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FOR THE STAR.

GENTLEMEN.—As the Editors of the Register have very unbecomingly, denied me that privilege, which I humbly conceive to be due to every patron and supporter, a place in their paper, in vindication of Mr. Calhoun, from the foul and unmerited charges they have circulated against him, I must ask the favor of you to insert the two inclosed numbers in your useful paper. The facts are these: Messrs. Gales & Son have, all along, most strenuously contended that at the Caucus, lately held in this City, to agree upon an electoral ticket in favor of Wm. H. Crawford, that "there were upwards of 100 members present," who went into Caucus. This I knew not to be the fact; and to do away any further erroneous impressions, I simply and respectfully requested them to publish the names of those gentlemen who actually did compose this Caucus, so that every remaining doubt on the subject might be dissipated by the light of truth; and surely, in this, there was nothing improper. But, say the Editors of the Register, A Patron, "is written in too uncourtly a style to do any good; and as it was principally levelled at them and the friends of Mr. Crawford generally, it is better suited to the columns of the Star." The pieces of "Cassius," though, were not considered "too uncourtly." O no! they were the very thing. They abused Mr. Calhoun outrageously, and that formed no objection with these courtly Editors. No, I do apprehend, that A Patron would in reality, do their cause "no good," and it was for this very reason I wished a place in the columns of the Register. Its Editors have labored manfully, but not effectually, I think, to scatter the poison in every corner of the state, and it was my object to endeavor to counteract its influence by as mild an antidote as the case would admit. It is really amusing to see how ingenious they have tried to be, in getting round and giving the go-by to my communications. After having inserted in their paper, four very long articles, taken from a pamphlet or other papers, tho' marked as original for their own, against Mr. Calhoun: after having done him all the injury in their power, even suffering him to be charged, in one of the pieces of "Cassius," as the ostensible murderer of three or four soldiers, over whom he had no immediate control; yet, when a writer appears in his defence, and points out the author of these base calumnies, as an officer dismissed for bad conduct, these Editors come out and tell us, that, "having determined to give the speeches of two or three members of Congress on the Greek question a place in the Register, they are necessarily compelled to be present to decline publishing any further discussions on the Presidential election, and, indeed, think it well to let the matter rest a little." This is very "courtly language" for Editors to use towards their correspondents, and especially by those who profess to be Republicans, who, one would suppose, should not at least confine their columns altogether on one side of the question, and that side too in support of the Radical faction.—After having exhausted all their strength, and poured out the last phial of wrath upon the head of Mr. Calhoun, they tell us, "it is well to rest a little."—This is but the echo of "the National Intelligencer." That paper declined publishing some communications the other day, on the Presidential Election, on account of having determined to publish the debate on the Greek question. One says Greek, and the other says Greeks—how perfect and how beautiful the echo! I presume by the time the Editors of the Register shall get through their Greek Speeches, that other calumnies will be hatched up and ready to find a place in their paper against Mr. Calhoun; but I think, instead of letting "the matter rest a little," they had better let it rest altogether in future, if they cannot cease to publish such base & unfounded charges against one of the most distinguished Patriots and Statesmen in our country. Did the "communications of A Patron," (for altho' in one piece, they were requested to publish it in two numbers,) say they, "contain a statement of facts favorable to Mr. Calhoun, (who is styled by the writer, as one of the first and best men in our country,) without any offensive allusion to themselves and others, they would have cheerfully given it a place.

Now, I think, with due deference to these sage Editors, that "the pieces in question do contain facts," which I defy them to refute; and as to "any offensive allusions to themselves, and others," such as Cassius, I am satisfied I indulged in no reflections but such as their conduct justly merited and loudly called for. But it seems, from the strong and particular emphasis they have put upon it, that I have said too much for Mr. Calhoun, in "styling him, as one of the first and best men in our country."—Let them deny and disprove it if they can. A grateful country will yet convince them of his exalted worth. This game of detraction does not comport with their own professions of respect and esteem for that gentleman, some time ago expressed by them in the following words: "we have already said, that we entertain a very high opinion of Mr. Calhoun, and in this we have the good fortune to have the Star follow in our lead; but however respectable his character, however splendid his talents, and however high we estimate his private worth, he is *too young* to be placed at the head of our general government." After having themselves bestowed on him such unqualified praise, for "his splendid talents, private worth," &c. and objecting only to his age, they now intimate as much as that he is undeserving of being "styled one of the first and best men in our country."—How can these worthy Editors reconcile such singular inconsistency?

They tell us, it is well to stop a little; from which it would be naturally inferred, that they at least did not intend to publish any thing more at present on the Presidential question; yet, after giving this friendly advice, what do they themselves do, but fill up nearly two columns of their paper, in giving the proceedings of a Caucus lately held at Albany, which, like the one here, it has been well ascertained, was held by a minority of the members; and which they vainly hope is favorably inclined to Mr. Crawford. This is liberal and quite consistent in my worthy friends of the Register.—They are very free to claim the right of expressing their own opinion. To control which, under a proper & rightful exercise, I certainly have no disposition, did they not, in that expression, palm it upon the world as that of other people. They say that they "have a right to their own opinions"—Granted. But they seem unwilling to suffer me to express mine; or why refuse me a place in their columns. Their actions are totally at variance with their professions. They say "it is ungenerous in the friends of Mr. Calhoun to wish to occupy the columns of the Register," because it supports Mr. Crawford. Has it indeed come to this; are not these Editors themselves greatly countenanced & supported too by the friends of Mr. Calhoun; such I know to be the fact; yet they are not to be heard in his defence, but treated with contempt, because, in the vindication of injured innocence, some reflections are necessarily cast on Mr. Crawford. All writers, then, who will not support this gentleman, are kindly advised to make use of some other vehicle than the Register for their productions. They are, then, absolutely excluded from a place in this truly republican paper. How uncivil, how ungenerous! & that, too, in those who profess to be the advocates of the people's rights. Support the friends of Mr. Calhoun should be in this way, & resolve to give their entire support & patronage to such establishments only as advocated his claims to the presidency.—I suspect the subscription list of the Register would present a very meager aspect. Let them, however, go on in their own way. They will yet, I think, be apt to shift their colours, and come out, in large letters, in favour of John C. Calhoun, the National Candidate & the man of the people, or some other person who may appear to them to be the strongest.

FOR THE REGISTER.

THE CAUCUS CANDIDATE! NO. I.

GENTLEMEN: It has been frequently asserted by you, that, at the late Caucus held in this city, by some of the members of the Legislature, to fix upon an electoral ticket in favor of Wm. H. Crawford, that "there were upwards of one hundred" of that body, who attended and went into Caucus.—Now I am satisfied nothing is further removed from the fact, for it was ascertained beyond all doubt, by four or five of the members, who were present, and who took particular pains to count and find out the number, that there were only 32 persons who went into the Caucus. To do away, therefore, all further misrepresentation, why not publish the names of those gentlemen, who did compose this Caucus when the public mind will be fairly satisfied, as to the real strength of Mr. Crawford among the members of our late Legislature. Why keep things in the dark? Why not come out openly and boldly, as they did in the Richmond Caucus? The reason is at once obvious: there they had a majority, and were not afraid to publish their names; but you were in a minority, and strive to con-

ceal the fact.—It is naturally to be presumed, that on this occasion the partisans of Mr. Crawford mustered all their strength, and which, to the utmost, did not exceed 32; yet you, Messrs. Editors, under a mistaken, and no doubt, most laudable, motive, for I will not ascribe it to an improper motive, continue to repeat, that "upwards of 100 members attended this Caucus."—It seems to be your wish to impress upon the public mind, that a majority of the members were favorable to the election of Mr. Crawford; but such, I most sincerely believe, is not the fact. If it be, why is it not proved by actual demonstration?—There is one thing, and *prove* another. You are called on, then, to give us the proof positive, and your testimony may be credited; but, without it, all your idle and extravagant calculations will not avail you.

I apprehend the Caucus itself, and the vote on the motion to print the Governor's Message against Calhoun, exhibited to a man the strength of Mr. Crawford among the members. The truth is, Messrs. Editors, the friends of the radical candidate were in a minority in our Legislature; but they hope to delude the people into a belief that they constituted a majority.—They were well apprised, that if it should be published to the world, and their names given at large, that only 32 out of 196 members attended the Caucus, with the view to direct and control the popular will, the people, with one accord, would frown down indignantly upon them; and hence their extreme anxiety to impress the belief that they had a majority. Such pitiful devices, such degrading subterfuges, however, will not do among a free and an independent people; they must, and will be informed by their agents or representatives, whose servants they are, in relation to all passing events; and those who wish to smother the truth, are "afraid of the light, because their deeds are evil."—What signifies it, even assuming it as the fact, which however will not be conceded, that a majority of the members of our late Assembly were in favor of Wm. H. Crawford? Does this, therefore, by a parity of reasoning, prove that a majority of the good people of the state are in his favor? By no means: for it is well known, that his principal strength lies in the northern and some of the small eastern counties, the population of a half dozen of which will hardly equal one of the large middle and western counties, in a great majority of which the people are decidedly opposed to Mr. Crawford. From this view of the subject, then, and I think a correct one, that also Mr. Crawford may have had nearly half, or even, for the sake of argument, a majority of the members on his side, yet, it by no means proves, that he is the favorite of the great body of the people of N. Carolina. In the Legislature, Messrs. Editors, you, and every body else, know as well as I do, that the small counties have as much weight as the larger ones; but when the people shall come to vote individually for electors, it will be found that these large western counties (the most of which are entirely opposed to the radical candidate) the case will be very different. Instead of getting a majority, it is possible that he may obtain by hard struggling, intrigue and canvassing, one third of the votes in this state; but this, in my opinion, will be the utmost. The people, who will always do right, if left to themselves, just begin to be awakened; and I hazard nothing in saying that, as free and independent citizens, they will decide with correctness the impending controversy; that as faithful Jurors, unpannelled to try their country's cause, they will report a proper verdict. They will pronounce, and that in a voice of thunder, that Calhouning is a most dangerous innovation upon the Constitution of our country, and well calculated to undermine and overthrow the provisions of that glorious monument of human wisdom, consecrated by the blood of our gallant forefathers: they will, by their decision, declare to the world, that all those who went into the Caucus, to defeat the legitimate course pointed out in the Constitution, by which the President and Vice-President shall be chosen, are unfaithful guardians of the people's rights, and that such proceedings are at open war with the best interests and genius of our government.

Upon the whole, Messrs. Editors, I am at a loss to conceive upon what states you rely for the support of your candidate! In N. York, you know, he stands no chance, and in Pennsylvania, he has not even the shadow of a hope left him.—In the eastern states, his name is seldom mentioned; in the west, he will not receive a vote; & in the south he cannot, with any certainty, count upon a single state that will support him, except Georgia; and even this is doubtful.—I know his friends have made large calculations, but I am satisfied they are equally as delusive. They have counted upon N. York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, & Alabama; but surely by this time, allowing him every state in which his friends are struggling their last political existence, they must now be convinced, that, at the farthest, Mr. Crawford cannot possibly obtain the votes of more than four States, to wit: Delaware, Virginia, N. Carolina, & Georgia. Remember, however, that I do not allow him the three first named; for it is my decided opinion that he will not succeed in either of these. I know in N. Carolina, the public mind is much against him; and in Virginia, the more his merits are discussed, the more and more the people become convinced of his hollow pretensions. The public sentiment, therefore, in these two States, is settling down fast on other candidates, who are more entitled to their confidence & support. In the little state of Delaware, which has always been claimed for Mr. Crawford, it is said, that he stands no chance. None, then, but the solitary state of Georgia is left to uphold him; and before the election, it is thought, even this will desert him. Where then, Messrs. Editors, as I said before, do you look for the support of your candidate!—Perhaps you rely upon a congressional Caucus; but in this, I am now well convinced (on the supposition that one should be held, of which, however, it is said there is no earthly prospect,) that even *how* he would be equally unfortunate; for out of 60 members of Congress, he cannot confidently count upon, as his friends, more than 45.—In a caucus, then, how is he to succeed? For myself, I see no possible chance for him here, nor any where else.—Under all these considerations of the subject, to which I have

arrived, on much reflection, permit me most respectfully to ask the question, whether you can be serious in advocating the pretensions of W. H. Crawford, seeing as you now must, no speck left him in the Political horizon!

A PATRON.

FOR THE STAR.

A tribute of respect to the brave.
To see at any time tyranny and oppression raising its gorgon front against the noble exertions of freedom and independence, is a spectacle which wounds American pride, and recalls to our remembrance the manful struggle of '76. The cause of the Greeks is one to which the literary and political world have long since directed their attention: it is there we behold the inhuman Turk trampling upon the sad vestiges of her ancient glory; destroying, with savage like ferocity, the poor remains of what she once was, and exulting in the plenitude of his power over their sad reverse of fortune. Who, when he pictures to his imagination, the deplorable situation of this nursery of science, does not feel that indignation arise within him, which becomes every American? As individuals we will assist her, but, as a nation, policy forbids us. We are conscious of this, but, notwithstanding, we dare assert, that there is not an American who did not sympathize with the fallen fortunes of Andros Laciottis. He came to London flushed with the hope of proffered assistance from our country, and bearing well in mind the old maxim that "procrastination is the thief of time," immediately addressed a letter to our Secretary of State, the issue of which every one is sufficiently acquainted with. If we but cast our thoughts back to the brightest days of her glory, when from the lofty pinnacle to which her own exertions had raised her, she dispensed to the world wisdom, laws and science, with unsparring hand; and then contrast them with her present situation, we cannot avoid exclaiming, in the language of Milton's fallen angels, "how fallen indeed." Here Homer wrote that inimitable work, which the productions of our more polished and civilized days have not rivalled. Here the brave Spartan sacrificed his followers' lives at the altar of freedom, and in one common grave buried his and his country's fate. Here Sappho sang in her own native polished strain, and Pindias almost "taught the marble to speak." But why need we call to recollection days that have passed and gone, and are now as if they had never been? Greece is doubly unfortunate in her struggle: the situation of Europe, at the present time, deters any power of itself to embark in her cause. Alexander cannot declare war against the Turks, for it would go in direct opposition to his own darling policy; neither will he listen to a proposal to that effect from any one of the allied powers. England has hitherto stood aloof, but her intentions are as uncertain and ambiguous as the dark and mysterious hints that have crept out of her cabinet. Who knows but that the rumor prevalent in our country, that she is determined to resist and counteract the designs of the allied powers against the South American provinces, with the approbation and assistance of the United States, may be, to use the old expression, but a spring to catch woodcocks. Born and nurtured in the school of adversity, we will shew them, however precocious they may deem us, that we regard their machinations as the idle wind. In our struggle for independence, we were encouraged, by Britain's ancient rival; but who extends a fostering hand to the Greeks? It delights us to inform the world, that the sons of the University of North-Carolina, with a liberality truly characteristic of their fathers, have subscribed nearly two hundred dollars, to aid this unfortunate people, in their struggle against tyranny and oppression. The sum is small, it is true, when put in competition with the work it is to accomplish; but the motives which prompted, and the feelings which excited them to perform so glorious an action, amply compensate them in the estimation of the ingenious and the brave. It is consoling to those who have grown gray in the service of their country, to reflect, that when they are gone, they leave behind them noble actions of that tree, whose branching honors have hitherto elicited the admiration of the world. The noble example which the young men of our University have set us, shall never be forgotten; and should that country, whose sufferings they have attempted to alleviate, ever attain its ultimate object, the gratification which they now feel will be doubly enhanced by the consideration, that they have been instrumental in its acquisition. As for ourselves, we hope that the Turk may yet crouch at the feet of the Greek, and the sun of science again illumine this benighted world.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Monday Jan. 26.

Mr. Holmes of Maine, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill for the better securing the accountability of public officers, with certain amendments.

Two communications were received from the War Department, containing a statement of the expenditure of the money appropriated for the purpose of civilizing Indians, and also, a statement of the clerks employed in that Department, with the amount received by each.

Mr. Hayne, from the Select Committee to whom was referred a resolution from the House of Representatives, providing for the sending of a ship of the line to convey the Marquis Lafayette to America, reported a new resolution on the subject, as an amendment to the one from the other House. This resolution requires the President of the United States to express to the Marquis the grateful assurances of the respect and gratitude of the government towards him; and also authorizes the President, whenever the Marquis' intention to visit this country shall be made known to him, to send a public vessel to convey that distinguished individual to the land to which, in early life, he had rendered such eminent services. The resolution was, subsequently, taken up for consideration, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. King, of Alabama, in the chair.

The resolution, as reported by the committee, was unanimously passed to be engrossed, and read the third time, and subsequently, had its third reading by general consent, and passed.

Wednesday, Jan. 28.

The bill to authorize the President of the United States to cause to be made a military road from Fort St. Philip, on the River Mississippi to the English Turn, as an auxiliary to the defence of New Orleans, was taken up for consideration. A considerable debate took place, in which Messrs. Chandler, Jackson, Johnson, of Louisiana, King, of N. York, Holmes of Maine, Smith, Mills, Macon, Benton, and Brown, engaged.—The bill was supported, on the ground that the road contemplated is absolutely necessary to render Fort St. Philip useful, as a means of defence; that fortification being at present, accessible only by water, which mode of communication is found extremely inconvenient for the transportation of cannon and other munitions of war, and renders the garrison peculiarly defenceless in time of war. It was also contended that this bill, proposing the construction of a road for purposes purely and solely military, does not come within the purview of the great question of constitutional power; on the part of Congress, to construct roads and canals. On the other hand, it was argued that, if the road were indeed for military purposes exclusively, it should be constructed by the troops of the United States, or from the proceeds of the public lands contiguous to it, without calling for appropriations from the Treasury. The bill was objected to as immediately involving the question upon the power of Congress to make roads; as, in its course, it was contemplated to pass, for a considerable distance, through lands belonging to individual citizens of the State of Louisiana; and it was thought best by some members that the consideration of it should be postponed until the question of constitutional power should, in some shape, be decided. The bill was finally laid upon the table.

Thursday, January 29.

The resolution reported by the Select Committee on several amendments to the Constitution, which provides that no person shall be eligible to the Presidency for more than eight years, was taken up for consideration, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Lannan in the Chair; and after some time spent therein, the resolution was reported to the Senate, without amendment, and passed to be engrossed, and read the third time.

Friday, Jan. 30.

The resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, so as to provide "that no person, having been twice elected to the office of President, shall again be eligible to that office," was read the third time, and the question on passing the same was decided in the affirmative.

So the resolution passed, and was sent to the other House.
The resolution reported by a Select Committee of the Senate, proposing an amendment of the Constitution of the United States in relation to the election of President and Vice President, and of Representatives in Congress, was taken up for consideration, as in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Smith in the chair. The question was declared to be upon a resolution proposed by Mr. Benton, as an amendment to that reported by the Se-

VIATOR.