a large majority of the respectable citizens decidedly for our favorite.

"It is all-important; there be some system and union as to the measure: to be pursued, particularly as regards the choice of Electors."

Extract of a letter from Cincinnati, (Ohio) to a gentleman in this city.

"I feel much interest in the result of the approaching election of President; and from much investigation of the pretensions of the different candidates, I am decidedly of the opinion, that Mr. CALHOUN from your state possesses in a more eminent degree, than either of the other candidates, the qualifications which fit him for the distinguished office of President. He has many friends in this state."—Charles Mercury.

New-York.—The New-York papers of Tuesday are occupied with the proceedings at Tammany Hall on the preceding evening, when a general meeting of the Republican electors of the city and county of New-York took place, to

receive the report of the nominating committee. The Electors agreed on by that committee, was, at this meeting, rejected, and a new ticket resolved on, containing the names of gentlemen, of whose disposition to vote for the restoration to the people of their constitutional right of choosing electors, there could be no doubt. There appears to have been a desperate attempt on the part of the Radicals, as we gather from some of the papers, to carry the original ticket, and who, to the amount of 150, had taken possession of the room, and appointed a Chairman and Secretary before the usual time of meeting. At the accustomed hour, however, about 3000 citizens had assembled, and it was then, that "by an overwhelming effort of the people," their voice effectually put down the clamorous ravings of the scant minority, and their determination was expressed, not to suffer themselves to be the dupes of a few managers and intriguers, but to become the managers of their own concerns, and to elect their own public officers.

The great triumph thus achieved in New-York, is a fatal blow to the Radical party every where. It exhibits the intelligence, as well as power of the people, in the most magnificent attitude. Its effects on other states must be decisive and decisively beneficial, for although the alarm bell has yet been only sounded in New-York, it has rung the knell of political management—the funeral peal of the Radicals—every where.—Washington Rep.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE STAR.

Gentlemen.—A writer in the last Register but one, signing himself "A Citizen," very exultingly asks, "what principle of Mr. Jefferson has not Mr. Calhoun opposed and abandoned?" I fearlessly answer, not one; for from the very first appearance of this distinguished statesman on the floor of Congress, until the present time, he has been the uniform supporter of the Jeffersonian policy, the same consistent and unswerving republican; and I am satisfied that no one but a jaundiced eyed Radical would ever have ventured to make such an unfounded charge. They know that Mr. Calhoun stands deservedly high in the estimation of his country, and by charging him with having "opposed and abandoned the Jefferson policy," they think to injure his popularity; but such shameful attempts will never do; such unprincipled accusations are unworthy of belief as they are new and unfounded. The Republicans of the country know too well that the policy of Mr. Calhoun is in perfect accordance with their own views; they know, too, that the course he has uniformly pursued has been diametrically opposed to every other principle on which our government should be administered, except that so forcibly recommended by Mr. Jefferson himself.

The "Citizen" says "that when Mr. Calhoun was a member of the House of Representatives, he advocated a continuance of the system of direct and internal taxes, when it was evident they were no longer necessary." To this it would be sufficient to give the flat contradiction, were I like the "Citizen," disposed to deal altogether in bare assertion; for if it had been evident that these taxes were no longer necessary, can any man in his sober senses suppose that Mr. Calhoun, notwithstanding, would have advocated the continuance of such a system? and besides, no proof has been offered by this sapient writer, to show that they were no longer necessary. Mr. Jefferson, he says, "recommended and obtained a repeal of the system." From the ambiguous phraseology of the sentence, one would naturally suppose that Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Calhoun were both in Congress at one and the same time, and that they differed on the subject of direct taxation; but such is not the fact, nor do I say that the "Citizen" would wish to have it so understood, though, one unacquainted with the two periods in question, would unquestionably so construe it.

Mr. Jefferson opposed the system of direct and internal taxes imposed by the administration of John Adams, because they were continued, as the event has shewn, without any earthly necessity. We had not then been involved in war. Not so in regard to Mr. Calhoun; for at a subsequent period of 18 years, our country had just emerged from a long & sanguinary conflict with Great Britain, which increased our national debt nearly 100 millions; and, as an honest statesman, it was his duty, as long as it was necessary, to advocate the system of direct and internal taxation, to assist in paying this enormous debt; but that is, any more than Mr. Jefferson, or any other patriot, ever "advocated such a system, when it was evident it was no