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POLITICAL.

From the Florence (Alabama) Gazette. The city of New York seems likely s be distracted by the election of its epresentatives in the state Legislature. It appears that a nominating committee and recommended a majority of can-didates who were supposed to be in faor of withholding the election of the Electors of President and Vice President rom the people, and who are in favor of caucus candidate for President-this circumstance gave rise to a most turbuent scene of confusion in Tammany Hall, at a general meeting of the people where these nominations were offered, and which resulted in the nomination of other candidates who are emphatically styled the candidates of the people.

We were surprised to find the last N. Y. Legislature passing a resolution favorable to a congressional caucus. This unwarrantable assumption of powr being thus formally recognised by so espectable a state, gave great confience to the advocates of a caucusand should the approaching legislature of the same state gainsay the act upon this subject of its immediate precursor, we suppose it will produce a counteracting effect. The people appear to have taken the alarm, and the Crawford party are likely to sink in that great state

It is a remarkable fact, that the people no where are friendly to the election of Mr. Crawford to the Presidency: and that he seems to be entirely supported by a few of the leading men in the different states—by persons in the pay of the department of government under his control, and by the Editors of jour-nals in some way connected with the same party. It does not require a single effort to designate the individuals connected with this party in our secplainly traced out in other parts of the United States, there would be no difficulty in estimating the motives by which they are influenced, and in judging of them and of their favorite in a proper manner.

Although Mr. Clay bas a few personal friends in this country, yet we think we may safely and justly a sert that in many of Mr. Clay's avowed friends, we recognize the devoted admirers of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Craw-ford has become so unpopular; that even his best friends will not advocate his pretensions here. They are notwithstanding pretty generally known. A circumstance which perhaps more than any other has a tendency to injure Mr. Clay with the plain good people of our country, is that there seems to exist too lively a sympathy between his friends and those of Mr. Crawford.

Extract of a letter, received by a gentleman of Columbia, S. C. from his correspondent at Baltimore, dated Nov. 20.

"Within the last three months the advocates of Mr. Calhoun in the Northern and Eastern states have come forth in their strength and majesty, and have produced an electrical effect on the people. In New York the prostration of the Crawford party has been produced by the friends of Calhoun. The Craw fordites are in such despair that it is reported they are willing to take up De-Witt Clinton in order to neutralise that great State. Calhoun's prospects at this moment are decidedly better in New York than those of any other candidate. Pennsylvania is nearly equally divided between Calhoun and Jackson: but in that State Calboun is rising dams would succeed. But the South rapidly. New Jersey at this moment is most certainly in favor of Mr. Calhoun, and so I think will be Maryland. In New England where Calhoun has always been the second choice, the people are beginning to look to him, in consequence of its becoming every day more and more apparent that Mr. Adams cannot succeed; and should Adams withdraw, New-England most the wrangling concerning the other cancertainly will go for Calhoun. In Ohio Mr. Calhoun is rising very rapidly, and indeed in the North and East and South and West the signs of the times are most anspicious. Let but the Caroli-has do their duty, and Mr. Calboun will

Columbia on the 29th ultimo, the fol- compel these who would otherwise suplowing resolution, submitted by Mr. port Mr. Adams, to take that course. Pinckney, was adopted:

Whereas in the opinion of this assembly the period has arrived when it is proper and expedient that the sentiments and feelings of every section of the U-nion should be known and promulgated in relation to the approaching election of chief magistrate of the nation; and whereas it is the opinion of this assem-bly also that the distinguished talents and public services of Mr. CALHOUN, together with his devotion to the general administration, his superiority to local views and sectional principles, his zeal and energy in promoting the declaration and prosecution of our late war with Britain, and his pure and incorruptible integrity eminently entitle him to the favor and approbation of the

Therefore be it resolved, that we will sup-President of the United States at the ensuing election, and that we recommend him to our fellow citizens throughout the Union as a suitable person to fill the same.

PROGRESS OF PUBLIC OPINION

The opinion that Mr. Adams has no chance of succeeding to the Presidency seems to be fast gaining ground among his former supporters in New-England, and the eyes of the Public are naturally turned to Ma. CALHOUN, as the man who will pursue the same political course as Mr. Adams, and who to equal qualifications for the Presidency has a much greater chance of success. We give the following extracts, from various papers in Massachusetts, to show that ' the tide of popular sentiment " is setting strongly in the course which we indicated in our first number.

THE WORGESTER ÆGIS," a staunch supporter of Mr. Adams' claims to the Presidency," and a leading Republican paper, in this Commonwealth, remarks:

" From the situation in which we are placed, and the opportunity we have to know the tide of popular sentiment, we believe that Mr. Adams and Mr. Calhoun are the most popular candid ates;-They have strong and substantial friends. Although our preference is for John Q. Adams; yet, should Mr. Calhoun be the successful candidate, we shall not murmur nor repine-he is a gentleman of integrity and talents, and would perform his duties as President with exemplary fidelity."

THE Spy concludes an able article on the subject of the Presidential candidates as follows:

If Adams were withdrawn, the chances with the people, would be altogether advahazard nothing, in saying he would re-ceive the votes of South-Carolina, and of it is most probable that that State, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Alabacandidate, beside him and Adams, read, and passed. could calculate, with any certainty, on receiving the votes of more than three

THE YEOMAN, a neutral paper pub lished in the county of Worcester, and which is eminently distinguished by the talent with which it is conducted says:

" What is to be the result of this contest for the highest office of the Republic, seems more than ever uncertain. While nothing appears to duninish Mr. Adams' claims upon the confidence of the people, every day seems to increase the obstacies in the way of his success. It is not to be concealed, that so far as old party animosities have any influence, they seriously impede his progress. On one hand he is distrusted on account of his former political associates on the other, he is disliked because he abandoned them. His competitors too, are powerful.

Mr. Crawford is supported by all who nauseate the quiet of Mr. Monroe's administration, and long for the turmoil of party hostilities. Against him alone, however, there is little doubt Mr. Aand West have their favorite candidates, Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Clay, the friends of whom would probably coalesce rather than support either Mr. Adams or Mr. Crawford. Mr. Calhoun, who has hitherto been regarded rather as a fit person for the Presidency, than as one who would be seriously supported, is now, obviously, amid all didates, fast gaining friends in every quarter of the Union. We are not the partizans of either of the Candidates, although opposed to some of them. We hope, however, to see either Mr. A. most probably be the next President of Monroe. It is by no means improba-

Falmouth Nantical Intel.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Several written messages were re-ceived from the President of the United States, all of which, except the follow-ing, were upon Executive business:

ing, were upon Executive business:

To the Senate of the United States:

By an Act of the last senion of Congress, it was made the duty of the Accounting Officers of the Treasury to adjust and settle the accounts of Daniel D. Tompkins, late Governor of the State of New-York, on principles of equity and justice, subject to the revision and final decision of the President of the United States. The Accounting Officers have, in compliance with this act, reported to me a balance of \$35,190 in favor of Governor Tempkins, which report I have had under consideration, together with his claim to an additional allowance, and should have decided on the same before the present time, had I not delayed my decision at his request. From not delayed my decision at his request. From the view which I have taken of the subject I am satisfied, considering all the circum stances of the case, that a larger sum ought to be allowed him than that reported by the Accounting Officers of the Treasury. No appropriation, however, having been made by the Act, and it appearing, by recent infor-mation from him, that the sum reported would afford him an essential accommodation at this time; the subject is submitted to the consid eration of Congress, with a view to that ob-

JAMES MONROE. Washington City, 7th Dec. 1823.

Tuesday, Dec. 9. Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, offered the following resolution; which was read, and laid over for consideration:

Resolved, That a Select Committee, of five members, be appointed, to consider the expe-diency of abolishing imprisonment for debt; with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Wednesday, Dec. 10. Mr. Barbour stated that sundry claims, for advances during the late war, had existed in favor of the State of Virginia, against the General Government, the principal part of which had been allowed by the Department to which belonged the adjustment of such claims; but, as there were still several items of the account which the accounting officers did not think it within their province to allow, he had been instructed to endeavor to obtain the passage of an act of Congress in relation to these claims. He, therefore, submitted the following resolution, which was read and laid over for consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on Mili-tary Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency, of passing a law, authorizing the proper department to settle, on equitable terms, the claims of Virginia against the go-vernment of the United States, arising from advances made by Virginia during the late

The resolutions offered yesterday, by Mr, Brown, of Ohio, providing for the every State north of Pennsylvania; and appointment of a Committee on Roads and Canals. and by Mr. Johnson, of ma, and North-Carolina, would also be the expediency of abolishing imprisonin his favour. On the other hand, no ment for debt, were again severally

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, said he had made a fruitless attempt, at the last session, to obtain information thro' a Committee, concerning the expediency of a new organization of the Judicia ry powers of the country—that the mea-sure was then thought to be premature; but recent events had proved that it was not so. He thought it the duty of Congress to remedy the defect which he believed to exist in this department of the government-that tremendous evils might result to the country, from the powers imparted to its Judiciary, when whole State, and a State that had been always been loyal to the Government, might be convulsed to its very centre by a judicial decision. He did not mean these remarks as reflecting upon the conduct of the judges, for he believed them to be highly enlightened and intelligent. But whatever degree of talent or integrity might be possessed by the judges, Mr. J. said he considered, in this case, only the tenure of their offices, and their responsibility. Some remedy for the defects to which he had alluded, he believed must ere long be adopted, to preserve the purity of our political institutions. Mr. J. then offered the following resolution, which was read, and laid over for considerations

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judi ciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of forming and constituting three additional Judicial Circuits to be added to the present number, with an additional Judge to cach, viz: one to be composed of the States cach, viz: one to be composed of the States of Tennessee and Alabama; one of Mississippi and Louisiana, and one of Indiana, Illinois and Missouri—also, to inquire into the expediency of amending the law respecting the Judiciary of the United States, so as to require a concurrence of at least seven Judges in any opinion, which may involve the validity of the laws of the United States, or of the States respectively.

respectively. Thursday, Dec. 11.
Mr. Hayne gave notice that he should,

tures of the several States an amend-in-

and was ordered to be printed:

Resolved by the Seconds and House of Representatives of the U.S. of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both House concurring. That the following amendment of the Constitution of the United States be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the whole number of States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution:

be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution:

That, for the purpose of electing a Presi-dent and Vice-President of the United States, each State shall be divided, by the Legisla-ture thereof, into a number of districts equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which such State may be enti-tled in the Congress; each district shall be composed of contiguous territory, and shall contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of persons, entitled, by the Constitution, to be represented, and on such days as Congress shall determine, which days shall be the same throughout the United States, the citizens of each state, who may be qualified to rote for a Representative in Congress, shall meet at such places within their respective districts as the Legislature of each State shall appoint; and each, in his proper person, shall vote for President and Vice President, one of whom, at the least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with himself; and separate tripli-cate lists shall be kept of all the voters, and of all the votes given for each person as President, and for each as Vice President. All the votes, so given in each district, shall be collected, forthwith, in such manner as the Legislature of the State may direct, at some one convenient place within the district; and the votes given for each candidate shall be added together, and the person having the greatest number of votes for President, and the one having the greatest number of votes for Vice President, shall be certified as daly preferred in said district, and shall be entitled to one vote each fur the respective offices for which they are candidates; but, if two or more persons shall have an equal number of votes in such district election, for the same office, then the returning officers shall decide between them, and certify accordingly. Tripli-cate certificates of the whole number of votes given for each candidate shall be made out, and transmitted, in such manner as Congres and transmitted, in such manner as Congress, may direct, to the seat of government of the United States, addressed to the President of the Senate: The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number the counter of the whole number to counter the state of the whole number. be equal to a majority of the whole number of electoral districts within the United States and if no person have such majority, then the President shall be chosen by the House of

manner now prescribed by the Constitution. The person having the greatest number of votes for Vice-President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be equal to a majority of the whole number of electoral districts, and if no person have such majority, then the Vice President shall be chosen by the Ky. for a Committee to inquire into then the Vice President shall be chosen by the Senate, from the two persons having the greatest number of votes for that office, in the manner now prescribed by the Constitu-

Friday, Dec. 12, The joint resolution offered vesterday by Mr. Benton, proposing an amendment of the Constitution, so as to give the election of President and Vice President to the people, in primary assem-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

blies, received its second reading.

Monday, Dec. 8.

Mr. M'Kim's resolution, calling on the Department of State for information respecting the moneys paid to Infirmaries or Hospitals for sick and disabled seamen, submitted on Friday last, was called up, and, after a short explanation from Mr. M'K. was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Little, it was Resolved, That the subject of Revolutionary

Pensions under the acts of March 18, 1818 and May 1, 1820, be referred to a Select Com-

Mr. Webster, of Massachusetts, submitted, for consideration, the follow-

Resolved, That provision ought to be made, by law, for defraying the expense incident to the appointment of an Agent, or Commissioner, to GREECE, whenever the President shall deem it expedient to make such appoint-

In offering the resolution, Mr. Webster stated, it was fur from being his wish, in any manner, to commit the House, in this or any of the political contests of Europe; but the President of the United States having, in his Message to Congress, not only expressed a belief that the Greek nation in its present struggle with its oppressors, had the good wishes of the whole civilized world, but also advanced the opinion that the Turkish dominion over that country was lost forever; he thought that, if such were the fact, it was important that Congress should act upon the subject. The United States, he said, had diverse interests in the Mediterranean, which At a meeting of the Members of the it important to prevent the election of Legislature of South Carolina, held at Mr. Crawford. Circumstances may a resolution proposing to the Legisla-

ed quarter. The main object he had ed view, he confessed, was to obtain from of this House an expression, respected States, so as to secure the election of President and Vice President of the United States by the Electors, and prevent the election from devolving, in any event, on the House of Representatives. In pursuance of nutice given yesterday, Mr. Benton asked, and obtained, leave to introduce the following resolution, which passed to a second reading, and was ordered to be printed:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representative in this country. But, what are our views in relation to the ever might be the case with other na-tions, we certainly ought not to be res-trained from expressing, with freedom, what are our views in relation to the Greek cause, so far as it may be done Greek cause, so far as it may be done without committing ourselves in the contest. And he really did hope that we should shew to the world, that there is, at least, one government which does entertain a proper view of that barbarous despotism, which, under the eyes of Europe, has been permitted, by a system of the fourest atrocity, to attempt to crush an interesting Christian nations. He did not desire that the resolution should be at present acted upon, but should be at present acted upon, but simply that it lie on the table for the consideration and deliberate reflection of this House.

The resolution was laid on the table. On motion of Mr. Brent, it was Resolved, That the Committee on the Ju-diciary be directed to inquire into the expe-diency of so amending the laws of the United States as to abolish imprisonment for debt.

On motion of Mr. Brent, it was also Resolved, That the Committee on the Judi-ciary be instructed to inquire into the policy and expediency of establishing a Criminal Code for the government of the U. States. On motion of Mr. Beecher, it was

On motion of Mr. December on the Cum-Resolved, That the Committee on the Cum-erland Road be instructed to inquire into the expediency of further extending the Cum-berland Road, by opening and making the same, from Wheeling to Zancsville, in the state of Ohio.

Mr. Owen offered the following: Resolved, That the Committee on the Judi-ciary be instructed to inquire into the expe-diency of extending a Circuit Court of the United States, [to the state of Alabama.]

On motion of Mr. Rankin, the resolve was amended so as to extend it to" those states in which no Circuit Court I been established."

Thus amended, it was agreed to. The House then proceeded to the choice of a Chaplain; when, on the second ballot, the Rev. Mr. Bascom, of the State of Ohio, was declared to be duly elected Chaplain on the part of this House. Tuesday, Dec. 9.

Among the petitions presented to day, a memorial from New-Bedford merchants, in behalf of citizens engaged in the whale fishery, and praying for additional duty on tallow, was present-ed by Mr. Baylies, of Massachusetts, and referred to the Committee on Agri-Representatives, from the three having the greatest number of votes for President, in the culture.

Mr. Cambreleng, of New-York, pre-

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, it was Resolved. That the Committee on Naval Af-fairs be instructed to inquire into the expedi-ency of continuing pensions to the widows or to the orphans of all officers, seamen and ma-rines, who may have been slain in the public or private armed vessels of the U. States, or who may have died of wounds received while in the service of their country, and to all other widows or orphans who may have been placed on the navy pension roll, by special acts of Congress: and of authorizing the payment of such sums as may be due those widows and orphans whose pensions may have been suspended.

Resolved, That the said committee be further instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting pensions to Lydia Allen and Penelope Denny.

On motion of Mr. Strong, of N. Y. it

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the pro-priety of giving concurrent jurisdiction to the spriety of giving concurrent jurisdiction to the Supreme or Superior Court of law, of the re-spective States, in cases arising under the act, entitled "An act to extend the privilege of obtaining patents for useful inventions and discoveries, and to enlarge and define the penalties for violating the rights of patentees."

On motion of Mr. Plumer, of New

Hampshire, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the capediency of allowing costs in cases where damages may be recovered for the violation of the rights of patentees, under the several neise concerning the issuing of patents for useful discoveries and inventions.

Mr. Prest effected the followings:

Mr. Brent offered the following:

Mr. Brent offered the following:
Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to transmit to this House all the papers, books, and reports, which have been forwarded by the several Boards of Commissioners and Registers of Land Titles, in relation to the adjustment of Land Claims derived from the French and Spanish authorities, situated in that part of the State of Louisians which constituted the late Territery of Orients.

Siana which constitutes.

Resolved, That the Scoretary of the Trensury be directed to inform this Hense, which there the Report of the late Register of the Land Office at Outloose, in Louisiana, upon the Land Claims schmitted to his consideration by the bet of Congress, approved 11th May, 1820, has been received, and, if not, of the cause and reasons of the delay of the said Register in making said Report.

These resolves lie on the table on the