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**COMMUNICATIONS.**

**FOR THE STAR.**  
**PRESENTMENT.**  
*Superior Court of Law—March Term, 1824.*

**EDGECOMBE COUNTY.**  
The Jurors for the State consider it to be their duty to present to the Court a practice, which, although sanctioned by immemorial usage, they are compelled to view as a public nuisance: We have reference to the practice of parading Stud Horses and Jack Asses, for exhibition, up and down about the streets and avenues leading by and contiguous to the public buildings, while the Court is in session, or during Court week. The spectacle thus exhibited to the public, must be viewed with disgust by every reflecting mind, inasmuch as it outrages some of the best feelings of our nature—feelings which, in every well regulated community, should be fostered and cherished with the utmost solicitude. But when we add to this consideration the aggravating circumstance, that these unruly animals are led, and most generally by careless, thoughtless managers, through crowds of people, of both sexes, and of all ages, confined within narrow limits, thereby endangering, in an eminent degree, the lives of many, we feel constrained, although aware (and it is with regret we make the acknowledgment) that our legislators have hitherto neglected to prohibit it by an express statute, to view the practice as a public nuisance, and as such we present it to the Court.

J. W. Clark, Foreman.  
Jesse Little, O. W. Knight,  
J. P. Scarborough, Rm. Wood,  
his mark  
William Webb, Abraham Sharp,  
his mark  
Roderick Staton, Elisha Robins,  
his mark  
Littleton Walston William Batts,  
his mark  
K. Edwards, Isaac Scarborough,  
Frederick Taylor, August Whitehead  
Sam. Hillman, Frederick Mayo.  
Cofield Ellis,

**FOR THE STAR.**  
**Mr. Calhoun & Mr. Crawford.**  
NO. V.

I have been for some weeks awaiting the production of further charges from the pen of "Cassius," against the military administration of Mr. Calhoun; but so long a time has elapsed since the publication of his last number, I am authorized to infer that his stock of accusation is expended. I have already refuted his charges: the general declaration, unsupported by argument or testimony, which composes the greater part of his numbers, may safely be left to itself, as undeserving of a refutation. It remains, then, only to draw from investigation, which "Cassius" has induced, a parallel between the military administrations of Mr. Crawford and Mr. Calhoun, which I shall take the liberty of extending to other departments of their public service, and to glance at the origin of the numbers, in which Mr. Calhoun has been so violently and falsely assailed. It has appeared in the course of this examination, that Mr. Crawford entered upon the administration of the War Department, early in the year 1815, and left it late in 1817; that, during all this time, according to the admission of his friends, he did absolutely nothing towards reforming the extravagant, irregular and abusive system of administering the affairs of the Department, which were bred up amidst the confusions of the late war; that he suffered all this extravagance and irregularity (in the form of irresponsibility, fraud, defalcation of public officers and agents, expenditures unnecessarily heavy, illegal punishments and want of system in every shape) to remain unreformed as long as he continued in the War Department; and that he handed them down for correction to his successor. His advocates admit his inaction during this time, but alledge in justification, or rather in extenuation of it, (for such infidelity to the public they dare not attempt to justify,) that his appointment to the office was only

temporary, and that he could not consequently be expected to prescribe and organize a system of operation. To the first part of the allegation it may be replied, that there is no evidence that the appointment was intended to be temporary, and to the residue, that, if such had been the fact, the consequence, attempted to be drawn from it does not, in any reasonable manner, follow. It is no excuse for the indolence of any public man, that his appointment to an office is temporary; if it were to last but a month, he would be bound to devote all his capacity to the execution of its duties. It is perhaps due to Mr. Crawford that we should be more honest than his friends, and ascribe to incapacity what they have made the result of infidelity to the public service. But it is certain that the unparalleled irregularities in the War Department during his administration proceeded from one or other of these facts—that he had not sufficient talent to execute its duties, or that he was too busily employed, in organizing the system of intrigue which nearly cheated Mr. Monroe out of his nomination in 1816, to attend the organization of a system of military administration.

In turning to Mr. Calhoun, we find him the immediate successor of Mr. Crawford in the administration of the War Department. Upon assuming its direction he found, existing, all the abuses, which had grown up during the war, every one of which had passed during two years under the observation of Mr. Crawford, the expenses of administration were exorbitant; the public agents were bound to fidelity by no efficient accountability; military authority was abused and perverted to illicit and arbitrary purposes; and irregularity of almost every species had been sanctioned by tolerance of custom. He immediately commenced a great and energetic system of reform. He established a rigid accountability from disbursing agents to the government. He expelled useless agents, and supplied others where the chain of connexion was not entire. In the whole business of reform he displayed that comprehensive energy of mind, and that vigilant and penetrating sagacity, which so eminently distinguish him. In the course of two years, his new system was in complete operation, and from that moment not a single objection has been made to his administration. Even the cavils of his enemies have been silenced. Among the most important results of his system are a complete responsibility in all branches of the military establishment, a highly improved discipline, great regularity in the performance of duties, and an increased economy in all military expenditures. After making allowances for fall of prices and all other causes, which affect the expenses of the army, he has reduced the military expenditure more than 50 per cent. It has been clearly demonstrated that the amount of his savings, in 4 years, was above six millions of dollars. The estimate was published in the National Intelligencer, and has never been disputed by the most unreasonable of his opponents.

Mr. Crawford was a federalist in 1798, and at the time when the political line of division was drawn, he was found addressing President Adams, and approving all the measures of his administration. During Mr. Jefferson's administration he was seen the most violent advocate of the old Federal Bank, (or the British Bank as it was called,) and the intemperate opponent of the embargo; the last of which measures more directly and conclusively tested than any other the political principles of party. In 1812 he opposed the declaration of War, and in the same year he voted against an increase of the navy after some of its most brilliant victories had been achieved. In 1813 he left the Country involved in War, to be relieved by the efforts of her more patriotic and generous sons, and, during her long and exhausted struggles, he was ignobly luxuriating amid the seductions of the French metropolis. In 1815 he was appointed to the War Department, and administered it as we have seen. He was next appointed to the administration of the Treasury, and has evinced, in all his measures, a total absence of financial ability. In the mere mechanism of calculations he has committed the grossest blunders, and has twice been compelled to send into the national Legislature, corrections of his own Reports. When he was in France, his friends complained that he had no opportunity of displaying his talents. When he was in the War Department they complained that its irregularities and confusions were such as to endanger his reputation. Since he has been in the Treasury they have again complained that it was not suited to the exhibition of his talents. It is no longer a matter of doubt whether he will ever

be placed, under a new administration, in a situation, where the talents, so often wanted but never yet displayed, will come to light.

Mr. Calhoun has always been a republican. He entered the public service before the commencement of War, and was eminently instrumental in effecting that measure. He is identified with every great movement of the government during the last twelve years of our national existence. In Congress his course was bold, elevated and successful. In the Executive branch of the government it has been equally so, and, in both, he has rendered the most valuable services to his country. Between these two men, an intelligent and virtuous community cannot hesitate in a preference.

The numbers which I have examined under the signature of "Cassius" contain internal evidence of an irrefragable character that they were written by a dismissed officer, or that the data, upon which they are founded, were furnished by him. His means of assailing have been procured by a prostitution of the confidential communications of office. Any man is at liberty to violate his own honor. If he had given the whole truth connected with each particular subject of accusation, no one would have had cause to complain; but, while some facts have been disingenuously suppressed, others have been misrepresented, and an air of irregularity has thereby been communicated to transactions in themselves innocent. A decision of Mr. Calhoun opposes the approach of this gentleman to the Treasury with an unjust claim of some 2 or 3 thousand dollars! and to this circumstance, together with his dismissal from office, may be ascribed the rancorous but harmless enmity, with which Mr. Calhoun has been pursued. Misrepresentations, proceeding from such a source, and instigated by such motives, would have been deemed unworthy of examination, had not the facilities, which the author enjoyed of mingling a degree of truth with some of his statements, furnished cause for explanation. These groundless accusations, however, have given me the opportunity of setting forth Mr. Calhoun's merits in a prominent point of view, and I cannot do otherwise, under this consideration, than to dismiss "Cassius," notwithstanding his want of truth and fairness, with my thanks.

**ONE OF THE PEOPLE.**

At the request of one of our subscribers, we republish the following article:

From the National Intelligencer.  
*Messrs. Gales & Seaton:*—In the Richmond Enquirer of the 26th ult. I have seen some strictures on the character and qualifications of Gen Jackson, and as they appear to be done by a master hand, I will take the liberty of attributing them to Mr. Ritchie, one of the editors of that paper, as they are of a very shrewd character. I will notice a few sentences, though I will not select them by design, but as it may happen.

Mr. Ritchie has been pleased to express his opinion of General Jackson, and I have no doubt but what Mr. Ritchie is a knowing sort of a man, and capable of forming some very shrewd opinions, and they should have proper weight. But, in this instance, it does seem to me that he has not rightly understood the facts. If he did, there is no doubt his "sincerest gratitude" would have induced him to render justice to the character of General Jackson. I would have been pleased, if he had shown us why and wherefore it is, that Mr. Crawford is so pre-eminently qualified for the Presidency over Gen. Jackson! Assertion is not always proof of a fact, and I would like to see Mr. Ritchie run a parallel between General Jackson and Mr. Crawford. He admits that General Jackson has many qualifications, but insists that he is very deficient in political experience. He has not shown wherein it is that Mr. Crawford has this fund of political knowledge. I presume if this question were asked of Mr. Ritchie, he would refer us to Mr. Crawford's mission to France.—But, surely, this is not all; and, as great things pertain to great men, I would thank Mr. Ritchie to out with them all, and let the nation judge.

Mr. Ritchie has not certainly been conversant with the political course of Gen. Jackson; nor does he seem to be well acquainted with the official situations filled by him—or, I presume, he would state them, for the information of the community, "when the happiness of a whole nation is at stake." I hope Mr. Ritchie will permit me to ask him, if Gen. Jackson was not a member of the Convention that framed the Constitution of Tennessee, in 1795? Was he not a member of Congress from that

state, in '97? Was he not elected to the Senate of the United States, in '98? And did he not resign in '99, rather than mount the "black cockade," during the "reign of terror"? Did not the Legislature of his state then elect him a Judge of the Superior Court of the state? And was it not during his holding the office of Judge that he was elected Major General of the state? Yes! Mr. Ritchie, these are facts! And it is remarkable, that no one of these appointments was ever solicited by Gen. Jackson. From these facts it might be fairly inferred, that Gen. Jackson has always been esteemed, by those who knew him, as a man of talents, and a statesman! But these things are of small importance, when compared to a mission to France—the salvation of a city, or even of a Republic, is not to be brought in competition with a foreign mission.

The various situations in which Gen. Jackson has been placed, as well civil as military, would be of great advantage to "a man of public spirit, of integrity, of genius," in the acquirement of knowledge. And Mr. Ritchie says, General Jackson is this man, but will not be satisfied; he asks for his "despatches—his essays, &c." I will refer Mr. Ritchie to all the official despatches of Gen. Jackson. I will refer him to the General's remonstrance to the Senate, in 1819. This was a production that will lose nothing by a comparison with any diplomatic despatches of Mr. Crawford. It was a production that shewed that Gen. Jackson (if not a statesman) well understood the law of nations, the laws of his own country, and its constitution; and by them, that his acts were justified. Where will we find the "Essays" of Mr. Crawford? I hope Mr. Ritchie will favor the public with them. I have no doubt but Mr. Crawford's despatches are valuable, and I trust they will not be withheld.

But Gen. Jackson has written no "Essays." It is all important that a statesman should write Essays!—he must write "Essays!" Gen. Jackson gave a juvenile "Essay" at the age of 14 years, during the American Revolution. At New Orleans, he concluded a series of "Essays," on the 8th of Jan. 1815—the most splendid "Essays" on the subject of a victorious militia which the world has ever read. His "Essays" created a new era in the annals of America. Every American bosom heaved with joyous gratitude, and Jackson was hailed as his country's saviour. Mr. Ritchie will concede all the facts stated; but the inference from them will still be in his favor. "Gen. Jackson's province is the camp—not the cabinet." This is modest enough in Mr. Ritchie, (and modesty is a pretty thing,) to assume the character of a national dictator. This is right, no doubt, "when the happiness of a whole nation is at stake." Then, if this conclusion is correct, it is of no use for the people of this Union to trouble themselves about the election of next President. Mr. Ritchie is the proper judge of the requisite qualifications for a President to possess; and he knows the man who possesses these qualifications. Therefore, Mr. Ritchie is the proper person to choose the next President!

Before Mr. Ritchie proceeds to confirm his nomination, I will ask a modest question, (for I do really admire modesty.) Where will we find the written "essays" of Washington? Are they more numerous than those of Jackson? Had Washington the political experience of Jackson when he was elected President of the United States? Had he not been accustomed to arms from his youth? Have we had a more profound statesman in the Presidential chair since his day?

It is assuming a ground for any man to assert that General Jackson is not a statesman, or eminently qualified to govern. But, I presume, it is necessary for every man, before he can ascend to the chair of state, that he should have seen a foreign court—the French court, at least. Did Washington ever visit foreign courts?

Mr. Ritchie says General Jackson "is ardent and impetuous," and refers to various proofs of it, without taking the private anecdotes which have been afloat. It is very true, that "many anecdotes have been afloat," and perhaps some not without foundation. It is stated, and with truth, that General Jackson, on his return from Natchez, 1813, owing to a want of transportation for the sick of his army, gave up his horses to the sick soldiers, who otherwise must have been left in the wilderness at some miserable Indian hut; and walked on foot from Natchez to Nashville, through swamps and through a wilderness. But this is so trite an anecdote, that Mr. Ritchie does not think worth while to set it "afloat."  
I presume it is not by the relation of such anecdotes as *this*, that the end in

view by Mr. Ritchie is to be answered. "Anecdotes which are afloat" are best calculated for the purpose. Mr. Ritchie supposes, that General Jackson, "with all his loftiness of character, must be expected to be too much under the influence of men, who will devote themselves to his person, and whose superiority as statesmen will obtain his confidence." I have no doubt, that if Mr. Ritchie had been consulted, at the commencement of our last war, he would have made a similar objection to Gen. Jackson as a military man! And why would he have done so? Merely because, from the close of the Revolution, Gen. Jackson had been engaged in civil and political pursuits. But did Mr. Ritchie predict his success in arms? Who among the able statesmen of our country, had marked him out as its second Saviour? As a military man, who regarded General Jackson as the redeemer of his country's reputation and glory, at the most eventful crisis of its existence? Jackson literally fought himself into notice! Did the General Government confer any appointment upon him, until he had gained at least five decisive victories over the Indians, and compelled them to sue for peace? Yet Jackson had been no military man, and employed only in matters of state.

The secret is this, Mr. Ritchie: Jackson was a statesman from experience, and, by intuition, he was a General, surpassed by no one of his day! This, I suppose, you are free to admit, but not from any regard to Jackson, or inclination to do justice to his character, but that you cannot deny it in the face of the American people! Your "sincerest gratitude" and seeming candor, remind me of the tears of the crocodile. These expressions are not prompted by your heart, but intended that, by your seeming frankness, and fairness, you may be enabled to defraud your readers, and render them, at last, the dupes of your policy. Again, you suppose "they will probably govern more than he will; they will generally be the power, behind the throne, greater than the throne itself."

Do not be uneasy, Mr. Ritchie: for, if you knew Gen. Jackson well, you would find your fears to be groundless. Gen. Jackson has acted at all times, and on all occasions, upon the principle of responsibility to the laws and Constitution of his country, and from motives of patriotism, which have stood the test, from the American Revolution to the present time.

Jackson has never shrunk from responsibility, nor will he ever do so! He has never been unwilling to come "to the bar of public opinion." But, Mr. Ritchie, would it not be fair to bring Mr. Crawford up to this tribunal? Do bring him up with the other candidates, and let him and his acts be tested! It is before the tribunal of public opinion, that the friends of General Jackson are willing to have him tested. It is by this tribunal, that he must stand or fall. It was by this tribunal, that Washington was adjudged. It was by this tribunal, that Washington (a soldier) was preferred to the Presidential office.

It is passing strange that Mr. Ritchie should suppose, if General Jackson should be elected, that "the power behind the throne would be greater than the throne itself." This is really no fear of Mr. Ritchie. His fears stop short with Jackson's election. He is only afraid that Jackson will succeed; and, if he does, that he will not be dependent upon faction or party, for his advancement. And I do agree with Mr. Ritchie, that, if General Jackson is elected, he will owe his election to no party; and, therefore, will go into the administration of the government with clean hands, unpledged to any set of men, only so far as is compatible with the best interests of the nation.

And it will not be matter of astonishment to many very worthy and honest patriots, if General Jackson should be elected our next President, inasmuch as he now stands the second Saviour of his Country—a soldier of the Revolution—the victorious General of the last war, and a statesman of twenty eight years' experience.

VIRGINIAN.

**CONGRESS.**

SENATE.

Monday, March 22.

The unfinished business of Friday last, being the consideration of the resolutions proposing amendments to the constitution, in relation to the election of President and Vice President, was again taken up. The question was upon Mr. Mills' motion to postpone the whole subject indefinitely. After some debate, the question was put, on postponing the whole subject indefinitely, and decided in the affirmative, 30 to 13.