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COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE STAR.
Raleigh, Feb. 7, 1834.

GENTLEMEN.—In consequence of Henry Seawell, Esq. declining to have his name placed on the Electoral Ticket of this State, in favor of William H. Crawford, from constitutional doubts, holding as he does, at present, an appointment under the government of the United States, it, therefore, becomes necessary to substitute some other name for that of Mr. Seawell's; and it is with much pleasure the Committee of Correspondence have it in their power to offer that of Nathaniel Jones, of Crabtree, Wake county.

THE CAUCUS CANDIDATE! NO. II.

Perhaps, Messrs. Gales & Son, you calculate to effect a revolution in public opinion, favourable to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, by publishing, as original articles, communications against Mr. Calhoun, which have long since appeared in some of the FOREIGN PAPERS, and which have been often refuted. I mean "Cassius" who is as impotent as he is elaborate, and as sophisticated as his charges are unfounded. But, gentlemen, if such be your expectations, you will be sadly disappointed; for Mr. CALHOON holds a place in the affections of his countrymen, too permanent to be shaken, by such malicious writers as "Cassius" and the "Radical;" the last one of which, I see, is roughly handled, and, so far, completely defeated by a writer in the National Intelligencer over the signature of "A Republican;" and I have no doubt, that after he has made "the Radical" hang his head upon the willows, that "Cassius" will be apt to feel the lightning of his pen. What other motive but disappointment in his aspiring views, and deadly hostility towards Mr. Calhoun, for refusing to suffer him to pocket a few thousand of the public money, could induce this writer to undertake to ransack, scrape up, and search our old documents and reports, to shew the extravagance of the Secretary of War? This is but the same game which the Radicals in Congress have all along been playing;—it is the same effort in a different shape;—the same malignant matter under a new guise. It is their wish to make it appear, that Mr. Calhoun has been unecessarily, and even prodigally, extravagant in the department over which he presides with so much distinguished ability. But, Messrs. Editors, these Radicals, these pretended economists, have not satisfied us, that he ever called for one cent more than was absolutely necessary to effect the object of the appropriation; and the chief of this very department, has, by his vigilance, his known devotedness to business, and his zeal in his country's cause, contributed more than any other man, to lessen the expenses of government. Look, for instance, how perfect is his system of accountability. Examine his last report to Congress, and you see the beauty and order of the system. For the year 1823, out of 291 agents, paymasters, &c. &c. to disburse upwards of 43 millions of dollars, yet, after passing through so many hands, not a solitary cent has been lost to the government. Even the President of U. States himself says, in his late truly republican and patriotic message, and who can ask for better or higher authority; that "the state of the army, in its organization and discipline, has been gradually improving for several years, and has now attained a high degree of perfection." That "a system of economy and accountability, has been introduced into every branch of the service, which admits of little additional improvement." And so, when, I would ask, but to Mr. Calhoun, is this happy

state of things to be ascribed? How idle, and how ridiculous, then, is it, Messrs. Editors, for you, or any body else, to talk about the extravagant administration of the War Department. What advantage would it be to Mr. Calhoun, even supposing Congress should allow annually more for objects of appropriation than he recommended? It would be no benefit to him. All the money would be unquestionably laid out on public works, to defend and improve the condition of the country. It is, therefore, idle to talk about his extravagance. If he is extravagant, (which is not admitted,) is it not for the good and glory of his country? Not, Messrs. Editors, this unfounded charge of extravagance comes with an ill grace, and from an unfortunate source;—the partisans of Mr. Crawford; for, of all the candidates before the nation, he can lay the least claim to that magical word economy, in the administration of his department. Witness the unauthorized loans of nearly one million of dollars to different Banks, which were known at the time to be unsafe, & which have since become insolvent; and the government, in consequence, will irrecoverably lose the money. If such be Radical economy, in the name of common sense, keep us aloof from all its supporters;—let us confide nothing in their hands. Many other instances of Mr. Crawford's Radical retrenchments and economy might be quoted, to his own disadvantage, but I conclude that the above, which is a matter not to be disputed, furnishes in itself incontrovertible evidence of the fallacy, and, I may add, folly, of his claims to economy. He is no more economical than any other man: It is all a bait, to talk about his economy: It is a political hoax, a Radical trap to catch the unthinking and uninformed, by a mere sound. It is, in fact, intended to render him popular with those who prefer dollars and cents to their country, liberty and freedom;—with those who would sell their political "birth-right for a mess of pottage"—whose policy it would be to save at the spicket and loose at the bung. The partisans of Mr. Crawford very well know that they cannot refer to any important deed or distinguished act in his political history, that would do on which to rest his claims to the Presidency; and hence, to have some prop to sustain and start him with, they have fixed upon retrenchments and economy as his hobby horse; thinking thereby to gull the intelligent people of these U. States; but, gentlemen, they have deceived themselves: they have been discovered and exposed in their shameful attempts to mislead the public mind in favor of a man, as President, who, on a fair comparison of his merits, actually present fewer claims to their support for that distinguished station, than any other candidate now before the American nation. I should like to know, since it is not certainly believed, whether he ever originated, in his department, one single measure of retrenchment? If he can show none of the fruits of his principles, it is a bad sign. Where shall we look for any? Point us to the monument which illustrates either his wisdom or virtues, and I may then be convinced, of what I never was before, that Mr. Crawford offers fair pretensions to the Presidency. Of this, however, I am satisfied, I never shall be convinced. I remember nothing that he has ever achieved for his country;—no splendid deed, that will cause his name to descend to posterity with glory and honor, unless it be his singular proposition for the whites to intermarry with the Indians: For our fair daughters of youth and beauty, to intermarry with savage Indians!! The very thought of it is enough to make one shudder. In some instances, on our western frontier, perhaps, a case may now and then be found of a white man intermarrying with an Indian squaw; and, in all probability, the descendants of all such unions in future generations may list the name of Wm. H. Crawford, as the patriot, philanthropist and the friend of man.

I have innumerable objections to Mr. Crawford, and, among others, I am afraid, should he be elected, that he would completely revolutionize the Country; that he would turn out of office a great many good men, and put in a good many bad ones. I know a number, on whom, should he succeed, he would be obliged to confer an appointment, (which, in many cases, would be very improper,) and this accounts for their great zeal in his cause. Some would expect to be foreign ministers, others Judges, some collectors of the customs, and others to fill the different Cabinet offices. I hope, therefore, my countrymen will pause and look to the consequence, before they give their suffrage to the adherents of Mr. Crawford; for, should he be the successful candidate, (of which, however, I do not entertain the least fear,) as he would be indebted to a few active friends for his appointment, he would of necessity be bound in honor to bestow on them a suitable reward, to wit: good fat offices and appointments of honor and profit; and, in some of these, I am much afraid he would place that long winded and impotent writer "Cassius," who, it is said, was dismissed from office for bad conduct. Hence his great aversion to Mr. Calhoun.—He now comes out, and condemns him for doing his duty. Such conduct will not avail time: the tattered mantle which now, in part, conceals him from public view, will be removed; and this traducer of one of the first and best men in the Country will be exposed in all his merited, hideous deformity.—Does not his principles, as an elegant writer once said of a political hypocrite, shew "an inbred wretchedness of heart, made up between the vile malignity of a serpent and the spiteful imbecility of an inferior reptile."—Such is the character of "Cassius," and such it is given. He empties his corroded bosom of its gall, in all the bitterness of conscious meanness, in all the acrimony of human depravity.—Before he undertakes to censure others, let him examine himself, and, I apprehend, he will find enough to do, to bring about a revolution in his own bosom, and in whose baseness and corruption, radicalism, it seems, has formed a worthy triad: at whose shrine, virtue would find a grave of eternal forgetfulness, and vice a monumental marble of recorded honors.

A PATRON.
FOR THE STAR.
"ECONOMY"—"MR. CALHOON."
NO. IV.
They hate the excellence they cannot reach.
The next charge brought by "Cassius" against Mr. Calhoun is, that he permitted Col. King, of the army, to inflict arbitrary and tyrannic punishment upon the soldiers of his command. The facts in this case are simply as follows: In the year 1818, immediately after Mr. Calhoun took charge of the War Department, Col. King, at a distance of 1,000 miles from the seat of government, took upon himself the responsibility of inflicting summary punishment upon military offenders, in some cases in direct violation of law, and in others without subjecting them to the forms of trial. The moment these circumstances were communicated to Mr. Calhoun, he directed Col. King's arrest, and brought him before a court martial for trial. After a full investigation of the charges, Col. King was sentenced by the court to a suspension of "all rank, pay and emoluments for the space of five years," which is nearly equal in severity to a dismissal from service. This sentence was immediately submitted to the President, and approved, and was in a course of execution before the subject was agitated in Congress. Thus it appears, that Mr. Calhoun most promptly and effectually redressed, by the infliction of a severe punishment, the abuse, which has been so falsely charged by "Cassius" upon his administration. To show the extent of the unfairness and misrepresentation with which this charge has been brought forward, it is proper to add, that Col. King, in his defence, stated that Mr. Calhoun had brought him to punishment with a rigor which he considered arbitrary and unjust—that "his conduct," in bringing him to trial, to use Colonel King's own language, "was not to be reconciled to the immutable principles of justice;" and that he had done him "an injury that he could never repair." How is it possible for any man, who is not lost to all sense of propriety and truth, to produce accusations founded upon facts like these! Notwithstanding the ample evidence which has been produced that Mr. Calhoun, so far from being delinquent in procuring a redress of the abuse, had acted with equal promptitude, vigor, and effect, "Cassius" has attempted to magnify the transaction by a recital of the enormities, of which Col. King was guilty, dishonorably suppressing the exculpation of Mr. Calhoun, and thus giving to the whole a false and exaggerated aspect, for the purpose of assailing his reputation. All this, too, is done in the face of a full and deliberate acquittal by Congress, to which the whole subject was referred. Such are the miserable artifices to which Mr. Crawford's friends are compelled to resort, in order to sustain him, and to obscure the well-earned character of Mr. Calhoun. But to suppose that such attempts will succeed, would be offering an insult to the justice and intelligence of the community. To pursue this subject, the system of punishment in the army, during the whole course of Mr. Crawford's administration of the War Department, was arbitrary and illegal, and there is not a single instance on record, in which he

made any effort to correct it. On the other hand, one of the first acts of Mr. Calhoun was to bring to trial and punishment an officer of rank, who had openly violated the laws of his country and the claims of humanity. In fact, the very irregularities of Col. King may be considered as growing out of Mr. Crawford's lax and negligent administration, and deserve to be ranked among the abuses which he left for Mr. Calhoun to rectify. It may be safely asserted, that if he had exercised one half of Mr. Calhoun's vigilance and ability, in discharging his official duties, that the offences, the trial, and the exemplary punishment of Col. King would never have occurred. Fortunately for the honor of the country, the War Department has gone to better hands, and, from the first moment of the change, not a known case of illegal punishment (or, indeed, any other abuse) has occurred, where the remedy has not been promptly and effectually applied.

Table with financial data: The expenditure for 1817 was \$1,300,000 00; From this deduct on account of the inductions of the army, 200,000 00; Total \$1,100,000 00; The expenditure for 1823 was nearly 1,700,000 00; From this last sum deduct on account of reduction in prices of the articles of supply, 383,337 00; And there remains the sum of \$1,316,663 00.

And there remains the sum of \$1,316,663 00 the difference in mere economy of administration between the last years respectively of Mr. Crawford's and Mr. Calhoun's administration.

Upon the basis of the report above quoted, "A Republican" has given the result of Mr. Calhoun's system of administration, as connected with the economical expenditure of public money; and as the report of Mr. Calhoun and the calculations of "A Republican" have never been called in question, they may be received as indisputable. I subjoin the latter.

"If Mr. Calhoun has evinced any one strong trait of character, it is his uniform and devoted attachment to economy. While a member of Congress, he succeeded, against the opinion both of the Secretary of the Treasury and the committee of Ways and Means, in abolishing the power of transferring appropriations, and is thus fairly entitled to be considered the author of specific appropriations. What he thus projected, while in Congress, he has successfully carried into practice in the War Department. Transfers are now unheard of, even in the limited degree permitted by law. Estimates in the War Department, are never exceeded, and rigid accountability is introduced into every branch of the Department, as fully appears by the President's Message, and the document accompanying it. The result has been a saving in the disbursements of the army alone, after allowing for its reduction and change in the price of the articles of supply, of \$1,349,218 06 per annum. If to this we add a reduction of \$150,000 in the Indian Department, and 75,000 in the fabrication of small arms, which have been reduced 2 dollars a stand in the expense of manufacture, and a sum at least equal to the last in the fortification, (another branch of the ordinance disbursements,) we shall find that by a just regard to responsibility, extending not only to the disbursements, but to the supplies, there is a saving to the government, through the efforts of the Secretary of War alone, of \$1,649,218 06 per annum. This, in four years, excluding the year 1818, in which the present system went into operation, would amount to six millions, five hundred & ninety-six thousand, eight hundred and seventy-two dollars, and twenty-four cents; and it will, to that extent, account for the balance in the Treasury, which has been stated by the 'Radical' as resulting from the work of demoralization."

It appears from the foregoing, who is, in economical arrangement, the real benefactor of his Country. While Mr. Crawford has been presiding over the Treasury with no other effect than that of collecting the Revenue and dealing it out again, according to the votes of Congress, Mr. Calhoun, by a wise, energetic, vigilant saving policy, in administering his Department, accumulated a balance in the national coffers, which has effectually relieved the Country from the embarrassments of the last few years, and will, with the ordinary revenues, meet all the demands of the Government for many years to come.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.
Monday, Feb. 2.
Mr. Holmes, of Maine, in pursuance of notice heretofore given, asked leave to introduce a bill to secure public moneys in the hands of Clerks of Courts, Attorneys, and Marshals, and their Deputies. Leave was accordingly granted; the bill was read, and passed to a second reading.