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## POLITICAL.

### THE PRESIDENCY.

Extract to the Editor, dated Doylestown, Feb. 11, 1824.  
"The democratic meeting yesterday was unusually large, and the resolutions, which are enclosed, were well received and unanimously adopted. Among us there is but one opinion on the presidency, and the Germans particularly prefer Mr. CALHOUN to any of the other candidates."—*Frank Gaz.*

### BUCKS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN MEETING.

In pursuance of public notice given in the democratic papers of the place, a numerous and respectable meeting of the democratic republicans of the county of Bucks convened at the court house in Doylestown, on Tuesday evening the 10th inst. The meeting was organized by appointing JOHN PUGH, Esq. chairman, and Col. WM. LONG and WM. CARR, secretaries. On calling over the townships, there appeared delegates from 27 out of the 30 townships and boroughs. Mr. Lewis S. Coryell, Mr. Saml. M'Nair, Mr. Abraham R. Smith, Mr. Stokes, and Mr. William F. Smith, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The committee withdrew, and after a short time reported the following, which were adopted without a dissenting voice:

*Resolved*, That this meeting approve of the convention to be held at Harrisburg, on the 4th of March next, for the purpose of nominating an electoral ticket for President and Vice President of the United States, to be supported by the democratic party in this State.

*Resolved*, That this meeting proceed to elect five delegates to represent this county in the said convention, who shall have power to fill any vacancies in their number.

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting, a democratic national convention, to be composed of special delegates from the several congressional districts of the Union, should be held at Washington, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President, to be supported by the democratic republican party of the United States.

*Resolved*, That this meeting entertaining the highest respect for the talents and republican integrity of JOHN C. CALHOUN, would be pleased to see him the successor of the venerable James Monroe.

*Resolved*, That S. D. Ingham, Esq. together with such other persons as shall be named by the democratic citizens of other counties, composing this congressional district, be delegates to represent us in any national convention of authorized delegates, that may be held for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

*Resolved*, That the Democratic citizens of Bucks county receive with great respect the circular letter addressed to them, in common with their democratic republican citizens of the commonwealth, signed by fourteen of the democratic republicans in Congress from this State, giving their reasons for declining to attend a congressional caucus.

*Resolved*, That any nomination made by a partial caucus at Washington should be resisted as a usurpation, subversive of the great republican party of the Union.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to our immediate representatives Samuel D. Ingham and Thomas J. Rogers, for the course they have taken upon the subject of a congressional caucus.

*Resolved*, That a standing committee of seven be appointed, who shall have power to call meetings of the democratic party of this county, when they may deem it necessary, and correspond with the democrats of the State upon all subjects of party interests.

The meeting then went into a nomination of persons as delegates, which being closed, the delegates proceeded to ballot, when the following gentlemen having received a majority of votes were declared elected: John Fox, Lewis S. Coryell, Christopher Bloom, Wm. F. Swift, and Thomas Stewart, jr. Wm. Long of Durham, John Fox, John P. Hood, Eli Kitchen, John Hart, Joel Evans, and W. T. Rogers, were appointed a standing committee for 1824.

*Resolved*, That the proceedings be signed by the chairman and secretaries, and published in the Democrat and Farmers' Gazette.

JOHN PUGH, Chairman.  
WILLIAM LONG, Secretaries.  
WILLIAM CARR, do.

From the National Intelligencer.

To the Editors.

GENTLEMEN: In your paper of Monday, you assert that the number of persons who attended the meeting and voted for Mr. Crawford for the Presidency, "is not, we are well informed, a correct test of his popularity among the members." Again, you say, "The following statement of facts is handed to us for publication, from a responsible source—much pains, we understand, has been taken to make it correct." Then fol-

lows the statement, which estimates 40 federalists in Congress. It lays them by, and lays by one Senator from Louisiana, not yet arrived; (appropos—if he had been for Mr. CRAWFORD, would not his proxy have been obtained?) And then the "responsible source" sets down 220 republican members here, including the two proxies voted at the meeting—and disposes of them as follows: For Mr. Crawford 93, for Mr. Adams 38, for Mr. Clay 32, for Mr. Calhoun 25, and for General Jackson 23—and thus the "responsible source" has either lost or kept back nine democrats. How he intends to dispose of these, no intimation is given. The "responsible source," after getting through his assignments of votes to the different candidates, proceeds: "Mr. Clay's friends are chiefly from Kentucky, Ohio, and Missouri, with a few scattering members in other states." Why this particular and especial allusion to Mr. CLAY, over and beyond that of the other candidates?

It is true, the Editors have not said they believed the forgoing statements, but have said, "We are well informed—from a responsible source—much pains we understand," &c.—never once that they believed in their correctness. The reader will see with what ingenuity these statements are presented to the public; while no one is pledged for their truth; yet the semblance of a pledge is held out—"we are well informed, from," &c.

Forty federalists are said to be in Congress. They have been estimated at 52, at other times at 45, now 40. The number would therefore seem to vary, according to the notion of the individual who speaks. That there are some federalists in either House of Congress, is readily admitted; but it is denied these are 40. But, let it be so, for all present purposes—"responsible source" does not claim any of them for Mr. CRAWFORD.

If we will imagine that this "responsible source" is one or more of the 62, who voted at this meeting for Mr. CRAWFORD, we shall see the object of the publication. Conscious that, for the people to understand that, after all the parade of his friends about a Caucus, they could muster but 62 on the spot, and two proxies for Mr. Crawford, would at once be a deadly blow to his pretensions; hence, the case needed patching, and the "responsible source" has thus undertaken it; and if it had been done, without the attempt to diminish the prospects of others, by way of adding probability to Mr. Crawford's success, the writer of this would not have noticed it with a reply. The "responsible source" is assured, that it may be averred a hundred times over, that Mr. Crawford will get as many votes as he pleases to name—so he does not hit others a back handed blow, he will pass unnoticed by the writer of this. But, why select Mr. CLAY for a detailed view of his prospects from among the rest? The public may imagine. But I presume the "responsible source" will hardly tell.

The writer of this acknowledges that he is but illy versed in calculations of members' votes. He does not pretend to know how many federalists there are, but he does not suppose there are quite 40. His opinion has been, and yet is, that if the members of Congress (to use the language of the New York Legislature in their resolution for a Caucus) were to meet in Caucus, or elsewhere, and vote for a President, that Mr. Clay would, on the first ballot, receive at least 65 votes—that on a second ballot, dropping the two hindmost, Mr. Clay would receive 110 and Mr. Crawford 78 votes—that the residue would be given to another, whose name it is not proper to introduce here—and it may be added, by way of speculation, that there are two candidates at least, who, in the opinion of the writer of this, can outvote Mr. Crawford in Congress or out of Congress.

In this day's paper, it is said, when speaking of a communication alleging Mr. CALHOUN to have fifty friends in Congress, that "it were to be wished that, by a counter nomination, or some other way, the matter could be so far reduced to certainty as that there should be an end to speculation on the subject."

It seems to the writer of this that your side (if you will allow the expression) have little right to complain of speculation. By it they have endeavored to prop the nomination of the 64 out of 68 only. Again, it is said, "if the members could be universally prevailed upon to declare their preference," &c. So far as a list of this kind may be desirable to have on hand, it is presumed the "responsible source" could more easily furnish a register of the 95 than any other. A register of their own friends ought to be satisfactory to them. What can a register of one's opponents be wanted for? It will be found a matter

of but little consequence who the members of Congress are for, for President. It is very probable they might be able to persuade the people to accept a man they wished to have. But as to members of Congress forcing on the people a President they do not want, or do not like, it cannot be done; and when, Mr. "Responsible Source," you come to try it, it will be found just as hard a task as you ever undertook. As it regards Mr. CLAY and Mr. CRAWFORD, as the "Responsible Source" seemed to have their case more especially in view, to him, or them, or it, or whoever, or whatever the "Responsible Source" is, the writer of this will just say, that, in a single contest between these gentlemen, before the Members of Congress, or before the people, Mr. CLAY will prove to be greatly the stronger man.—He will out-vote Mr. CRAWFORD, rely on it, in the Presidential contest, or the writer of this is mistaken, and so are many more. But, one thing more: When the "Responsible Source," or any other "source," shall again speculate on the subject, and trouble you with their speculations, as I am sure you are already worried out with such speculations, or will be, by the time you print this, and are ready again to exclaim, "An end to speculations on the subject"—I say, in future speculations, of this sort, I wish all hands to remember that not one Member of the House of Representatives from the nine Western States, could be seduced into the last Saturday night's caucus. This circumstance, alone, ought to admonish the friends of the caucus candidate not to make any calculations on those states, while one of three of the present candidates is alive. With that prospect his friends can calculate upon the accession of Mr. ADAMS's strength, according to the account of "Responsible Source," I leave to others to decide—not knowing, can't say.

### ALLEGHENY.

### THE CAUCUS.

We subjoin the following comparative List of members present and absent:

	Voted.	Absent.
Maine.—Messrs. Chandler and Holmes,	2	7
New-Hampshire,	none	8
Massachusetts,	none	15
Connecticut.—Messrs. Lanman, Barber, Stoddard,	3	5
Rhode Island.—Mr. Eddy,	1	3
Vermont,	none	7
New-York.—Messrs. Van Buren, Day, Dwinell, Jenkins, Foote, Litchfield, Eaton, Frost, Richards, Ten Eyck, Hogeboom, Tyson, Clarke, Cambreleng, Collins, Herkimer,	16	20
New-Jersey.—Mr. Dickerson,	1	7
Pennsylvania.—Messrs. Lowrie, Forward, Markley,	3	25
Delaware,	none	3
Maryland.—Messrs. Smith, Lloyd, Hayward,	3	8
Virginia.—Messrs. J. Barbour, Stevenson, Alexander, Rives, Leitch, Tucker, Williams, M' Coy, Mm. Smith, A. Smyth, Archer, Floyd, Arthur Smith, P. P. Barbour, Bassett,	15	9
N. Carolina.—Messrs. Spaight, Hall, Williams, Gatlin, Long, Saunders, Burton, Edwards, Hooks,	9	6
S. Carolina.—Messrs. Gist, Wilson,	2	9
Georgia.—Messrs. Elliot, Ware, Forsyth, Cary, Cobb, Thompson, Cuthbert, Abbott,	8	14
Kentucky,	none	11
Pennsylv.	none	11
Ohio.—Mr. Raggles,	1	15
Louisiana,	none	5
Indiana.—Mr. Noble,	1	4
Mississippi,	none	3
Illinois.—Mr. Thomas,	1	2
Alabama,	none	5
Missouri,	none	3
	66	195

The American people have now the means in their power of ascertaining precisely the nature and character of the Radical, Treasury, or *Rump* caucus, which has undertaken to supersede the popular exercise of the right of electing the Chief Magistrate. We will not attempt to present all the results which an inspection of this curious list affords: a few only of the most obvious are submitted for the consideration of our readers.

There are in Congress 261 members. There were present at the Caucus, 66 members; and 195 being absent, only one-fourth of the whole were present. Of the 66 who attended, 62 voted for Mr. Crawford, being less than one-fourth of the whole. From 15 States, not a single delegate was present; and not a single member of the House of Representatives from 15 States, being more than half the number of States in the Union. The 9 western States have 63 members in Congress; of these only 3 were present, and those three were Senators. From the 6 New-England States, which send 51 members, only 6 were present, and 3 of these were also Senators. Georgia, North-Carolina, Virginia, and New-York, contributed 48 to the caucus, which was four-fifths of the whole number present. From

New-York and Virginia alone, 31 members attended; which was precisely the half of the number who voted for Mr. Crawford.

Again, if we view the numbers as they bear a relation to the political sentiments of Congress, the result is scarcely less striking. Subtracting the federal gentlemen from the entire number of members of Congress, and subtracting the known federalists who attended the caucus, such as Messrs. Foote and Ten Eyck, of New-York, and others, the Republicans in caucus—or rather those who have been recently entitled to that name, but are now Radicals—were less than one-third of the whole.

From these facts, a few striking reflections present themselves:

1st. That the caucus was a caucus of Mr. Crawford's friends; and was, therefore, a clear secession from the republican party, against the known principles of the party, and constituting a party distinct from the republican party.

2ndly. That it was got up wholly by the junto at Richmond and the junto at Albany; the Virginia members who attended being under the influence of the former, and the New-York members who attended being under the influence of the latter; and the two together constituting one half of the whole caucus; so that, if, by any possible chance, Mr. Crawford could be elected, it would be a clear proof of the triumph of two unprincipled juntos in these two large States, over the wishes of the American people. He would be the President of a small and corrupt aristocracy, and not the President of the American people.

3rdly. It is remarkable that the attendance from the Senate was much fuller than the attendance from the House; which may be accounted for on two principles; either from their having been long in Congress, and long tampered with by the seductive arts of the Treasury candidate, or from their having long terms to serve, feeling themselves free from immediate responsibility, and at liberty to promote their own interests, instead of attending to the interests of their constituents.

Lastly. We cannot but be struck with the whole aspect and result of the transaction. A large portion of the caucusers consist of those who were either violent federalists, during the reign of terror, in '98; or who were opposed to the republican party during the late war. Among the former we instance Messrs. Forsyth, Holmes, Abbot, Elliot, and many others; among the latter we notice Mr. Van Buren and Smith, the former of whom is well known to have been an active supporter of Mr. Clinton against Mr. Madison, in 1812. There is another fact scarcely less remarkable. This assemblage of intriguers—we speak with some exceptions—thus under the guidance of those who opposed the republican party at the two great crises of '98 and 1812, have selected for President these United States, *William H. Crawford*, who mounted the black cockade in '98, and who opposed all the measures of preparation for the late war, and, shortly after its declaration, withdrew from all danger by retiring to France. They have selected for Vice-President the man (we pass over his foreign birth) who was decidedly opposed to the declaration of war in 1812, and who, according to his own acknowledgment to Mr. Bayard, deserted his post at the Treasury at a crisis of the most imminent danger, in order to avoid responsibility!

American people! it remains for you to determine whether you will confirm this dangerous, corrupt, and unprecedented act! If you do, your liberties are at an end. If you should not—and we have no doubt you will not—you will, by one act, crush a body of political intriguers, managers, and conspirators, who have arrayed themselves under the radical standard, and separated from the republican party; which has been gradually engendering for more than 20 years, and which, if once dispersed and overthrown, will never be matched by any other faction which can be created in 20 years more.

Wash. Rep.

### FOR THE WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN. A SYNOPSIS OF THE CAUCUS. MEMBERS PRESENT.

	Senators.	Representatives.
Maine,	2	None.
New-Hampshire,	None	None.
Massachusetts,	None	None.
Vermont,	None	None.
Rhode-Island,	None	1
Connecticut,	1	2
New-York,	1	15
New-Jersey,	1	None.
Pennsylvania,	1	2
Delaware,	None	None.
Ohio,	1	None.
Indiana,	1	None.
Illinois,	1	None.
Maryland,	2	1
Virginia,	2	14

	Senators.	Representatives.
New-York,	None	31
Virginia,	None	31
Georgia,	2	6
Kentucky,	None	None.
Tennessee,	None	None.
Louisiana,	None	None.
Missouri,	None	None.
Alabama,	None	None.
Mississippi,	None	None.

Of all the States twenty-one were represented by a majority; or not represented by any one. Of fifty-one electoral votes of New-England, but three Senators and three Representatives appeared, and from three of those States, none. From New-York, a minority.

Of nine Western States, which have 65 electoral votes, only three Senators appeared, and not a single member of the House of Representatives. From New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and South-Carolina, which have 61 electoral votes, but 4 Senators and 5 Representatives appeared.

The whole number present was	66
Proxies	2
Deduct Senators,	14
Members of House of Representatives	54

Of these, from Georgia, 6  
Virginia, 14  
North-Carolina, 9

being a majority of two from these three States only over all the other members of the House of Representatives who attended.

Of all the States present, Mr. Crawford had a majority in three only. If to this number we add Delaware, then Mr. C. would receive, on a ballot by States in the House of Representatives, four votes:

From the Western Carolinians.  
**JACKSON AND CALHOUN.**  
The friends of Wm. H. Crawford, finding that all is lost with them in North-Carolina, unless they can devise some new scheme to delude the people, are making use of a good deal of underground work to induce the friends of Gen. Jackson to start a separate ticket. Their plan is, "to divide and conquer;" they think if three tickets are started, that then the Caucus Ticket may possibly succeed. But, in this, they will be woefully disappointed. The friends of the Hero of New Orleans are not to be duped in this style; they understand their interest and that of the State too well, to be taken in by such shallow artifices. On the People's Ticket, of those already announced, there are several avowed friends of Jackson, and no doubt there will be still others. The general understanding is, that the People's Ticket will go for the man who is strongest, or who can most likely beat the Radical candidate, be he Jackson, or Calhoun, or Adams. In the great State of Pennsylvania, the friends of Jackson and Calhoun are acting together, in the most friendly manner; and in a great measure, it depends on that State which of the two will be supported. If Pennsylvania decides for Jackson, then it will be worth while making a push for him; but if that state goes against him, then he can possibly have no chance, and all his interest will go to his friend, Calhoun. So likewise as regards Mr. Calhoun. The friends of Jackson and Calhoun are acting on principles; they are opposed to *Caucusing*, to *Radicalism*, and to Wm. H. Crawford; they must continue to act together on principle, or the *Caucusites* and radicals will beat them. Let the friends, then, of those two distinguished candidates, continue, as they have all along done, to act together heart and hand, in support of the People's Ticket. Let them remember, that the scheme of the *Caucusites* is, "to divide and conquer." And, that our motto may be found in the words of Washington, "united we stand, divided we fall." If we, the people, are true to ourselves, our ticket will triumph, by an overwhelming majority.

A friend to Jackson.

### FOREIGN.

#### FROM ENGLAND.

New York, Feb. 15.

At a late hour last night, the packet ship *Leeds*, Capt. Stoddard, arrived, and this morning the packet ship *Canada*, Macey, both from Liverpool. They sailed in company, on the 4th of January, having been detained by contrary winds. By these arrivals the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received London papers to the 2d, and Liverpool to the 3d, with Prices Current, &c. The packet ship *New York*, Capt. Maxwell, arrived at Liverpool, from New York, on the morning of the 1st January, after the splendid and unprecedented passage of fifteen days and sixteen hours from city to city.