

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 \$1.00 is paid in advance, and no paper discontinued, but at the option of the Editors, unless all arrears are paid.

THE PRESIDENCY.

From the Western Carolinian. A MISNOMER!

In the last Raleigh Register, is a communication over the very unappropriate signature of "Truth," making statements which the writer must know to be un-truths. In alluding to a correspondent of the Star from Iredell, as also to the editor of that paper, and of this, he makes use of such civil terms as "imposition baneful falsehood, &c."

After dealing in such decent terms as above quoted, he seems to clasp his hands together, and turn up his eyes in wonder, that "the very stones do not cry out"—in favor of Mr. Crawford, we presume. Indeed, were they to begin, they would make a most terrific noise in Surry, where, no doubt, there are a plenty of them.

But the scribbler makes another statement, which more plainly exhibits his barefaced effrontery. He says "Missionaries have been sent out from Salisbury," to electioneer for Mr. Calhoun. This assertion merits a short reply; and we give it to him in his own words: it is a "baneful falsehood."

The Raleigh Register of the 24th ult. seems to abound in matter, the aim of which is to pull down the Convention, and to put up Wm. H. Crawford. A writer in that paper of the above date, who signs himself "A Citizen," says: "The Editors of the Star, and Western Carolinian, have been pleased to represent Mr. Calhoun as the Presidential Candidate of the Jefferson School"

Does this writer think that no person ever reads "reports to Congress?" but his learned self? Does he recollect, that

on the 4th day of April, 1818, two resolutions were passed by Congress, both in the same words, one calling on Mr. Crawford, the other on Mr. Calhoun, to report at the next session, "a plan for the application of such means as are within the power of Congress for the purpose of opening and constructing such roads and canals as may deserve and require the aid of government, with a view to military operations in time of war, the transportation of the munitions of war," &c.

Mr. Calhoun, in his speech on the general policy of this country, delivered in 1816, says: "Gentlemen had spoken in favor of the Militia, and against the army. In regard to the militia, said Mr. Calhoun, I would go as far as any gentleman, and considerably further than those who are so violently opposed to the army. I would arm them," &c.

But, really, it is time and words thrown away, to expose the ridiculous blunders of such a writer as "A Citizen." It is only a few weeks ago, that he charged Mr. Calhoun with being the cause of the war with the Indians up the Missouri, when all other intelligence and information manifestly show, that had Mr. Calhoun's plan been adopted, there would have been no necessity for a war with the Rickara Indians.

Mr. Crawford's prospects in Georgia.

Extract of a letter from a highly respectable citizen of Milledgeville, Georgia, to the Editors of the Newbern Sentinel, dated October 20, 1823.

"You will have learned from the public papers, that the election for members of the legislature has just taken place, and they have been chosen almost solely with a view to the choice of governor, who is elected by joint ballot of both houses.—The Crawford party have brought forward William Troup as their candidate for governor, (one of the most popular men in the state, and against whom little can be said except that he is the friend of Crawford,) and have exerted their whole strength to place those individuals in the legislature who are friendly to his election.

"Crawford has lost much ground here during the past year; and should it become certain that he will not be generally supported for President elsewhere, I am of opinion that his party will be disheartened, and his opponents encouraged to such a degree, as to render it impossible for him to receive the votes of this state.

"There are more who support him here from a feeling of state pride, than from a conviction of his merits; and this feeling, unworthy as it is, will go very far. A majority of the presses, are in his favor. Yet the most of these presses, five or six years back, reviled him in the most abusive terms. My conclusion is, that he was never a great favorite either with the press or the people; but that most of the appointments he has received from the legislature of this state, were obtained by means of the most reprehensible intrigue—upon the principle of bargain and sale!

"I am inclined to believe that all the opponents of Crawford will unite in Mr. CALHOUN, against whom there are fewer prejudices, than against either of the other candidates."

From the New Haven Register.

The Times.—We are told in the Hartford Times, that "a majority, if not all our delegation in Congress, are for Mr. Crawford." This is indeed news to us; so far from this being the fact, we have been and are still extremely deceived, if there is one, even one of our delegation, in favor of Mr. Crawford.

The Times has, for some weeks past, been wasting ink and paper for Wm. H. Crawford. The other papers in the state, with perhaps one exception, have been quiet, and the Times folks, good honest souls, hearing only the sound of their own voice, have been weak enough to imagine it the voice of the state.

The utter groundlessness of the declaration of the Times, respecting the strength of Mr. Crawford in Connecticut, has destroyed our confidence in the statements of his friends in other parts of the country. Those who feel an interest in the course of this state, may rest assured that it is not in the power of all the emissaries the head of the Treasury Department can send into Connecticut, or all the papers those emissaries can hire to puff him, to induce the Republicans of this state to support Wm. H. Crawford for the chief magistracy of this country.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following papers, relating to a transaction which has been the subject matter of much discussion in the public prints, as well as in the private circle, were handed to us a few days since by a responsible gentleman of this place, with a request that we would publish them. We now do so, without any comment, save that we consider them highly important, as throwing considerable light upon a transaction which deeply involves the reputation of Mr. Crawford—about which the public mind must be satisfied, or volumes, like the famous "Four Letters," will not suffice to defend the character of this gentleman against the charge of malversation in office.

Woodville, near Milledgeville, Oct. 5, 1823.

DEAR SIR: I with pleasure acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d ultimo, and regret extremely that I am under the necessity of informing you, that I have not been able to procure more than two copies of the pamphlet for which you wrote: they are herewith forwarded by mail.

As the pamphlet, amongst other things, touches upon the subject of the illicit introduction of certain Africans into the United States, I send you with it a copy of a letter from William I. McIntosh, Esq. Collector of the port of Darien, District of Georgia, to the Secretary of the Treasury; which, although it has been mentioned in some of the public prints, has never as yet been published. By way of showing how I came by this letter, it is proper that I should state, that on perusing a letter under date of the 14th March, 1818, from the Collector to the Secretary of the Treasury, which was published in the newspapers, with the documents laid before the House of Representatives in obedience to a resolution of that body of the 31st December, 1819, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to lay before the House "copies of such communications as he may have received since 1816, and such information as he may possess in relation to the illicit introduction of slaves into the United States, with a statement of the measures adopted to prevent the same," I perceived that the Collector mentioned in this letter, that

he had previously written to the Secretary, and enclosed papers respecting eighty-eight Africans, taken by the Surveyor of the port of Darien, a part on their way to the Alabama territory, and the others at the Creek Agency; and seeing nothing of this letter or papers amongst those submitted by the Secretary for the consideration of the House, I addressed a letter to the Collector, Mr. McIntosh, requesting him to furnish me with copies of such communications as had been made by him to the general government upon the subject. A copy of my letter, and the collector's reply, I also transmit to you, and a copy of the passport mentioned, which had previously been transmitted to me by General John Coffee, of Telfair county, on whom the Surveyor of the port of Darien called, on his way to Darien with the Africans he had seized.

Why this communication and the accompanying papers, embracing a detailed report which, it is believed, fully developed the particulars, were withheld from the House, or suppressed by the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, remains yet to be explained. The President, when called on for information, exercises by consent his discretion in withholding such as he deems proper; but I have yet to learn, that the Secretary of the Treasury has any such power: however, he might possibly have apprehended some detriment to the Union, by then laying that communication, and the accompanying papers, marked A, B, C, before the House, and therefore withheld them. Amongst the papers forwarded to the Secretary, you will observe one was the passport given by D. B. Mitchell to Jared E. Gross and William Bowen, to convey through the Indian Nation forty-seven African negroes, which had been illegally introduced into the United States by that same William Bowen, and kept a considerable time at the Agency. The production of this passport at that time before the House, might have led to some unpleasant inquiries, such as what right had the Agent so to do or, by what authority did he act? It may be recollected that the Agent, in his letter to Governor Rabun, published in the Journal the 17th February, 1818, speaking of the Africans, stated that on "say the 25th December, 1817," he wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States a statement of the case. Now we see nothing of this letter, nor statement of the case from the Agent, amongst the documents laid before the House by the Secretary. The Africans remained until the 28th January, 1818, when the passport was given to convey them away.

It is not necessary for me to hear from the Secretary of the Treasury before he acted; and whether the course he pursued was authorized or suggested by that Department, can only at present be judged of by the facts and circumstances known. If the Agent had determined to pursue the course adopted, without the authority or advice of the Secretary, there would have existed no need of the report to the Secretary, or of the delay which succeeded, as it is presumed that Mr. Gross, or particularly Bowen, who illicitly introduced the negroes, would at any time have been willing to convey their share of them to a place of safety; and the inference, that the course pursued by the Agent was approved by the honorable Secretary, is strongly supported by the declaration of Mitchell to Captain Melvin, who had been instructed by Colonel Breaury to watch the movements of the Africans, and if it indicated a removal of them, to take charge of them until they were removed by "proper authority."

Mr. Proudfoot was not able to furnish me with the report, as suggested to the Collector's letter to me, nor have I seen the deposition he mentions. I am, my dear sir, Your obt. servant, JOHN CLARK.

Copy of a letter from Governor Clark to William I. McIntosh, Esq. Collector of the Port of Darien, dated, Executive Department, Georgia, Milledgeville, 9th June, 1820.

Sir: Presuming that you are in possession of information which may tend to a just and full development of the African business, I take the liberty of requesting you to furnish me with all the information in your power relative to the illegal introduction of Africans into the United States, and which were seized by your brother, the Surveyor of the port of Darien, at the Creek Agency, as also of those seized by him on their way to the Alabama Territory. I have also to request that you will be so good as to furnish me with copies, or full statements, of all the communications which have been made by you to the general government respecting this business, together with what measures (if any) have been adopted by you to prosecute the offenders, &c. and when were

such measures taken; in brief, every thing material in relation to this business.

I trust, sir, you will feel no hesitation in affording all the information within your knowledge relative to these transactions in question. Indeed if your letter of the 14th March, 1818, (which speaks the language of a faithful, correct, and independent officer) assures me beyond a doubt, that you will readily afford the desired information, more especially when you are assured that (if used) it will be alone for the promotion of justice in this affair.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, (Signed) JOHN CLARK.

Collector's Office, Port of Darien, District of Brunswick, Georgia, July 16, 1820.

Sir: Your excellency's favor, requesting that I should furnish all the information in my power relative to the illegal introduction of Africans into the United States, and which were seized by my brother, the Surveyor of this Port, &c. together with copies of all the communications made to the general government respecting this business, with the measures adopted by me to prosecute the offenders, &c. have been received, and would have replied earlier had not some papers of my brother, respecting the transaction of which you desire information, been mislaid or placed beyond my reach, in consequence of his untimely decease; by which unfortunate event much information on this subject, is lost forever.

If the communication which I shall be enabled to make, will have a tendency to reveal the mysteries in which some late flagitious speculations in African negroes by individuals of this state and a neighboring territory, appear to be enveloped, I shall feel that I have discharged a duty incumbent on me as a citizen, and especially one holding an office under the government, however unpleasant the task, in not withholding such information as I may possess calculated to aid in the investigation of facts relative to their illicit introduction into our country.

On the arrival here, early in March, 1818, of my brother the Surveyor of the Customs for this Port, with the Africans, some seized by him at the Creek Agency, and others on their way to the Alabama Territory, I addressed a letter to the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, No. 1. The papers therein alluded to, A, B, C, were the Surveyor's detached report to me of circumstances, proceedings, &c. relative to his expedition and seizure of the Africans. General Mitchell's passport to Mass. Bowen and Gross, and the Surveyor's deposition respecting the seizure, &c. The death of my brother places it out of my power to forward you a copy of the report. Gen. M.'s passport has been published. The deposition is not a material paper in this investigation. Mr. H. W. Proudfoot, now Cashier of the Branch Bank of Darien at Milledgeville, was at that time my deputy, and copied the report. I think it highly probable, that he had the original in a private secretary of his, then in my office, and at which he frequently wrote. I have written to him requesting a search, and if found, to deliver a copy to your excellency, retaining for me the original.

On the 14th I addressed another letter to the honorable Secretary, No. 2. These were all the communications made by me to the general government on the measures adopted by me to prosecute the offenders; see my letter to the District Attorney, dated 12th March, 1818, No. 3, with the deposition therein mentioned, and General Mitchell's passport, together with Mr. Bowen's confession that the property belonged to him, see No. 4, were the principal papers lodged with the District Attorney for commencing the prosecution. The same appears were deemed insufficient, but show, at least, that something had been done towards it. I believed that the Act of April, 1818, guarded effectually against my failure which would otherwise have occurred by the limitation of the old law. Under this impression I was not so active as it might be supposed to have been my province. As the property had been given up to the state, perhaps the duty of urging the prosecution more properly belonged to the late Governor Rabun. Thus, however, with ample testimony, the offenders in this contravening scheme have escaped.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your excellency's obedient servant, (Signed) W. J. MCINTOSH, Colr. To his excellency, John Clark, Gov. of Georgia

Copy of a letter from William I. McIntosh, Collector, to the Hon. William H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury, dated, Collector's Office, District of Brunswick, Georgia, Port of Darien, March 9, 1818.

Sir: I have the honor to forward herewith a letter and other papers presented to me for your information by McQueen McIntosh, Esq. Surveyor of the above port, who has just arrived here from a tour of duty with eighty-eight African negroes a part of which he seized on their way to the Alabama Territory, and the others at the Creek Agency. The particulars are fully developed in the accompanying papers marked A, B, C.

It is with extreme regret, Sir, that I have to report so unfavorably of the conduct of a citizen high in the confidence of the general government, and who has received from the people of Georgia so many testimonies of their approbation.

I must add that the prevailing and general opinion is, that General Mitchell has conducted himself unworthily.

The Africans will be held by me until I shall be favored with a communication from you on the subject; for the suspension of our District Court has been such, and the suspension of the Judge from his official duties, a most a loss how to act. The deposition of the Surveyor has, however, been forwarded to the District Attorney.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. (Signed) W. J. MCINTOSH, Colr.

[PASSPORT.]

Creek Agency, 28th Jan. 1818. Captain William Bowen having brought to the Creek Agency some time since, forty-seven African negroes, which I had detained until time was afforded to enquire into the circumstances of their transportation through the Creek nation; and the said William Bowen having now produced to me a bill of sale for