

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

Subscription prices: Three dollars per annum... Single copies, ten cents.

Legislators of North-Carolina.

DR. AZA BEALL'S SPEECH.

In the House of Commons, on the 16th ultimo, in favor of the repeal of the general ticket law.

THE GENERAL TICKET LAW.

Mr. Speaker: It is with an ordinary degree of embarrassment that I rise to make a few remarks on the resolution which I some days since, had the honor to submit to the consideration of this House.

The resolution has for its object the repeal of a law which provides for the election of Electors for a President and Vice-President of the United States by a general ticket, and in lieu thereof to restore the district principle.

In doing this I trust I have been influenced by the purest principles of republicanism as well as believing it to be the desire of my constituents and not only those whom I have the honor to represent, but the majority of the people of the State.

But, to appease the people, what did a succeeding Legislature do? They repealed the act of 1811, and enacted the law which the resolution now proposes to repeal; which, if made, is ten times worse than the former, it holds out to us the shadow of right without the substance.

It appears to be the object of Mr. Binns and "C." to kill Mr. Calhoun in public estimation, by unfair calculation and misrepresentation; but they will miss their object and feel the reaction of their falsehoods and stratagems on themselves.

for which I contend is the most republican, the most correct. Yet they will oppose it, because they know that it is an arrangement to subvert their career, and that is the true reason why they contend that the policy is not good.

Mr. Speaker, were I certain that by voting against the repeal of the general ticket law, I should secure to my favorite candidate the fifteen votes of this State, I would not do it. I have nothing to fear from the success of neither of the gentlemen nominated, as they are all high minded, honorable men, and such as our country delight to honor, either of them so doubt would do equal justice to the United States.

THE PRESIDENCY.

From the West Chester (Pa.) Republican.

A writer for the Democratic Press, who calls himself "Cassius," has made a very unjust and illiberal attack on Mr. CALHOUN; but we trust that his violence and want of candor will so deprive his garbled statements and misrepresentations in the estimation of an enlightened and discerning community, as to prevent them from doing any essential injury to the untainted and irreproachable character of the Secretary of War.

We regret to see such misrepresentations of the official conduct of Mr. Calhoun, and such slanderous charges ungenerously brought against so distinguished a member of the republican party, in a paper professing democratic, and bearing the name, too, of a Democratic Press. Mr. Binns is not even satisfied with admitting others into his columns, to calumniate the Secretary of War; but he ever prostitutes his fine talents and ingloriously joins with his unprincipled confederator, in the unallowable work of detraction.

It appears to be the object of Mr. Binns and "C." to kill Mr. Calhoun in public estimation, by unfair calculation and misrepresentation; but they will miss their object and feel the reaction of their falsehoods and stratagems on themselves.

Lowndes and Clay were applicants to the office of Secretary of War, which undoubtedly accounts for their declining to accept the office of the Secretary of War. After these gentlemen had refused serving their country in an office so arduous and full of responsibility, it was tendered to our worthy fellow-citizen, Mr. Calhoun, who accepted it, and who has, since 1817, discharged the duties of it with such fidelity and ability, as to command our respect and admiration.

Mr. Crawford has been long aspiring to a seat in the Presidential Chair, and in order to secure his object, has courted popularity by proposing retrenchments in the expenditures of government, particularly in the War department.

The political views and principles of Mr. Calhoun, more strictly coincide with the opinions and principles of the people of Pennsylvania, than those of any other candidate now offering for the Presidency, and on that account as well as on the account of his talents and erudition, he comes better recommended to the people of this state, than any other of the aspirants to the Chief Magistracy.

Presidential Prospects.—There are five candidates for the Presidential chair, Messrs. Calhoun Adams, Jackson, Clay and Crawford. Perhaps, to make the half dozen, we might add the name of Clinton, though he is little talked of yet.

It appears to be the object of Mr. Binns and "C." to kill Mr. Calhoun in public estimation, by unfair calculation and misrepresentation; but they will miss their object and feel the reaction of their falsehoods and stratagems on themselves.

Mr. Crawford's supporters, until within a short time, have pretended to believe that Mr. Calhoun was but a candidate—that he was only playing into the hands of another; being compelled to abandon this ground, they now admit that he is a candidate, but declare that the idea of his succeeding is preposterous—that there is no probability of his receiving more than the vote of his own state.

Such inconsistencies will not escape a discerning public; and those who practice them will find, that instead of raising their sinking cause, they will precipitate it still faster into irretrievable ruin.

MR. CALHOUN.

The Trenton Emporium, noticing the claims of Mr. Clinton to the station of President, remarks that "there appear to be many insurmountable objections to him;" but, adds that respectable Journal, "there is one who is no less the ardent friend of internal improvements and of manufactures, and who has always been a much more consistent politician: That one is JOHN C. CALHOUN, and our voice is for him."

The Connecticut Herald alleges, that "every mail brings additional proof that Mr. Crawford and Mr. Adams are both losing ground as candidates for the Presidency," and that "several influential papers in New-England which, at the commencement of the presidential campaign, were favorable to the election of Mr. Adams, have recently abandoned his cause as hopeless, and espoused the interests of Mr. Calhoun."

The Rhode-Island American observes of Mr. Calhoun, that "in every station he has occupied, he has made himself known and felt. In his early efforts of intellect, he discovered the possession of those versatile, brilliant and commanding powers, which matured by time and experience, are now receiving the reluctant homage even of those who would fain represent his claims as subordinate, and his prospects as hopeless."

ing." "His friends have patiently relied on the patriotism, intelligence and good sense of the people, as the most desirable and honorable grounds of support." "The most conspicuous display of his talents and patriotism, as an ardent friend of the Union, and as a man to be found in the ranks of his services antecedent to the declaration of the late war. He was one of the most efficient and eloquent supporters of the war measure, and of the administration of Madison and Monroe."

The Massachusetts Free Press says that Mr. Calhoun is only guilty of the obvious crime of being a young man. "This is the sin and substance," the head and front of his offending. "If he should be elevated to the presidency, he will thus be in his forty-fifth year, only just at the age of Washington, when he was appointed commander in chief of the American forces, and not quite ten years older than a President is required to be by the constitution of the United States."

In North-Carolina, an electoral ticket is forming in favor of Mr. Calhoun. In Pennsylvania, considering the sentiments of her democratic members of the legislature as a correct representation of the people, Mr. Calhoun is admitted to be decidedly the strongest of the presidential candidates in the esteem and affections of the democratic party.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Jan. 18.

The bill making partial appropriations for the support of government, during the year 1854, was, on motion of Mr. Smith, and by general consent, taken up for consideration in Committee of the Whole. The bill makes appropriation for the payment of the Senators and Representatives in Congress, and for the officers, clerks, and servants of both Houses. It was reported to the Senate, and passed to be engrossed and read the third time.

Mr. Lloyd, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred a resolution (introduced some time ago by Mr. Parrott) to inquire into the expediency of increasing the number of sloops of war, made a report thereon, accompanied by the following bill:

Be it enacted, &c. That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be built, in addition to the present naval force of the United States, a number of sloops of war of the first class, not exceeding ten; to each not less than twenty guns each, of such description and weight of metal, as the President may direct, and that the sum of eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose aforesaid, out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Wednesday, Jan. 14.

The bill from the House of Representatives, making a partial appropriation for the support of the Government for the year 1854, was twice read, pro forma, and taken under consideration in committee of the whole, and having been amended, was reported to the Senate, and ordered to be read a third time, and a third time according to the usual course.