RALEIGH, (N. C.) FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1824

She Star, and Morth Garolina Bazette.

BELL & LAWREN

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COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE STAR.

CTURE OF THE GREAT CAUCUS. Messrs. Editors .- From the lofty me of the friends of Mr. Crawford. assumed in consequence of his homination by the Congressional Caucus, it is proper for the real hepublicans of the nation to expose the real character of that Caucus.

I am a Republican of the Jefferson school, and distinctly admit all the va-lidity which has ever been given to Caucumstances, and with great jealousy of the consequences of making a prece-

dent of it. The history follows: The system of Cancussing commen-ced in Massachusetts, where certain leaders of the Federal and Democratic parties were in the habit of meeting at Boston, in order to recommend popular characters to their respective parties, as best calculated to unite all their strength in the elections.

When the first contest took place be-tween Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Adams, he popular voice pointed to Jefferson as the Republican Candidate. On the the usurpers. second trial, the same voice spontaneously raised him to the Presidency; for there was in neither case any thing for the usurpation which it implied. before the people by such means.

After Mr. Jefferson withdrew, the Federalists and Republicans yet stood as strong parties in opposition; and, although the Federal interest had much He was the man, for whose elevation thoughtless, useless waste of the lives declined, it was necessary, in order to the plan had long been laid; to support insure certain success to the Republian Candidate, to form some union amongst the party. A caucus of the cess every aristocratic doctrine of suc-Republican Members of Congress was cession and primogeniture was to be orted to, governed by limited views of its propriety, and cautious in its of offices. He had been nominated in mode of determination and expression. Caucus before, He had a great num-To the people an appeal was made, stating the necessity of union amongst the Republican citizens. In the Cau-cus, the rule of determination disclaim-ular voice consulted in all this? What and avowed the disposition of proposing ny in the Republican ranks, but an efonly that candidate who appeared to fort to prevent any Candidate standing ot" who rallied in the cause of freedom unite the popular voice in the greatest degree; while all the Members consen-ted and agreed to be bound by the de-the Union revolt from such d ision of the Caucus as to their efforts in the election. Several Republican Members, even under these unassuming circumstances, withdrew from all participation in the proceedings, objecting to the principle of Congressional interference in the election of President, as being fruitful of injurious consequences, and particularly as furnishing a precedent for exalting men not the choice of the people by Congressional management. On the decline of Mr. Madison, the Federal strength furnished a motive for a Caucus to recommend a successor. The great body of the Republicans evi-dently looked to Mr. Monroe; and the evidences of this fact were plainly dis-cernable by the Congressional Caucus. But, strange to relate! personal feelings and views had nearly, on that occasion, taken the place of popular sentiment, and Mr. Grawford was held in the balance with Mr. balance with Mr. Monroe, with the high-toned presumption that the sovereign dictum of Caucus influence would silence all opposition. Here was developed the evil of the system. Mere personal votes were to be weighed against public partiality. The Con-Advisers and counsellors, duly regarding their gratuitous situation, to a kind of legitimate fiat or dictatorial assumption. The majority, however, small as twas, spoke the Prophe's voice, and Monroe was elected. That a new much here began. From this time, the prophecies of the discent to it is upon the difficulty of union different to sisted in forming the constitution of the difficulty of their Grawford, though not af each other verified. A new power, arrogant manguage as presumptions in pretension, was furnice. If Mr. Cawford's partia and while a harger number of partisans than any one of them; and while this difficulty dist enabled the Crawford stands while a horger number of partisans than any one of them; and while this difficulty that enabled the Crawford to go into Caucus, it is this difficulty that enabled the Crawford to go into Caucus, it is this the object they had contemplated, of the object they had contemplated, of his object they had contemplated, of height to the presidency. Though

in them tedious years, they often duced their Candidate, under faor ble occurrences before the public, ithout exciting fielent asspicion of heir combined movements. At length, when the catalogue of prou inent Revolutionary characters seemed nearly ex-hausted, and the whispers of enquiry were heard from different parts of the Union, "Who shall succeed Mr. Munroe?" fearful of making a premature developement, the partisans of Mr. Crawford withheld the answer they intended to make; because they had no evidences that the popular voice would sustain them. It was then that we were warned by those papers, now clam-orous for Mr. C. that the enquiry was premature; that the public mind ought not to be agitated for three years with this enquiry, and the discussion necessarily consequent. The enquiry con-tinuing to be urged by the independent

art of the community, these papers at ength ventured to refer the matter to the Congressional Caucus. This had been the mode, they said, in which Presidential Candidates had been cuses by that school. It never was a brought forward; and to this mode of favorite system with them; and never was adopted, but under imperious cir-cumstances, and with great jealousy of new system. It was not now to gain a knowledge of the popular sentiment, that was necessary in order to regulate the nomination in a Caucus. Personal influence in the Caucus, and mere numbers in the ballot, were all that were to be taken into account. We now began to observe in these prints the expression, " Regular nomination," and a variety of others, all implying that the mere will of the Caucus was to decide finally for the People, and the succeeding election was to be a subservi-

ent act of the voters to the dictum of -The people were not prepared for this language, any more than they were

like a public Caucus recommendation. Indignation accompanied the rejection All the assertions to the contrary by of the plan, and the popular voice ut-the Caucus-men of this day are un-tered itself in favor of several Candifounded. Jefferson was not introduced dates in different sections. The faction had now to step forward and produce the idol they had intended to set up by secret influence. Mr. Crawford was the Candidate of the intriguers. whose pretensions the popular voice was to be stifled; and for whose sucurged. He had gone through the list ber of partisans in Congress, who had tong looked upon him as a fit man.

all regard to personal attachments, I was the pretence of preserving harmo-

al Candi-Candidate as the " Natio e," the " Caucus Candida date," the "Cancus Candidate," &c. Be it so: this Caucus system has been exposed before the people. The in-trignes which have been carried on for eight years, to place Mr. Crawford in the Presidential Chair, will be duly weighed by them. The practice of Congressional caucussing will be view-ed in its proper light, and the people will not be defrauded by it. te." &c.

A JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN.

GEN. JACKSON IN LOUISIANA

From the N. Orleans Advertisor, June 7.

At a meeting of the friends of General ANDREW JACKSON, convened by publie notice, at Davis's ball room, on the evening of the 5th instant, N. Girod, Esq. was called to the chair as president, and Alfred Hennen, Esq. secretarvo

The meeting was opened with elo quent and appropriate addresses by S. H. Harper, Esq. A. Davezac, Esq. and General Ripley; after which, the ful lowing address, reported by I. T. Peterson, Esq. chairman of the committee, appointed for that purpose, was unanimously adopted and ordered to be printed:

Citizens of Louisiana:-The time has arrived when we are called upon to think seriously on the choice of a chief magistrate. The choice of a chief magistrate! transcendant privilege. A mericans! the time has passed away when kings, as stupid as their original of England, was a great and good king; but look through the long list of his successors for ten centuries, and which of the Edwards, the Richards, the Henrys, or the Georges, was a great and good king? Louisianians! you were once ruled by the race of Bourbons. Liberty abhors that name; it has dyed France, Spain and Italy with the blood and whiof patriots. It was a necessary result; b cause your kings were born in the courts of vice and corruption and exand substance of their subjects. They were taught tyranny alone, because to learn the prerogative of the king consti-tutes the sole education of the heir apparent.

To choose your chief magistrate, then, is a transcendant privilege. How did we conquer that privilege? It is half a century since the standard of liberty was raised in America .--- Kings and nobles, and wealth and power, would have ought ne

ned victim, Jackson was among the first | on to warn the executive of the danger, pas and animate us to exertion. He denounced the traitors, prepared his brave to volunteers to march at a moment's war-ning, and placed at their head a corps en

In the commencement of the late war, his unobtrusive merits were noknown to the government; but his towering geto the government; but his towering ge-bius and restless patriotism did not re-main inactive. As as volutieer, is threw himself between the war-whoop of the savage and our defenceless from-tiers. He conquered their peace and security by sleepless nights, by toilsome marches, by the dreadful battles of Tai-lushatches, Talladega, Emuckfau and lushatches, Talladega, Emuckfau and the Horse Shoe. In these campaigns, his agonizing difficulties would have broken an ordinary heart, and the suf-ferings of his brave volunteers could ferings of his brave volunteers could strument to save his country. not have been supported in any other was not ambition. They say he than the cause of mothers and infants tyrant, and tramples on the constitu exposed to the tomahawk. Danger and and laws of our country. You saw death are fronted on such plains as Chippewa and Niagara, because victo-ry is growned with laurel; but self-sacrificing patriotism alone can animate the hero to rush on greater danger in savage warfare.

In 1814 the enemy invaded the heart of our country, and marched against the capital. The whole union looked with confidence to the patriotism and valor of its defenders. None d ubted that our triumph would be signal, and that even if the numbers of the enemy should prevail, the brave men charged with the deposits of the nation; the saclay, were born to rule you, or prone cred tomb of Washington, would at by nature to every vice, and instinc- least unsheathe their swords, throw tively averse to every virtue. Alfred, away the scabbards, and die gloriously away the scabbards, and die gloriously And from the representations of some at their posts. It was not so: all was (as to the private character of our candiignominiously lost .- The capital was nothing; but patriotism and honor were blotted from the page of American virtues. Nothing but a triumph so transcendantly glorious, if possible, than our disgrace was infamous, could save us from the last of evils, self-destruction. That triumph was reserved for tened those fair countries with the bones Gen. JAOKSON. Intoxicated with their success, the conquerors of Europe, their numbers and preparations doubled, directed their mightiest efforts against travagance. They saw nothing but the this weak and extreme part of the union. Even hope for our safety was extinguished. Our destruction was recorded in the public journals. No cal-culating man could believe it possible for three, thousand new and undisciplined militia to resist fourteen thousand of the best troops the world ever saw; and the soldier, while laboring at our feeble breast-work, if he paused to and his God. think, must have reflected that he was He may hav

an severed with minated with t nital, our pr ed their own country; h of New Orleans is a letter of Americans, which peavery will henor in every quarter of They say he is not only church, and in prayor and thanksgiv acknowledge that Almighty God, whose hands he was but the humble in the victim of those laws, on that de when he could have looked the very tem ple of justice into atoms. But he re-strained the popular rage with his eyes, and reverenced even the abuse of justices Would to heaven we had more such tyrapts!

They accuse him of inhumanity, and affect to sympathize with Arbuthnot and Ambrister, the miscreants who lived by instigating savages and negroes to scal weeping women & beseeching children, blacker with guilt and cruelty than if they had been dragged from the bot-tomless pit.—Curse on the affectionate, for political purposes, of sympathy with such incarnate friends!

date, one would expect to meet a fero-cious tiger, terrible to all around him. But on becoming acquainted with Jack-son, we are first struck with the humility, the simplicity, and child-like inno cence of all his actions. Many men in elevated stations affect this; he is incapuble of affectation, and the dullest eye discovers the thoughtless sincerity of every look, every word, every action o his life Hence no man commands so strongly the affections of all around him. He is the best husband, the kindest relation and neighbor, the father of the orphan and the friend of the helpless. The friends of General Jackson have studied every act of his life. In the great and trying situations in which he has been placed, they know of no act which they do not deliberately approve and believe approved by his conscience

He may have erred; but even his enebut digging his own grave. But the mies agree that his errors were the ex-ardent soul of JACKSON dissipated such cess of love for his country and zeal in hewed it down, and destroyed all who reflections. He encouraged the fear her cause. They should be merged in splended merits. ful, inflamed the brave to madness, inspired all with confidence, and when our enemy, they would have been forthe roar of artillery and the columns of given and forgotton; but he is our best moving arms announced the combat, no friend, and has shed more lustre on the American name and rendered great hearts of all panted for the contast. services to the republic than any man, And there was achieved a victory un- except General Washington, ever reaparalleled in history. The pass of dered before. With the errors of the Thermopylæ was the grave of patriots, father of his country, let his too, if they virtue achieved virtue's reward, and proved more signally than it was ever demonstrated before, that freemen de-fending their soil, their firesides, and their familics, against despotism, are invincible. The deepest detractors of Locase addition to the source of the equate to any convulsion in this world. Whether President or not, while his inresult, and the pious believe that a su-perintending God raised him up for our special preservation. Compared with JACKSON'S services, what are those, great as they are, of the for the fidelity of his administration, than from any other candidate. Great and virtuous as the others are, they cannot flatter themselve that the it was our beauty and our booty. At one point they met, and, relinquishing the idle warfare of powder and ball, Is it possible that the man, who in inferior stations has treasured up this immortality on earth, when placed on the pinnacle of human greatness, with more power to bless his country and mankind than any other human being would sahardy pioneers of the west, who with the rifle in one hand defended them-selves against the savage, and with the axe in the other felled the forest. He assisted in forming the constitution of the state he had assisted in creating, adhighest honor of his country, but we superceded by a man unknown to famo posterity would blush to read it, an weep at the ingratitude of their ances tore

Well might the Republican family in the Union revolt from such daring pretensions on the part of a motley, incongruous faction of partisans, actuated by army of despotism tracked by their blood motives as different from each other as their views are distinct from Republican or Constitutional pr nciples. Jackson, Adams, Clay and Calhoun stood before the people, without those methodised intrigues which had made the enemy, and fled to the mountains Crawford the Candidate of a faction. Caucus might be expected to meet, again we saw in the papers of the fac-tion the outlines of their plan of opera-tions. They spoke evidently the sentiments of the Members of Congress whose side they took. A Cancus was vehemently urged, from the considera-freedom, amidst the blaze of victory and tions of union among the Republicans, glory. A grateful country has bestow-and the imperfect standard of the Conand the imperfect standard of the Constitution in regard to the vote by States; but, in all their recommendations, there was no liberal plan of fixing on a Candidate. In the same breath with the of our gratitude, and wash from the Caucus, Mr. Crawford's name was presented with all the glare of prepossession and priority. It was never an-nounced that a candid and liberal enquiry was to be had, and that patriotism should along actuate the Caucus roes who began the political emanciparecommendation. But the expression tion of the world. Sacred drops! each of the wish for union was the sole con- one spilt in the holy warfare exceeds gressional Caucus began to stand in a new relation towards the people; and the personal voice of Members of Con-est number of votes should be held up. ress was raised above the level of mere Here then stood the Candidates. Mr. advisers and counsellors, duly regard- Crawford, the hackneyed name of a has devoted to the service of his coun-

summer soldier por the sunshine patriagainst such mighty odds. It was a little band, with Washington at their head, without clothes to their backs or shoes to their feet, whom the victorious through the snows of New-Jersy. It was the brave peasantry of the Carolinas, who, rather than wear the yoke of despotism, abandoned their wives and children to heaven, and their homes to When the time approached that the is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong." The God of liberty, that animated the patriot hearts of our fathers at Sarātoga and Eutau Springs, united the heroes of the north and south at Yorktown, and there terminated the statesmen of those " times that tried the souls of men." Is there one left on whom we can pour out the swelling tide page of history the slander that republics are ungrateful? There is one; but, melancholy reflection, General Jackson is the last. The blood of his very childhood was mingled with that of the hethe pretensions of all the other candi-

Since the revolution, Gen. Jackson

cheek blanched with fear, but the eager but on the plains of Bienvenue equal exist, be buried in oblivion. JACKSON admit that no other man in America could have effected this great

other candidates for the presidency? In warm quarters, blessed with every comfort, with powerful minds stored with ancient and modern knowledge, and warmed by patriotism, they have deeply studied and developed the in-terests of their country. Delightful occupation, it carries with it more than its own reward. But look at one mo-ment of JACKSON'S life, the opposing, the unequal armies were in motion; the prize for which they contended in view; it was our beauty and our booty. At comfort, with powerful minds stored

crossed their bayonets in direful contest -All depended on the single soul of Jackson; if he could have thought of

The caucus of our legis Inture, W declared a predilection for