

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

Subscription, three dollars per annum. No paper will be sent without at least \$1 50 in advance, and no paper discontinued, but at the option of the Editors, unless all arrearages are paid.

POLITICAL.

From the Florence (Alabama) Gazette. The city of New York seems likely to be distracted by the election of its representatives in the state Legislature.

We were surprised to find the last N. Y. Legislature passing a resolution favorable to a congressional caucus. This unwarrantable assumption of power being thus formally recognised by so respectable a state, gave great confidence to the advocates of a caucus.

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.

Although Mr. Clay has a few personal friends in this country, yet we think we may safely and justly assert that in many of Mr. Clay's avowed friends, we recognize the devoted admirers of the Secretary of the Treasury.

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.

At a meeting of the Members of the Legislature of South Carolina, held at

Columbia on the 29th ultimo, the following resolution, submitted by Mr. 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 Union 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 assembly 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 people:

Therefore be it resolved, that we will support JOHN C. CALHOUN for the office of 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 Mr. 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.

THE WORCESTER EGIS, "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 candidates."

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 in favour of Calhoun:—We think we hazard nothing, in saying he would receive the votes of South-Carolina, and of every State north of Pennsylvania; and it is most probable that that State, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, and North-Carolina, would also be in his favour.

THE YEOMAN, a neutral paper published 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 diminish Mr. Adams' claims upon the confidence of the people, every day seems to increase the obstacles 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.

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. Adams would succeed. But the South and 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.

compel those who would otherwise support Mr. Adams, to take that course. Filmore's Nautical Intel.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 8.

Several written messages were received from the President of the United States, all of which, except the following, were upon Executive business:

To the Senate of the United States:

By an Act of the last session 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.

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 expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debts with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Wednesday, Dec. 10.

Mr. Baybour 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.

Resolved, That the Committee on Military 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 government of the United States, arising from advances made by Virginia during the late war.

The resolutions offered yesterday, by Mr. Brown, of Ohio, providing for the appointment of a Committee on Roads and Canals, and by Mr. Johnson, of Ky. for a Committee to inquire into the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt, were again severally read, and passed.

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 Judiciary powers of the country—that the measure was then thought to be premature; but recent events had proved that it was not so.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary 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 each, 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.

Thursday, Dec. 11.

Mr. Hayne gave notice that he should, on Monday next, ask leave to introduce a resolution proposing to the Legisla-

tures of the several States an amendment of the Constitution of the United 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 notice 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 Representatives of the U. S. of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses 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:

That for the purpose of electing a President and Vice-President of the United States, each State shall be divided, by the Legislature thereof, into a number of districts equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which such State may be entitled 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 vote 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 tripartite 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.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending a Circuit Court of the United States, (to the state of Alabama.)

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of continuing pensions to the widows or to the orphans of all officers, seamen and marines, 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.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Dec. 8.

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

Resolved, That the subject of Revolutionary Pensions under the acts of March 18, 1818, and May 1, 1820, be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Webster, of Massachusetts, submitted, for consideration, the following:

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

In offering the resolution, Mr. Webster stated, it was far 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 main object he had in view, he confessed, was to obtain from this House an expression, responsive to the sentiment of the Message, in reference to the sacrifices and sufferings of that heroic people—sacrifices and sufferings which ought to excite the sympathy of every liberal minded man in Europe as well as in this country. But, whatever might be the case with other nations, we certainly ought not to be restrained from expressing, with freedom, what are our views in relation to the 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 foulest atrocity, to attempt to crush an interesting Christian nation.

The resolution was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Brent, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency 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 Judiciary 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

Resolved, That the Committee on the Cumberland Road be instructed to inquire into the expediency of further extending the Cumberland Road, by opening and making the same from Wheeling to Zanesville, in the state of Ohio.

Mr. Owen offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency 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 has 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 presented by Mr. Baylies, of Massachusetts, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Cambreleng, of New-York, presented a memorial from the tallow chandlers of New-York, in opposition to that presented by the merchants of New-Bedford, which was referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of continuing pensions to the widows or to the orphans of all officers, seamen and marines, 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 was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the propriety of giving concurrent jurisdiction to the Supreme or Superior Court of law, of the respective 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 expediency of allowing costs in cases where damages may be recovered for the violation of the rights of patentees, under the several acts concerning the issuing of patents for useful discoveries and inventions.

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 Louisiana which constituted the late Territory of Orleans.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform this House, whether the Report of the late Register of the Land Office at Opelousas, in Louisiana, upon the Land Claims submitted to his consideration by the act 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 day.